

Colorado Revised Statutes 2014

TITLE 38

PROPERTY - REAL AND PERSONAL

EMINENT DOMAIN

ARTICLE 1

Proceedings

PART 1

PROCEEDINGS - REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITATIONS - DETERMINATION OF JUST COMPENSATION

38-1-101. Compensation - public use - commission - jury - court - prohibition on elimination of nonconforming uses or nonconforming property design by amortization - limitation on extraterritorial condemnation by municipalities - definitions. (1) (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in order to protect property rights, without the consent of the owner of the property, private property shall not be taken or damaged by the state or any political subdivision for a public or private use without just compensation.

(b) (I) For purposes of satisfying the requirements of this section, "public use" shall not include the taking of private property for transfer to a private entity for the purpose of economic development or enhancement of tax revenue. Private property may otherwise be taken solely for the purpose of furthering a public use.

(II) By enacting subparagraph (I) of this paragraph (b), the general assembly does not intend to create a new procedural mechanism to bring about the condemnation of private property. By enacting subparagraph (I) of this paragraph (b), the general assembly intends to limit only as provided in subparagraph (I) of this paragraph (b), and not expand, the definition of "public use".

(c) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of a private party to condemn property as

otherwise provided by law.

(2) (a) In all cases in which compensation is not made by the state in its corporate capacity, such compensation shall be ascertained by a board of commissioners of not less than three disinterested and impartial freeholders pursuant to section 38-1-105 (1) or by a jury when required by the owner of the property as prescribed in section 38-1-106. All questions and issues, except the amount of compensation, shall be determined by the court unless all parties interested in the action stipulate and agree that the compensation may be so ascertained by the court. In the event of such stipulation and agreement, the court shall proceed as provided in this article for the trial of such causes by a board of commissioners or jury.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in any condemnation action, without the consent of the owner of the property, the burden of proof is on the condemning entity to demonstrate, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the taking of private property is for a public use, unless the condemnation action involves a taking for the eradication of blight, in which case the burden of proof is on the condemning entity to demonstrate, by clear and convincing evidence, that the taking of the property is necessary for the eradication of blight.

(3) (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a local government shall not enact or enforce an ordinance, resolution, or regulation that requires a nonconforming property use that was lawful at the time of its inception to be terminated or eliminated by amortization.

(b) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2006, p. 1749, § 1, effective June 6, 2006.)

(4) (a) The general assembly hereby finds and declares that:

(I) The acquisition by condemnation by a home rule or statutory municipality of property outside of its territorial boundaries involves matters of both statewide and local concern because such acquisition by condemnation may interfere with the plans and operations of other local governments and of the state.

(II) In order that each local government and the state enjoy the greatest flexibility with respect to the planning and development of land within its territorial boundaries, it is necessary that the powers of a home rule or statutory municipality to acquire by condemnation property outside of its territorial boundaries be limited to the narrowest extent permitted by article XX of the state constitution.

(b) (I) Effective January 1, 2004, no home rule or statutory municipality shall either acquire by condemnation property located outside of its territorial boundaries nor provide any funding, in whole or in part, for the acquisition by condemnation by any other public or private party of property located outside of its territorial boundaries; except that the requirements of this paragraph (b) shall not apply to condemnation for water works, light plants, power plants, transportation systems, heating plants, any other public utilities or public works, or for any purposes necessary for such uses.

(II) Effective January 1, 2004, no home rule or statutory municipality shall either acquire by condemnation property located outside of its territorial boundaries for the purpose of parks, recreation, open space, conservation, preservation of views or scenic vistas, or for similar purposes, nor provide any funding, in whole or in part, for the acquisition by condemnation by any other private or public party of property located outside of its territorial boundaries for the purpose of parks, recreation, open space, conservation, preservation of views or scenic vistas, or

for similar purposes except where the municipality has obtained the consent of both the owner of the property to be acquired by condemnation and the governing body of the local government in which territorial boundaries the property is located.

(c) Effective January 1, 2004, the provisions of this subsection (4) shall supersede any inconsistent statutory provisions whether contained in this title or any other title of the Colorado Revised Statutes.

(5) For purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Local government" means a county, city and county, town, or home rule or statutory city.

(b) "Political subdivision" means a county; city and county; city; town; service authority; school district; local improvement district; law enforcement authority; urban renewal authority; city or county housing authority; water, sanitation, fire protection, metropolitan, irrigation, drainage, or other special district; or any other kind of municipal, quasi-municipal, or public corporation organized pursuant to law.

38-1-101.5. Necessity of taking land for pipelines. (1) When a court is determining the necessity of taking private land or nonfederal public land for the installation of a pipeline, the court shall require the pipeline company:

(a) To show that the particular land lies within a route which is the most direct route practicable;

(b) To post a bond with the court equal to double the amount which the court determines to be the estimated cost of restoring the affected land to the same or as good a condition as it was in prior to the installation of the pipeline; except that the pipeline company may elect to deposit cash, negotiable bonds of the United States government or any political subdivision of this state, or negotiable certificates of deposit of any bank or other savings institution organized or transacting business in the United States equal to double such cost. Said bond shall not be released until the court is satisfied that the condemned land has been restored to the same or as good a condition as existed prior to the installation of the pipeline, and, if the affected land is productive agricultural land, that the soil which sustains the agricultural activity has been restored so as to provide for the continuation of such agricultural activity, and that any damages awarded by the court have been paid. If the condemned land is adjacent to or in proximity of the boundary of federal land of comparable use, such bond shall not be released until the company has restored the land to at least the same reclamation standards and meets such other standards and requirements for such federal land as required by the laws, rules, and regulations of the federal government.

(c) To consider existing utility rights-of-way before any new routes are taken if the land to be condemned is adjacent to existing utility rights-of-way.

(2) When land is condemned for a pipeline, the determination of the amount of compensation to be received by the landowner shall reflect consideration of the fact that the condemned land is to be restored as required in this section.

38-1-101.7. Limitations on the use of right-of-way. (1) No easement or right-of-way for pipelines shall be used by the owner thereof or employees of such owner for any purpose other than to construct, lay, install, replace, operate, inspect, maintain, repair, renew, substitute, monitor, change the size of, and remove certain facilities placed within the easement by such owner.

(2) The owner of an easement or right-of-way shall mitigate any erosion of the land within the easement or right-of-way caused by the owner of such easement.

38-1-102. Petition - contents - parties. (1) In all cases where the right to take private property for public or private use without the owner's consent or the right to construct or maintain any railroad, spur or side track, public road, toll road, ditch, bridge, ferry, telegraph, flume, or other public or private work or improvement which may damage property not actually taken is conferred by general laws or special charter upon any corporate or municipal authority, public body, officer or agent, person, commissioner, or corporation and the compensation to be paid for, in respect of property sought to be appropriated or damaged for the purposes mentioned, cannot be agreed upon by the parties interested; or, in case the owner of the property is incapable of consenting, or his name or residence is unknown, or he is a nonresident of the state, it is lawful for the party authorized to take or damage the property so required to apply to the judge of the district court where the property or any part thereof is situate by filing with the clerk a petition, setting forth, by reference, his authority in the premises, the purpose for which said property is sought to be taken or damaged, a description of the property, the names of all persons interested as owners or otherwise, as appearing of record, if known, or, if not known, stating that fact, and praying such judge to cause the compensation to be paid to the owner to be assessed. If the proceedings seek to affect the property of persons under guardianship, the guardians or conservators of persons having conservators shall be made parties defendant. Persons interested whose names are unknown may be made parties defendant by the description of the unknown owners. In all such cases an affidavit shall be filed by or on behalf of the petitioner, setting forth that the names of such persons are unknown.

(2) In cases where the property is sought to be taken or damaged by the state for the purpose of establishing, operating, or maintaining any state house or charitable or other state institution or improvement, the petition shall be signed by the governor or such other person as he directs or as is provided by law.

(3) Under the provisions of this section, private property may be taken for private use, for private ways of necessity, and for reservoirs, drains, flumes, or ditches on or across the lands of others for agricultural, mining, milling, domestic, or sanitary purposes.

38-1-103. Summons - return - publication. (1) A summons shall be issued and served and proof of service shall be made in accordance with the Colorado rules of civil procedure. The contents of such summons shall be in conformity with said rules; except that it shall notify the respondent or defendant that, upon failure to appear and defend, the court, without further notice, shall cause the compensation to be determined and title vested in the petitioner according to law.

When it appears that the owners of the property sought to be condemned cannot be personally served as provided by the Colorado rules of civil procedure, an affidavit shall be filed in said cause by the petitioner or his attorney, setting forth that the person making such affidavit has made diligent inquiry and has been unable to learn the whereabouts of such owners.

(2) The court shall then order a notice to be published in some newspaper published in said county, addressed to such owners, in which notice shall be stated the name of the petitioner, a full and accurate description of the property sought to be taken or condemned, the purpose for which such condemnation is asked, the time and place at which such owners are required to appear, and the title of the court or name of the judge before whom said application is to be heard. The court shall also fix and determine when said notice shall be made returnable, but in no case shall it be made returnable in less than thirty days. The same shall be published at least four times in some weekly newspaper before the return day thereof. If there is no weekly newspaper published in the county in which such proceedings are had, the court shall direct that said notice be published in some newspaper, named by him, published in the nearest convenient place to such county.

38-1-104. Trial - amendments - rules. No cause shall be heard earlier than thirty days after service upon the defendant or upon due publication as provided in section 38-1-103. Any number of separate parcels of property situate in the same county may be included in one petition, and the compensation for each shall be assessed separately by the same or different commissions or juries, as the court may direct. Amendment to the petition or to any paper or record in the cause may be permitted whenever necessary to a fair trial and final determination of the questions involved. Should it become necessary at any stage of the proceeding to bring a new party before the court, the court has the power to make such rule or order in relation thereto as may be deemed reasonable and proper, and also has the power to make all necessary rules and orders for notice to parties of the pendency of the proceeding and to issue all process necessary to the execution of orders and judgments as they may be entered.

38-1-105. Adjournment - commission - compensation - defective title - withdrawal of deposit. (1) The court may adjourn the proceedings from time to time and shall direct any further notice thereof to be given that may seem proper. The court shall hear proofs and allegations of all parties interested touching the regularity of the proceedings and shall rule upon all objections thereto. Unless a jury is requested by the owner of the property as provided in section 38-1-106, the court shall appoint a board of commissioners of not less than three disinterested and impartial freeholders to determine compensation in the manner provided in this article to be allowed to the owner and persons interested in the lands, real estate, claims, or other property proposed to be taken or damaged in such county for the purposes alleged in the petition. The court shall fix the time and place for the first meeting of such commissioners. Such meeting shall be held at least thirty days prior to the date scheduled for the trial to determine compensation. At the meeting, a voir dire examination shall be conducted by the court and the parties to determine whether the proposed commissioners are disinterested and impartial

freeholders. If the court determines that any of the proposed commissioners is not disinterested and impartial, the court shall replace such person and appoint another commissioner, who shall also be subject to voir dire examination. At the hearing to determine compensation, the court shall administer an oath to the commissioners, shall instruct them in writing as to their duties, and, at the conclusion of the testimony, shall instruct them in writing as to the applicable and proper law to be followed by them in arriving at their ascertainment. The court shall fix reasonable compensation for the services and expenses of said commissioners and shall provide the services of a court reporter to record all proceedings had by the commissioners.

(2) The commissioners, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall take an oath to faithfully and impartially discharge their duties as commissioners, and any one of them may administer oaths to witnesses produced before them. The commissioners may request the court or clerk thereof to issue subpoenas to compel witnesses to attend the proceedings and testify as in other civil cases and may adjourn and hold meetings for that purpose. They may request the court to make rulings upon the propriety of the proof or objections of the parties. They shall hear the proofs and allegations of the parties according to the rules of evidence and, after viewing the premises or other property and without fear, favor, or partiality, shall ascertain and certify the proper compensation to be made to said owner or parties interested for the lands, real estate, claims, or other property to be taken or affected, as well as all damages accruing to the owner or parties interested in consequence of the condemnation of the same. The commissioners shall make, subscribe, and file with the clerk of the court in which such proceedings are had a certificate of their ascertainment and assessment, in which such lands, real estate, claims, or other property shall be described with convenient certainty and accuracy.

(3) The court, upon the filing of such certificate or returning of a verdict of a jury as provided in section 38-1-107 and due proof that such compensation and separate sums, if any, are certified or found to have been paid to the parties entitled to the same or have been deposited to the credit of such parties in court or with the clerk of the court for that purpose, shall make and cause to be entered in its minutes a rule describing such lands, real estate, claims, or other property, such ascertainment or compensation with the mode of making it, and each payment or deposit of the compensation, a certified copy of which shall be recorded and indexed in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the proper county in like manner and with like effect as if it were a deed of conveyance from the owner and parties interested to the proper parties. If there is more than one person interested as owner or otherwise in the property and they are unable to agree upon the nature, extent, or value of their respective interests in the total amount of compensation so ascertained and assessed on an undivided basis by either a commission or a jury, the nature, extent, or value of said interests shall thereupon be determined according to law in a separate and subsequent proceeding and distribution made among the several claimants thereto.

(4) Upon the entry of such rule, the petitioner shall become seized in fee unless a lesser interest has been sought, except as provided in this section, of all such lands, real estate, claims, or other property described in said rule as required to be taken, and may take possession and hold and use the same for the purposes specified in such petition, and shall thereupon be discharged from all claims for any damages by reason of any matter specified in such petition, certificate, or rule of said court. No right-of-way or easement acquired by condemnation shall ever give the

petitioner any right, title, or interest to any vein, ledge, lode, deposit, oil, natural gas, or other mineral resource found or existing in the premises condemned, except insofar as the same may be required for subsurface support.

(5) If at any time after an attempted or actual ascertainment of compensation under this article or any purchase or by donation to said petitioner of any lands, real estate, claims, or other property for purposes specified in the petition it appears that the title acquired thereby, to all or any part of such lands for the use of such petitioner, is defective or if said assessment fails or is deemed defective, the petitioner may proceed and perfect such title by procuring an ascertainment of the proper compensation to be made to any person who has title, claim, or interest in or lien upon such lands, real estate, claims, or other property and by making payment thereof in the manner provided in section 38-1-112, as near as may be.

(6) (a) At any stage of such new proceedings or of any proceedings under this article, the court, by rule in that behalf made, may authorize the petitioner, if already in possession, to use, and, if not in possession, to take possession of and use, said premises during the pendency and until the final conclusion of such proceedings and may stay all actions and proceedings against such petitioner on account thereof, if such petitioner pays a sufficient sum into court, or to the clerk thereof, to pay the compensation in that behalf when ascertained. The court wherein any such proceedings are had shall determine the amount such petitioner is required to pay or deposit pending any such ascertainment. In every case where possession is so authorized, it is lawful for either party to conduct the proceedings to a conclusion, if the same are delayed by the other party.

(b) Upon proper application to the court or by stipulation between the parties, the owner may withdraw from the sum so deposited an amount not to exceed three-fourths of the highest valuation evidenced or testimony presented by the petitioner at the hearing for possession, unless the petitioner agrees to a larger withdrawal, if all parties interested in the property sought to be acquired consent and agree to such withdrawal. Any such withdrawal of said deposit shall be a partial payment of the amount of total compensation to be paid and shall be deducted by the clerk of the court from any award or verdict entered thereafter.

(c) The petitioner shall not take possession of the property sought to be taken or condemned earlier than thirty days after service of the summons upon the defendant, unless the owner consents to such possession prior to the expiration of the thirty-day period.

38-1-106. Jury. The owner of the property involved in any proceeding brought under the provisions of this article, before the appointment of commissioners, as provided in section 38-1-105, and before the expiration of the time for the defendant to appear and answer, may demand a jury of freeholders residing in the county in which the petition is filed to determine the compensation to be allowed in the manner provided in this article. Such demand may be made in the pleadings or by a separate writing filed with the clerk. Such jury shall consist of six persons, unless a larger number is demanded by any party to the proceeding. In no case shall the number of jurors exceed twelve. Any party so demanding a larger number than six jurors shall advance the fees for such additional jurors for one day's service according to the rate allowed jurors in the district court.

38-1-107. Inspection of premises - expenses - verdict. (1) When the jury has been selected and the jurors have taken an oath faithfully and impartially to discharge their duties, the court, at the request of any party to the proceeding and in the discretion of the court, may order that the jury go upon the premises sought to be taken or damaged, in charge of a sworn bailiff, and examine the premises in person. Such order shall require the party making such request to advance a sum, to be fixed by the court in such order, sufficient in the opinion of the court to defray the necessary expenses of such examination. In default of such party forthwith advancing such sum, such order shall be held for naught upon such trial before a jury. The court shall preside in the same manner and with like powers as in other cases. Evidence shall be admitted or rejected by the court according to the rules of law. At the conclusion of the evidence, the matters in controversy may be argued by counsel to the jury. At the conclusion of the arguments, the court shall instruct the jury in writing. The jury shall retire for deliberation, in charge of a sworn officer, and when they have agreed upon a verdict the same shall be returned into court.

(2) If the jury fails to agree, it may be discharged by the court. Thereupon another jury shall be summoned as soon as practicable, in the same manner as before, and like proceedings be had with such jury or successive juries, until a verdict is had. Any party feeling aggrieved by such verdict may move before such court for a new trial in the same manner and for the same causes as in actions at law. The refusal of such court to grant a new trial may be excepted to and assigned for appeal.

38-1-108. Order of possession. The court, upon such verdict, shall proceed to adjudge and make such order as to right and justice shall pertain, ordering that the petitioner enter upon such property and the use of the same, upon payment of full compensation as ascertained. Such order with evidence of such payment shall constitute complete justification of the taking of such property.

38-1-109. Intervention - cross petition. Any person not made a party to such proceeding may become such by filing a cross petition at any time before the hearing, setting forth that he is an owner or has an interest in the property sought to be taken or damaged by the petitioner and stating the character and extent of such interest. The rights of such person shall thereupon be fully considered and determined. Except for such cross petition, there shall be no written pleadings on the part of any party to the proceeding, but, at the hearing provided for in section 38-1-105, the court shall hear and dispose of all objections that may be raised touching the legal sufficiency of the petition or cross petition or the regularity of the proceedings in any other respect. In case any person or corporation at any time or in any manner succeeds to the right of any party in the subject matter of the proceeding, such proceeding shall not abate thereby, but such person or corporation, upon motion and upon proof of the fact of such succession, shall be substituted for such party as a party to the proceeding.

38-1-110. Appellate review. In all cases, upon final determination thereof in the district court, the judgment is subject to appellate review as provided by law and the Colorado appellate rules.

38-1-111. Possession pending appeal. In cases in which compensation is ascertained, if the owner of the property taken or affected prosecutes an appeal as provided by law and the Colorado appellate rules, the petitioner may pay into court or to the clerk thereof the amount of compensation ascertained and awarded for the use of the owner and shall thereupon be entitled to take possession and use the property taken or affected the same as if no such appeal had been taken. The money so deposited shall remain on deposit until such appeal has been heard and determined. If the owner elects to receive such money before the determination of said appeal, the appeal shall thereupon be dismissed so far as such owner is concerned. If the appeal is taken by the petitioner, the amount of compensation shall nevertheless be paid into court or to the clerk thereof for the use of the owner of the property condemned or affected before such petitioner has the right to take possession of and use said property so condemned or affected. Such compensation may be paid to such owner, at any time before the determination of such appeal, upon the execution and delivery of a good and sufficient bond by such owner with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by said court, in a sum double the amount of such compensation, conditioned that such owner will pay and refund to such petitioner all or such part of said sum as said owner may be required or adjudged to pay said petitioner, together with the cost of said appeal.

38-1-112. Payment to clerk or owner. Payment of compensation adjudged may in all cases be made to the court or the clerk thereof, who shall on demand pay the same to the party entitled thereto, taking receipt therefor. Payment may be made to the party entitled thereto or to his conservator or guardian.

38-1-113. Verdict recorded. The court shall cause the verdict of the jury and the judgment of said court to be entered upon the records of said court.

38-1-114. Formula for computing compensation - definitions. (1) Except for the provisions of subsection (2) of this section that shall apply to acquisitions for highways and transportation projects undertaken by the regional transportation district created by article 9 of title 32, C.R.S., the right to compensation and the amount thereof, including damages and benefits, if any, shall be determined initially as of the date the petitioner is authorized by agreement, stipulation, or court order to take possession or the date of trial or hearing to assess compensation, whichever is earlier, but any amount of compensation determined initially shall remain subject to adjustment for one year after the date of the initial determination to provide for additional damages or benefits not reasonably foreseeable at the time of the initial determination.

In estimating the value of all property actually taken, the true and actual value at such time shall be allowed and awarded. No deduction therefrom shall be allowed for any benefit to the residue of said property. In estimating damages occasioned to other portions of the claimant's property or any part thereof other than that actually taken, the value of the benefits, if any, may be deducted therefrom. In all cases the owner shall receive the full and actual value of all property actually taken. In case the benefit to the property not actually taken exceeds the damages sustained by the owner to the property not actually taken, the owner shall not be required to pay or allow credit for such excess.

(2) (a) For acquisitions for highways and transportation projects undertaken by the regional transportation district created by article 9 of title 32, C.R.S., the right to compensation and the amount thereof, including damages and benefits, if any, shall be determined as of the date the petitioner is authorized by agreement, stipulation, or court order to take possession or the date of trial or hearing to assess compensation, whichever is earlier, but any amount of compensation determined initially shall remain subject to adjustment for one year after the date of the initial determination to provide for additional damages or benefits not reasonably foreseeable at the time of the initial determination.

(b) If an entire tract or parcel of property is condemned, the amount of compensation to be awarded is the reasonable market value of the said property on the date of valuation.

(c) If only a portion of a tract or parcel of land is taken, the damages and special benefits, if any, to the residue of said property shall be determined. When determining damages and special benefits, the appraiser shall take into account a proper discount when the damages and special benefits are forecast beyond one year from the date of appraisal.

(d) In determining the amount of compensation to be paid for such a partial taking, the compensation for the property taken and damages to the residue of said property shall be reduced by the amount of any special benefits which result from the improvement or project, but not to exceed fifty percent of the total amount of compensation to be paid for the property actually taken.

(3) For purposes of this section, "transportation" shall have the same meaning as set forth in section 43-1-102 (6), C.R.S.

38-1-115. Contents of report or verdict. (1) Except as provided in this section, the report of the commissioners or the verdict of the jury shall contain:

- (a) An accurate description of the land taken;
- (b) The value of the land or property actually taken;
- (c) The damages, if any, to the residue of such land or property; and
- (d) The amount and value of the benefit.

(2) No findings as to damages and benefits as provided in paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (1) of this section shall be required in cases involving the total taking of property, nor shall either or both of such findings be required in cases involving the partial taking of property unless evidence thereof has been received by the commissioners or jury.

(3) The report of the commissioners or the verdict of the jury may also contain such other findings or answers to interrogatories as the court in its discretion may require to establish the

value of the property condemned on an undivided basis.

38-1-116. Interest on award. The court shall forthwith cause the report of the commissioners or the verdict of the jury to be entered upon the records of the court, and, where possession of the property has been previously taken by the petitioner pursuant to section 38-1-105 (6), it shall add to the amount of any such award interest at the rate established pursuant to section 5-12-106 (2), C.R.S., on and after the date of such possession until the date such award of the commissioners or verdict of the jury is filed with the clerk of the court. No interest shall be allowed on that portion of the award which the owner and others interested received or could have received as a partial payment by withdrawal from the deposit as provided in section 38-1-105 (6), nor shall interest be allowed for the period wherein the trial of the case is delayed or continued by or at the request of the respondent.

38-1-117. Condemnation of personal property. Whenever a petitioner is specifically authorized by law to acquire personal property or interests therein by condemnation, the proceedings to acquire the same shall be governed by this article, and the petitioner shall acquire such interest therein as may be sought and specifically described in the petition in condemnation.

38-1-118. Evidence concerning value of property. Any witness in a proceeding under articles 1 to 7 of this title, in any court of record of this state wherein the value of real property is involved, may state the consideration involved in any recorded transfer of property, otherwise material and relevant, which was examined and utilized by him in arriving at his opinion, if he has personally examined the record and communicated directly and verified the amount of such consideration with either the buyer or seller. Any such testimony shall be admissible as evidence of such consideration and shall remain subject to rebuttal as to the time and actual consideration involved and subject to objections as to its relevancy and materiality.

38-1-119. Preference on docket. To assure that property owners receive compensation for the taking of their property at the earliest practical time and to reduce the interest obligation of petitioners, all courts wherein such actions are pending shall give such actions preference over other civil actions therein in the manner of setting the same for trial.

38-1-120. Acquisition of state lands - department of natural resources. All proceedings brought by the department of natural resources pursuant to the provisions of section 24-33-107 (3) (a), C.R.S., for the acquisition of interests in state lands under the jurisdiction of the state board of land commissioners shall be as prescribed by this article.

38-1-121. Appraisals - negotiations. (1) As soon as a condemning authority determines that it intends to acquire an interest in property, it shall give notice of such intent, together with a description of the property interest to be acquired, to anyone having an interest of record in the property involved. If the property has an estimated value of five thousand dollars or more, such notice shall advise that the condemning authority shall pay the reasonable costs of an appraisal pursuant to subsection (2) of this section. Such notice, however, need not be given to any of such persons who cannot be found by the condemning authority upon the exercise of due diligence. Upon receipt of such notice, such persons may employ an appraiser of their choosing to appraise the property interest to be acquired. Such appraisal shall be made using sound, fair, and recognized appraisal practices which are consistent with law. The value of the land or property actually taken shall be the fair market value thereof. Within ninety days of the date of such notice, such persons may submit to the condemning authority a copy of such appraisal. The condemning authority immediately upon receipt thereof shall submit to such persons copies of its appraisals. If the property interest is being acquired in relation to a federal aid project, then the appraisals submitted by the condemning authority shall be those which have been approved by it pursuant to applicable statutes and regulations, if such approval is required. All of these appraisals may be used by the parties to negotiate in good faith for the acquisition of the property interest, but neither the condemning authority nor such persons shall be bound by such appraisals.

(2) If an appraisal is submitted to the condemning authority in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, the condemning authority shall pay the reasonable costs of such appraisal. If more than one person is interested in the property sought to be acquired and such persons cannot agree on an appraisal to be submitted under subsection (1) of this section, the condemning authority shall be relieved of any obligation herein imposed upon it to pay for such appraisals as may be submitted to it pursuant to this section.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed as in any way limiting the obligation of the condemning authority to negotiate in good faith for the acquisition of any property interest sought prior to instituting eminent domain proceedings or as in any way limiting the discovery rights of parties to eminent domain proceedings.

(4) Nothing in this section shall prevent the condemning authority from complying with federal and state requirements to qualify the authority for federal aid grants.

(5) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the right of the condemning agency to institute eminent domain proceedings or to obtain immediate possession of property as permitted by law; except that an eminent domain proceeding may not proceed to trial on the issue of valuation until the ninety-day period provided in subsection (1) of this section has expired or the owner's appraisal has been submitted to the condemning authority, whichever is sooner.

(6) If the parties involved in the negotiations fail to reach agreement on the fair market value of the property being acquired, the condemning authority, prior to proceeding to trial on the issue of valuation, shall furnish all owners of record a written final offer.

38-1-122. Attorney fees. (1) If the court finds that a petitioner is not authorized by law to acquire real property or interests therein sought in a condemnation proceeding, it shall award

reasonable attorney fees, in addition to any other costs assessed, to the property owner who participated in the proceedings.

(1.5) In connection with proceedings for the acquisition or condemnation of property in which the award determined by the court exceeds ten thousand dollars, in addition to any compensation awarded to the owner in an eminent domain proceeding, the condemning authority shall reimburse the owner whose property is being acquired or condemned for all of the owner's reasonable attorney fees incurred by the owner where the award by the court in the proceedings equals or exceeds one hundred thirty percent of the last written offer given to the property owner prior to the filing of the condemnation action. The provisions of this subsection (1.5) shall not apply to any condemnation proceeding seeking to acquire rights-of-way under article 4, 5, or 5.5 of this title, article 45 of title 37, C.R.S., or section 7 of article XVI of the Colorado constitution.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) of this section shall be construed as limiting the ability of a property owner to recover just compensation, including attorney fees, as may otherwise be authorized by law.

PART 2

GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES, INDIVIDUALS, AND CORPORATIONS AUTHORIZED TO EXERCISE THE POWER OF EMINENT DOMAIN

38-1-201. Legislative declaration. (1) The general assembly hereby finds and declares that:

(a) The power of eminent domain allows the federal government, the state, counties, cities and counties, municipalities, and various other types of governmental entities to condemn property when necessary for public use and allows individual property owners and corporations to condemn property in certain circumstances when condemnation is necessary to create a private way of necessity or to allow beneficial use of private property.

(b) Although both the state constitution and state statutes require the payment of just compensation to any person whose property is condemned, the exercise of the power of eminent domain nonetheless substantially impacts fundamental property rights.

(c) Because of this substantial impact, it is necessary and appropriate to ensure that Coloradans can easily determine which governmental entities, corporations, and other persons may exercise the power of eminent domain and to further ensure that Coloradans can easily identify the procedural requirements that entities, corporations, and other persons must follow when exercising the power of eminent domain.

(2) The general assembly further finds and declares that:

(a) In addition to counties, cities and counties, and municipalities that serve as general units of government in the state, the governmental structure of the state includes a wide variety of special districts, authorities, and other governmental entities that serve limited governmental purposes, some of which may exercise the power of eminent domain.

(b) Although many of the provisions of state law that authorize governmental entities,

individuals, and corporations to exercise the power of eminent domain and prescribe procedures that govern the exercise of that power are concentrated in this article and in articles 2 to 7 of this title, the proliferation throughout the history of the state of special districts, authorities, and other governmental entities that serve limited governmental purposes, together with other historical factors that have necessitated grants of eminent domain powers to certain types of corporations and persons, have resulted in the codification in other parts of the Colorado Revised Statutes of many other provisions that authorize the exercise of the power of eminent domain.

(c) The codification of provisions of state law that authorize eminent domain in parts of the Colorado Revised Statutes other than this article and articles 2 to 7 of this title makes it difficult in many cases for Coloradans to easily determine, with respect to any given governmental entity, corporation, or person:

(I) Whether the governmental entity, corporation, or person may exercise the power of eminent domain; and

(II) The procedural requirements that the governmental entity, corporation, or person must comply with in order to exercise the power of eminent domain.

(d) In order to help Coloradans to more easily determine whether any given governmental entity, corporation, or person may exercise the power of eminent domain and identify the procedural requirements that the entity, corporation, or person must follow in exercising the power of eminent domain, it is necessary, appropriate, and in the best interests of the state to list in this part 2 all of the governmental entities, corporations, and persons that may exercise the power of eminent domain pursuant to provisions of state law and to clarify that the procedural requirements specified in this article and articles 2 to 7 of this title apply to all eminent domain proceedings.

(e) In enacting this part 2, it is not the intent of the general assembly to:

(I) Repeal, limit, or otherwise modify the authority of any governmental entity, corporation, or person to exercise the power of eminent domain;

(II) Grant new eminent domain authority to any governmental entity, individual, or corporation; or

(III) Infringe upon the home rule power of any home rule municipality or county.

38-1-202. Governmental entities, corporations, and persons authorized to use eminent domain. (1) The following governmental entities, types of governmental entities, and public corporations, in accordance with all procedural and other requirements specified in this article and articles 2 to 7 of this title and to the extent and within any time frame specified in the applicable authorizing statute, may exercise the power of eminent domain:

(a) The United States as authorized in section 3-1-102, C.R.S.;

(b) The state:

(I) As authorized in paragraph (b) of article IX of the upper Colorado river basin compact, codified at section 37-62-101, C.R.S.;

(II) As authorized in paragraph 3. of article V of the South Platte river compact, codified at section 37-65-101, C.R.S.;

(III) As authorized in article VII of the Republican river compact, codified at section 37-

67-101, C.R.S.;

(IV) By action of the general assembly or by action of any of the following officers and agencies of the state:

(A) The department of human services as authorized in section 19-2-403.5, C.R.S.;

(B) The department of natural resources as authorized in section 24-33-107 (3), C.R.S.;

(C) The department of personnel with the approval of the governor as authorized in section 24-82-102, C.R.S.;

(D) The attorney general at the direction of the governor as authorized in section 24-82-302 (1), C.R.S.;

(E) The department of public health and environment as authorized in section 25-11-303 (1) (d), C.R.S.;

(F) The governor as authorized in section 27-90-102 (3), C.R.S.;

(G) The department of transportation as authorized in sections 33-11-104 (4), 43-1-210 (1), (2), and (3), 43-1-217 (1), 43-1-406 (4), 43-1-414 (1), (2), (3), and (4), 43-1-509, 43-1-1410 (1) (i), 43-2-135 (1) (k), 43-3-106, and 43-3-107, C.R.S.;

(H) The state board of land commissioners as authorized in section 36-4-108, C.R.S.;

(I) The transportation commission created in section 43-1-106, C.R.S., as authorized in section 43-1-208 (3), C.R.S.;

(J) The statewide bridge enterprise as authorized in section 43-4-805 (5) (e), C.R.S.;

(J.5) The high-performance transportation enterprise as authorized in section 43-4-806 (6) (e), C.R.S.; and

(K) The Colorado aeronautical board as authorized in section 43-10-106, C.R.S.;

(c) State educational boards of control, including the state board for community colleges and occupational education and junior college boards of trustees, and institutions of higher education, as authorized in sections 23-31.5-108, 23-53-105, 23-60-208, 23-71-122 (1) (p), and 38-2-105, C.R.S.;

(d) Counties, cities and counties, and boards of county commissioners as authorized in sections 24-72-104 (2), 25-3-306, 29-6-101, 30-11-104 (2), 30-11-107 (1) (w), 30-11-205, 30-11-307 (1) (c), 30-20-108 (3), 30-20-402 (1) (a), 30-35-201 (37), (41), (42), and (43), 31-25-216 (2), 41-4-102, 41-4-104, 41-4-108, 41-5-101 (1) (a), 43-1-217 (1), 43-2-112 (2), 43-2-204, 43-2-206, and 43-3-107, C.R.S.;

(e) Cities, cities and counties, and towns as authorized in sections 29-4-104 (1) (d), 29-4-105, 29-4-106, 29-6-101, 29-7-104, 30-20-108 (3), 31-15-706 (2), 31-15-707 (1) (a) and (1) (e), 31-15-708 (1) (b), 31-15-716 (1) (c), 31-25-201 (1), 31-25-216 (2), 31-25-402 (1) (c), 31-35-304, 31-35-402 (1) (a), 31-35-512 (1) (g), 38-5-105, 38-6-101, 38-6-122, 41-4-108, and 41-4-202, C.R.S.;

(f) The following types of single purpose districts, special districts, authorities, boards, commissions, and other governmental entities that serve limited governmental purposes or that may exercise eminent domain for limited purposes on behalf of a county, city and county, city, or town:

(I) A school district as authorized in section 22-32-111, C.R.S.;

(II) A power authority established pursuant to section 29-1-204 (1), C.R.S., as authorized

in section 29-1-204 (3) (f), C.R.S.;

(III) A water or drainage authority established pursuant to section 29-1-204.2 (1), C.R.S., as authorized in section 29-1-204.2 (3) (f), C.R.S.;

(IV) A multijurisdictional housing authority established pursuant to section 29-1-204.5 (1), C.R.S., as authorized in section 29-1-204.5 (3) (f), C.R.S.;

(V) A housing authority organized pursuant to part 2 of article 4 of title 29, C.R.S., as authorized in sections 29-4-209 (1) (k), 29-4-211, and 29-4-212, C.R.S.;

(VI) An authority created by a municipality for the purpose of carrying out a development plan pursuant to section 29-4-306, C.R.S., as authorized in sections 29-4-306 (2) and 29-4-307 (1) (a), C.R.S.;

(VII) A metropolitan recreation district or park and recreation district organized under article 1 of title 32, C.R.S., or a municipal board given charge of a recreation system as authorized in sections 29-7-104 and 32-1-1005 (1) (c), C.R.S.;

(VIII) An improvement district created by a county pursuant to part 5 of article 20 of title 30, C.R.S., as authorized in section 30-20-512 (1) (i), C.R.S.;

(IX) An urban renewal authority created pursuant to section 31-25-104, C.R.S., as authorized in sections 31-25-105 (1) (e) and 31-25-105.5, C.R.S., and in accordance with the vesting requirements specified in article 7 of this title;

(X) An improvement district created by a municipality pursuant to part 6 of article 25 of title 31, C.R.S., as authorized in section 31-25-611 (1) (i), C.R.S.;

(XI) A board of water and sewer commissioners created by the governing body of a municipality pursuant to section 31-35-501, C.R.S., as authorized in sections 31-35-511 and 31-35-512 (1) (g), C.R.S.;

(XII) A fire protection district as authorized in section 32-1-1002 (1) (b), C.R.S.;

(XIII) A metropolitan district as authorized in section 32-1-1004 (4), C.R.S.;

(XIV) A sanitation, water and sanitation, or water district as authorized in section 32-1-1006 (1) (f), C.R.S.;

(XV) A tunnel district as authorized in section 32-1-1008 (1) (c), C.R.S.;

(XVI) A water and sanitation district organized under part 4 of article 4 of title 32, C.R.S., as authorized in section 32-4-406 (1) (j), C.R.S.;

(XVII) A metropolitan sewage district organized under the provisions of part 5 of article 4 of title 32, C.R.S., as authorized in section 32-4-502 (5) and 32-4-510 (1) (j), C.R.S.;

(XVIII) A regional service authority formed in accordance with the provisions of section 17 of article XIV of the state constitution and article 7 of title 32, C.R.S., as authorized in section 32-7-113 (1) (k), C.R.S.;

(XIX) The regional transportation district created in section 32-9-105, C.R.S., as authorized in sections 32-9-103 (2), 32-9-119 (1) (k), and 32-9-161, C.R.S.;

(XX) The urban drainage and flood control district created in section 32-11-201, C.R.S., as authorized in sections 32-11-104 (10), 32-11-216 (1) (g), 32-11-220 (1) (b), 32-11-615 (2), and 32-11-663, C.R.S.;

(XX.5) The Fountain creek watershed, flood control, and greenway district created in section 32-11.5-201, C.R.S., as authorized in section 32-11.5-205 (1) (n) (I), C.R.S.;

(XXI) A mine drainage district organized under the provisions of article 51 of title 34, C.R.S., as authorized in section 34-51-123, C.R.S.;

(XXII) A conservation district created pursuant to article 70 of title 35, C.R.S., as authorized in section 35-70-108 (1) (e), C.R.S.;

(XXIII) A conservancy district created under articles 1 to 8 of title 37, C.R.S., as authorized in sections 37-2-105 (7), 37-3-103 (1) (h), 37-3-116, 37-3-117, and 37-4-109 (3), C.R.S.;

(XXIV) A drainage district organized pursuant to article 20 of title 37, C.R.S., as authorized in sections 37-21-114 (1), 37-23-103, and 37-24-104, C.R.S.;

(XXV) The Grand Junction drainage district created in section 37-31-102 (1), C.R.S., as authorized in sections 37-31-119 and 37-31-152, C.R.S.;

(XXVI) An irrigation district organized under the provisions of article 41 of title 37, C.R.S., as authorized in sections 37-41-113 (3) and (5), 37-41-114, 37-41-128, and 37-43-207, C.R.S.;

(XXVII) An irrigation district organized under the provisions of article 42 of title 37, C.R.S., as authorized in sections 37-42-113 (1) and (2) and 37-43-207, C.R.S.;

(XXVIII) An internal improvement district established under the provisions of article 44 of title 37, C.R.S., as authorized in sections 37-44-103 (1) (b), 37-44-108 (1) and (2), 37-44-109, and 37-44-141, C.R.S.;

(XXIX) A water conservancy district organized under the provisions of article 45 of title 37, C.R.S., as authorized in sections 37-45-118 (1) (c) and 37-45-119, C.R.S.;

(XXX) A water activity enterprise, as defined in section 37-45.1-102 (4), C.R.S., exercising the legal authority to exercise the power of eminent domain of the district that owns it in relation to a water activity, as defined in section 37-45.1-102 (3), C.R.S., as authorized in section 37-45.1-103 (4), C.R.S.;

(XXXI) The Colorado river water conservation district created in section 37-46-103, C.R.S., as authorized in section 37-46-107 (1) (i), C.R.S.;

(XXXII) The southwestern water conservation district created in section 37-47-103, C.R.S., as authorized in section 37-47-107 (1) (i), C.R.S.;

(XXXIII) The Rio Grande water conservation district created in section 37-48-102, C.R.S., as authorized in section 37-48-105 (1) (i), C.R.S.;

(XXXIV) The Republican river water conservation district created in section 37-50-103 (1), C.R.S., as authorized in section 37-50-107 (1) (j), C.R.S.;

(XXXV) The Colorado water conservation board created in section 37-60-102, C.R.S., as authorized in section 37-60-106 (1) (j), C.R.S.;

(XXXVI) The Colorado water resources and power development authority created in section 37-95-104 (1), C.R.S., as authorized in section 37-95-106 (1) (n) and (1) (v), C.R.S.;

(XXXVII) A public airport authority created under the provisions of article 3 of title 41, C.R.S., as authorized in section 41-3-106 (1) (j), C.R.S.;

(XXXVIII) A public highway authority created pursuant to section 43-4-504, C.R.S., as authorized in sections 43-4-505 (1) (a) (IV) and 43-4-506 (1) (h), C.R.S.;

(XXXIX) A regional transportation authority created pursuant to section 43-4-603, C.R.S., as authorized in section 43-4-604 (1) (a) (IV), C.R.S.; and

(XL) The Colorado aeronautical board created in section 43-10-104, C.R.S., as authorized in section 43-10-106 (1), C.R.S.

(2) The following types of corporations and persons, in accordance with all procedural and other requirements specified in this article and articles 2 to 7 of this title and to the extent and within any time frame specified in the applicable authorizing provision of the state constitution or statute may exercise the power of eminent domain:

(a) A person or corporation that needs to exercise the power of eminent domain in order to acquire any right-of-way across public, private, or corporate lands for the construction of ditches, canals, and flumes for the purposes of conveying water for domestic purposes, for the irrigation of agricultural lands, for mining and manufacturing purposes, or for drainage, as authorized in section 7 of article XVI of the state constitution;

(b) A pipeline company as authorized in article 5 of this title and sections 7-43-102, 34-48-105, 34-48-111, 38-1-101.5, 38-1-101.7, 38-2-101, 38-4-102, and 38-4-107, C.R.S.;

(c) A cemetery company organized pursuant to section 7-47-101, C.R.S., as authorized in section 7-47-102, C.R.S.;

(d) A cemetery authority, as defined in section 12-12-101 (2), C.R.S., as authorized in section 12-12-105, C.R.S.;

(e) A public utility as authorized in section 32-12-125, C.R.S.;

(f) An owner or agent of an owner of coal lands lying on two or more sides of the property of another as authorized in section 34-31-101, C.R.S.;

(g) A person who requires a right-of-way or property in order to bring water or air into a mine or convey tailings and wastes from a mining operation, construct or maintain a flume, ditch, pipeline, tram, tramway, or pack trail over or through mining claims, or follow a mineral-bearing vein or lode into the property of another person pursuant to an established right to do so as authorized in sections 34-48-101, 34-48-105, 34-48-107, 34-48-110, and 34-48-111, C.R.S.;

(h) A natural gas public utility, as defined in section 34-64-102 (3), C.R.S., as authorized in section 34-64-103, C.R.S.;

(i) A person who owns a water right or conditional water right as authorized in article 86 of title 37, C.R.S.;

(j) A person who needs to create or operate a water storage facility in order to realize the person's right to appropriate water as authorized in section 37-87-101, C.R.S.;

(k) A person who, under general laws or special charter, requires and is entitled to private property of another for private use, private ways of necessity, or for reservoirs, drains, flumes, or ditches on or across the lands of others for agricultural, mining, milling, domestic, or sanitary purposes as authorized in section 38-1-102;

(l) A corporation formed for the purpose of constructing a road, ditch, reservoir, pipeline, bridge, ferry, tunnel, telegraph line, railroad line, electric line, electric plant, telephone line, or telephone plant as authorized in section 38-2-101;

(m) Landowners who wish to construct a drain to carry off surplus water as authorized in section 38-2-103;

(n) A mineral landowner who needs to construct a connecting railroad spur over another landowner's property as authorized in section 38-2-104;

(o) A tunnel company as authorized in sections 38-2-101, 38-4-101, 38-4-107, and 38-4-

110;

(p) An electric power company as authorized in sections 38-2-101, 38-4-101, and 38-4-107;

(q) A tramway company as authorized in sections 38-4-104 and 38-4-107;

(r) A telegraph, telephone, electric light power, gas, or pipeline company as authorized in sections 38-2-101 and 38-5-105 and limited by section 38-5-108; and

(s) A person, company, corporation, or association that has been granted an electric railroad franchise as authorized in section 40-24-102, C.R.S.

ARTICLE 2

Specific Grants of Power

38-2-101. Who may condemn real estate, rights-of-way, or other rights - additional requirements for private toll roads and toll highways. (1) If any corporation formed for the purpose of constructing a road, ditch, reservoir, pipeline, bridge, ferry, tunnel, telegraph line, railroad line, electric line, electric plant, telephone line, or telephone plant is unable to agree with the owner for the purchase of any real estate or right-of-way or easement or other right necessary or required for the purpose of any such corporation for transacting its business or for any lawful purpose connected with the operations of the company, the corporation may acquire title to such real estate or right-of-way or easement or other right in the manner provided by law for the condemnation of real estate or right-of-way. Any ditch, reservoir, or pipeline company, in the same manner, may condemn and acquire the right to take and use any water not previously appropriated.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, a toll road or toll highway company may not condemn real estate or right-of-way, but the department of transportation may exercise, subject to the conditions and limitations set forth in sections 7-45-104 and 43-1-1202 (1) (f), C.R.S., the power of eminent domain for purposes of acquiring property and rights-of-way necessary for the completion of a toll road or toll highway open to the public that is incorporated into the comprehensive statewide transportation plan prepared pursuant to section 43-1-1103 (5), C.R.S., and is being undertaken as a public-private initiative between the department and the company. Such a toll road or toll highway company shall provide written notice of its intent to construct a toll road or toll highway as required by section 7-45-108 (2), C.R.S.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize any toll road or toll highway company to construct a toll road or toll highway through, in, upon, under, or over any street or alley of any city, incorporated town, county, or city and county without first obtaining the consent of the municipal or county authorities having power to give the consent of the city, incorporated town, county, or city and county.

(4) (a) A political subdivision may levy a tax, fee, or charge on a toll road or toll highway company for any right or privilege of constructing or operating a toll road or toll highway such as a street or public highway construction permit fee or an impact fee or other similar development charge designed to fund expenditures by the political subdivision on capital facilities needed to serve the toll road or toll highway, but shall only levy a construction permit fee to the extent that the permit fee applies to all persons seeking a construction permit.

(b) All permit fees, impact fees, or other similar development charges levied by a political subdivision on a toll road or toll highway company constructing or operating a toll road or toll highway shall be no greater than necessary to defray the costs directly incurred by the political subdivision in providing services, and, in the case of impact fees or other development charges, shall be no greater than necessary to defray impacts directly related to the toll road or toll highway. The fees and charges shall also be reasonably related in time to the incurrence of the impacts or costs. In any controversy concerning the appropriateness of a fee or charge, the political subdivision shall have the burden of proving that the fee or charge is no greater than necessary to defray the direct impacts or costs incurred by the political subdivision. All costs of construction shall be borne by the toll road or toll highway company constructing or operating the toll road or toll highway.

(5) As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2008, p. 1712, § 9, effective June 2, 2008.)

(b) "Toll road or toll highway" shall have the meaning set forth in section 7-45-102 (8), C.R.S.

(c) "Toll road or toll highway company" shall have the meaning set forth in section 7-45-102 (9), C.R.S.

38-2-102. Entering lands to survey - liability. Any corporation formed for the purpose of constructing a road, ditch, tunnel, or railroad may cause such examination and survey as may be necessary to the selection of the most advantageous route and, for such purpose, by its officers, agents, or servants may enter upon the lands of any person or corporation, but subject to liability for all actual damages which are occasioned thereby.

38-2-103. Proceedings to drain. Whenever the owners of any parcels of land desire to construct a drain for the purpose of carrying off surplus water and they cannot agree among themselves or with the parties who own land below, through which it is expedient to carry the drain in order to reach a natural waterway, then proceedings may be had in the same manner as in cases of eminent domain affecting irrigation works of diversion. The rights-of-way for such drains shall be regarded as equal to those for irrigation canals.

38-2-104. Mineral landowner may construct connecting railway spur. It is lawful for the owner of any coal or other mineral lands, not contiguous to any railroad in this state, desiring to connect such lands with any railroad by means of a connecting railway spur, not to exceed

fifteen miles in length, to construct and operate such connecting railway spur across any other lands lying intermediate between such coal or other mineral lands and any railroad with which such connection may be desired. In case the owner of such coal or other mineral lands is unable to agree with the owner of such intermediate lands for the purchase of any necessary rights-of-way across such intermediate lands for the purpose of constructing and operating such connecting railway spur as to the purchase price on such rights-of-way, then the owner of such coal or other mineral lands may exercise the right of eminent domain and condemn any rights-of-way across such intermediate lands necessary to make such connection and to construct and operate such connecting railway spur, and it may acquire title to such rights-of-way in the manner provided by law for the condemnation of lands for rights-of-way by railroad companies. All the laws of this state relating to the manner of exercising the right of eminent domain by railroad companies are hereby made applicable to such proceedings.

38-2-105. Higher education governing boards have right of eminent domain. The regents of the university of Colorado, the board of governors of the Colorado state university system for Colorado state university and Colorado state university - Pueblo, the board of trustees for Fort Lewis college, the board of trustees of the Colorado school of mines, the board of trustees for the university of northern Colorado, the board of trustees for Adams state university, the board of trustees for Colorado Mesa university, the board of trustees for Western state Colorado university, and the board of trustees for Metropolitan state university of Denver have the power to acquire real property, which they may deem necessary, by the exercise of eminent domain through condemnation proceedings in accordance with law.

ARTICLE 3

Condemnation of Public Lands

38-3-101. Condemning public land - petition. Whenever any corporation authorized to appropriate for a public use by the exercise of the right of eminent domain lands, rights-of-way, or other rights or easements in lands requires, needs, or desires to appropriate lands, rights-of-way, or other rights or easements in lands which belong to the United States, the state of Colorado, or any other state or sovereignty, such corporation, for the purpose of having such lands, rights-of-way, or other rights or easements appropriated to such use and for determining the compensation to be paid to such owner therefor, may present a petition to the district court in each of the counties in which such lands, or any part thereof, are located, describing the desired property, giving the name of the owner thereof, and stating by whom and for what purpose it is proposed to be appropriated and that it is needed and required by the petitioner for the public use to which it is proposed to devote the same, and praying that such court appropriate such property

to its use and determine the compensation to be paid to the owner therefor.

38-3-102. Notice - service - publication. The court shall fix a time for the first hearing upon said petition. Notice directed to such owner of the filing of the petition and its object and containing a description of the property and of the time and place of the first hearing shall be published by such corporation in one or more newspapers of general circulation in the state of Colorado once a week for six weeks prior to the time set for the first hearing. At least two weeks before the time set for the first hearing, a copy of said notice shall be served on any party who is in actual possession of the land, and, in case the state is the owner, on the attorney general, and, in case the United States is the owner, on the United States attorney for the district in which the land or any part thereof is situated. The copy of such notice shall be deemed to have been sufficiently served if delivered during the usual hours of business at the residence of the party in possession or at the office of the attorney general or the United States attorney, as the case may be.

38-3-103. Hearing - findings filed - published. Upon proof being filed of the publication of such notice and of such personal service where required, the court, at the time and place therein fixed or to which the hearing may be adjourned, shall proceed to hear the allegations and proofs of all persons interested which touch the matters committed to it, and it shall regulate the order of proof as it may deem best. The testimony taken by it shall be under oath. The court shall determine the truth of the matters alleged and set forth in the petition and also the compensation to be paid to such owner for the lands, rights-of-way, or other rights or easements in lands to be appropriated. In the event that the petitioner has theretofore taken possession of such lands, rights-of-way, or other rights or easements in lands, the value thereof shall be determined without considering the value of any improvements that may have been constructed by such corporation and as of the date when such corporation took possession. The court shall file among its records its findings in writing and shall give notice to the petitioner that its findings have been filed. The petitioner shall cause a notice to be published in one or more newspapers of general circulation in the state of Colorado once a week for two weeks, setting forth that the findings of the court have been filed and stating the amount of the compensation fixed by the court. If the owner has appeared in said proceeding by attorney, a copy of said notice shall be served prior to the last publication of said notice upon the attorney so appearing.

38-3-104. Order - copy recorded. In case no appeal is taken within thirty days after the last publication of notice that the findings of the court have been filed, the court, upon the payment by the petitioner to the clerk of such court of the compensation fixed by the court and upon motion of the petitioner, shall enter an order appropriating the lands, rights-of-way, or other rights or easements in lands, as the case may be, to the petitioner. Thereafter, the same shall be the property of the petitioner, and a certified copy of the order may be filed for record with the county clerk and recorder of the county in which such lands, rights-of-way, or other rights or

easements in lands are located. Such record shall be notice, and a certified copy of such record shall be evidence of the title and rights of the petitioner as therein set forth. The clerk of said court shall notify the owner of the property of the payment of the compensation fixed by the court and shall pay the same to such owner on demand.

38-3-105. Judgment - appellate review. Upon the payment into court of the compensation assessed, the court shall give judgment appropriating the lands, rights-of-way, or other rights or easements in lands, as the case may be, to the petitioner, and thereafter the same shall be the property of the petitioner. Either party to the action may appeal from the judgment in like manner and with like effect as in ordinary condemnation cases. Such appeal shall not stay the proceedings so as to prevent the petitioner from taking such lands into its possession and using them for the purposes of the petitioner or from proceeding to exercise the rights-of-way or other rights or easements appropriated.

ARTICLE 4

Rights-of-way: Designated Common Carriers

38-4-101. Tunnel companies. Any foreign or domestic corporation organized or chartered for the purpose, among other things, of carrying, transmitting, or delivering ores, minerals, or other property for hire by means of a tunnel shall have the right-of-way for the construction, operation, and maintenance of any such tunnel of sufficient size and dimensions for such purpose through or over any patented or unpatented mines, mining claims, or other lands without the consent of the owner thereof, if such right-of-way is necessary to reach the place to or from which it is proposed to carry such ores, minerals, or other property.

38-4-102. Pipeline companies. Any foreign or domestic corporation organized or chartered for the purpose, among other things, of conducting or maintaining a pipeline for the transmission of power, water, air, or gas for hire to any mine or mining claim or for any manufacturing, milling, mining, or public purpose shall have the right-of-way for the construction, operation, and maintenance of such pipeline for such purpose through any lands without the consent of the owner thereof, if such right-of-way is necessary for the purpose for which said pipeline is used.

38-4-103. Electric power companies. Any foreign or domestic corporation organized or chartered for the purpose, among other things, of conducting and maintaining electric power

transmission lines for providing power or light by means of electricity for hire shall have a right-of-way for the construction, operation, and maintenance of such electric power transmission lines through any patented or unpatented mine or mining claim or other land without the consent of the owner thereof, if such right-of-way is necessary for the purposes proposed.

38-4-104. Tramway companies. Any foreign or domestic corporation organized or chartered for the purposes, among other things, of conducting and maintaining for hire an aerial tramway for transporting ores, minerals, waste materials, or other property from any mine or mining claim by means of an aerial tramway shall have the right-of-way for the construction, operation, and maintenance for such tramway and for all necessary towers and supports thereof over and across any intervening mining claims, lands, or premises without the consent of the owner thereof, if such right-of-way is necessary for the purposes proposed.

38-4-105. Common carriers - fees. Any such corporations organized or chartered for any or all of the purposes mentioned in sections 38-4-101 to 38-4-104 shall be deemed common carriers and shall fix and charge only a reasonable and uniform rate to all persons who desire the use of any such tunnel, pipeline, electric power transmission lines, or aerial tramway.

38-4-106. Distance governs rate. In fixing the rate to be charged its patrons, as provided in section 38-4-105, any such transportation tunnel company or aerial tramway company shall take into consideration the distance over which the materials to be transported are carried.

38-4-107. Compensation. Any such corporation shall make due and just compensation for such right-of-way to the owners of the property through which it is proposed to construct, operate, and maintain such tunnel, pipeline, electric transmission lines, or aerial tramway. When the parties cannot agree upon such right-of-way and the amount of compensation to be paid the owner of such property, the same shall be determined in the manner provided by law for the exercise of the right of eminent domain.

38-4-108. Owner entitled to minerals. The owner of any vein, lode, mining claim, or other property over which it is proposed to construct a tunnel, as provided in this article, shall have the right to all ores and minerals taken from such vein or lode at the intersection thereof with such tunnel.

38-4-109. Owner to have access to tunnel. The owner of such vein or lode so intersected shall have the right, at any reasonable time and from time to time, upon application to the superintendent or other managing officer of such tunnel corporation, to enter such tunnel with

his surveyors and inspectors for the purpose of inspecting and making a survey of any such vein or lode. The owner of such vein or lode and his employees shall have the right of ingress and egress into and out of said tunnel at all reasonable times.

38-4-110. No right to vein matter acquired. Nothing in this article shall be so construed as to give such tunnel corporation the right to follow any vein or lode without the consent of the owner. When any vein or lode is encountered in driving any such tunnel, such tunnel corporation shall only have the right-of-way to cross such vein or lode at such angle as may be suitable for the convenient operation of the tunnel.

38-4-111. Tunnel company to file map. Any such tunnel corporation desiring to avail itself of the benefit of this article shall file with the county clerk and recorder of the county in which it is proposed to operate a map or survey of the proposed tunnel for which it desires a right-of-way, together with a statement showing the route of the proposed tunnel and the patented or unpatented mining claims or other property through which it is proposed to construct the same, and may file supplementary maps and surveys upon any lawful change of its proposed line of tunnel.

38-4-112. Pipeline company to file map. Any such pipeline corporation desiring to avail itself of the benefit of this article shall file with the county clerk and recorder of the county in which it is proposed to operate a map or survey of the proposed line for which it desires a right-of-way, together with a statement showing the route of the proposed pipeline and the patented or unpatented mining claims or other property through which it is proposed to construct the same, and may file supplementary maps and surveys upon any lawful change of its proposed line.

38-4-113. Power company to file map. Any such electric power transmission corporation desiring to avail itself of the benefit of this article shall file with the county clerk and recorder of the county in which it proposes to operate a map or survey of the proposed lines for which it desires a right-of-way, together with a statement showing the route of the proposed lines and the patented or unpatented mining claims or other property through which it is proposed to construct the same, and may file supplementary maps and surveys upon any lawful change of its proposed lines.

38-4-114. Tramway company to file map. Any such aerial tramway corporation desiring to avail itself of the benefit of this article shall file with the county clerk and recorder of the county in which it is proposed to operate a map or survey of the proposed route for which it desires a right-of-way, together with a statement showing the route of the proposed tramway and

the patented or unpatented mining claims or other property over or across which it is proposed to construct the same, and may file supplementary maps and surveys upon any lawful change of its proposed route.

38-4-115. Companies to transport ore - toll. Any such tunnel or aerial tramway corporation, subject to its reasonable regulations, shall accept from the owners of mining properties all ores, waste materials, and other materials loaded in cars and delivered to it along its line of tunnel or aerial tramways for transportation and afford facilities for the handling of the same at such place upon payment to it at the rates established and fixed by such tunnel or aerial tramway corporation.

38-4-116. Companies to furnish power - fees. Any such pipeline corporation or electric power transmission corporation, subject to its reasonable regulations, shall furnish to the owners of mining properties power from said pipelines or electric power transmission lines upon payment to it at the rates established and fixed by such corporation.

ARTICLE 5

Rights-of-way: Transmission Companies

38-5-101. Use of public highways. Any domestic or foreign electric light power, gas, or pipeline company authorized to do business under the laws of this state or any city or town owning electric power producing or distribution facilities shall have the right to construct, maintain, and operate lines of electric light, wire or power or pipeline along, across, upon, and under any public highway in this state, subject to the provisions of this article. Such lines of electric light, wire or power, or pipeline shall be so constructed and maintained as not to obstruct or hinder the usual travel on such highway.

38-5-102. Right-of-way across state land. Any domestic or foreign electric light power, gas, or pipeline company authorized to do business under the laws of this state, or any city or town owning electric power producing or distribution facilities shall have the right to construct, maintain, and operate lines of electric light wire or power or pipeline and obtain permanent right-of-way therefor over, upon, under, and across all public lands owned by or under the control of the state, upon the payment of such compensation and upon compliance with such reasonable conditions as may be required by the state board of land commissioners.

38-5-103. Power of companies to contract. Such electric light power, gas, or pipeline company, or such city or town shall have power to contract with any person or corporation, the owner of any lands or any franchise, easement, or interest therein over or under which the line of electric light wire power or pipeline is proposed to be laid or created for the right-of-way for the construction, maintenance, and operation of its electric light wires, pipes, poles, regulator stations, substations, or other property and for the erection, maintenance, occupation, and operation of offices at suitable distances for the public accommodation.

38-5-104. Right-of-way across private lands. (1) Such telegraph, telephone, electric light power, gas, or pipeline company or such city or town shall be entitled to the right-of-way over or under the land, property, privileges, rights-of-way, and easements of other persons and corporations and to the right to erect its poles, wires, pipes, regulator stations, substations, systems, and offices upon making just compensation therefor in the manner provided by law. The rights granted by this section and section 38-5-105 to such electric light power, gas, or pipeline companies or to such cities and towns shall not extend to the taking of any portion of the right-of-way of a railroad company, except to the extent of acquiring any necessary easement to cross the same or to serve such railroad company with electric light, power, or gas service. The rights granted by this section and section 38-5-105 to telegraph or telephone companies shall not extend to the taking of any portion of the right-of-way of a railroad company, except to the extent of acquiring any easement which does not materially interfere with the existing use by the railroad company, or except to the extent of acquiring any necessary easement to cross the same or to serve such railroad company with telegraph or telephone service.

(2) If any right-of-way is taken by such telegraph, telephone, electric light power, gas, or pipeline company, city or town over any portion of the right-of-way of a railroad company the taking party shall pay the entire cost of constructing its facilities along such right-of-way, including any expenses incurred by the railroad for inspection and flagging as reasonably necessary to avoid interference with safe operation of the railroad. The taking party shall also bear the entire cost, including the cost of such inspection and flagging, of removing, relocating, altering, or protecting any facility installed on right-of-way so taken if, at any time, such removal, relocation, alteration, or protection becomes reasonably necessary to avoid interference with the railroad company's ability to use its original right-of-way to operate its railroad efficiently and safely and to efficiently and safely serve existing, new, or potential railroad customers. The taking party shall indemnify the railroad company from all losses and expenses resulting from the negligence of the taking party, its successors or contractors, in connection with or related to such right-of-way. The taking party shall have no claim against the railroad for any loss resulting from damage to the taking party's telegraph or telephone facilities resulting from any unforeseen emergencies or acts of God such as derailment, explosions, collisions, or activities reasonably performed in repairing damages caused by such occurrences.

38-5-105. Companies, cities, and towns have eminent domain right. Such telegraph,

telephone, electric light power, gas, or pipeline company or such city or town is vested with the power of eminent domain, and authorized to proceed to obtain rights-of-way for poles, wires, pipes, regulator stations, substations, and systems for such purposes by means thereof. Whenever such company or such city or town is unable to secure by deed, contract, or agreement such rights-of-way for such purposes over, under, across, and upon the lands, property, privileges, rights-of-way, or easements of persons or corporations, it shall be lawful for such telegraph, telephone, electric light power, gas, or pipeline company or any city or town owning electric power producing or distribution facilities to acquire such title in the manner now provided by law for the exercise of the right of eminent domain and in the manner as set forth in this article.

38-5-106. Possession pending action. At any time after jurisdiction has been obtained pursuant to section 38-1-103, the petitioner, upon notice to the respondent pursuant to the Colorado rules of civil procedure, may move for an order for immediate possession. Upon such motion and after hearing, the court, by rule in that behalf made, may authorize the petitioner, upon payment into court or to the clerk thereof of the amount determined by the court as probably sufficient to pay the sum that may ultimately be awarded as compensation and damages for the taking, if not in possession to take possession of such right-of-way, and if already in possession to maintain and keep such possession, and in all cases to use and enjoy such right-of-way during the pendency and until the final conclusion of such proceedings, and the court may stay all actions and proceedings against such petitioner on account thereof. Withdrawal from the sum so deposited may be had as provided in section 38-1-105 (6) (b). At such hearing for immediate possession, the court shall hear and dispose of all objections that are raised at that time concerning the motion for immediate possession, the legal sufficiency of the petition, or the regularity of the proceedings in any other respect.

38-5-107. Companies, cities, and towns carrying high voltage - crossings - arbitration. (1) Any person, corporation, or city or town seeking to secure a right-of-way for lines of electric light or for the transmission of electric power for any purpose over, under, or across any right-of-way of any other person, corporation, or city or town for such purposes or seeking to erect or construct its lines of wire under or over the lines of wire already constructed by such other person, corporation, or city or town for any such purposes upon, under, along, or across any public highway or upon, under, along, or across any public lands owned or controlled by the state of Colorado before constructing such lines or wires over, under, or across such rights-of-way or wires of other persons, corporations, or cities or towns, where either of said lines or wires carry a current at an electrical pressure of five thousand volts or more, shall agree with such other persons, corporations, or cities or towns as to the conditions under or upon which such overhead or underneath construction or crossing shall be made, looking to the due protection and safeguard of the wires of the person, corporation, or city or town already having a right-of-way for such wires and looking to the safety of life, health, and property. In case of an inability to agree upon the conditions under or upon which such overhead or underneath crossings shall be made, the person, corporation, or city or town owning and operating or controlling the lines of

wires already built or constructed and the person, corporation, or city or town seeking to construct new lines or wires or to make said crossings shall each select a person as an arbitrator, newhich two persons shall determine said conditions under or upon which such overhead or underneath construction or crossing shall be made. In case of a disagreement in regard thereto by the arbitrators, they shall select a third person to act with them, and the decision made by any two of said arbitrators shall be final and binding upon the person, corporation, or city or town so seeking to make or construct the crossings, who shall construct the crossings in a manner determined by such arbitrators.

(2) The parties interested, before they make their submission to the arbitrators, shall make and subscribe a written article of agreement in and by which they shall agree to submit the matter as to how said crossings shall be made to the arbitrators named, and will abide by their award. Said award shall be in writing, and a copy thereof delivered to each of the parties interested. Such conditions for protection at said crossings shall be established at the sole expense of the person, corporation, or city or town seeking the right-of-way for such overhead or underneath construction or crossings. Nothing in this article shall affect the right of any person, corporation, or city or town to make such crossings where the lines or wires of neither of the parties concerned carry a current at an electrical pressure of less than five thousand volts.

38-5-108. Consent necessary to use of streets. Nothing in this article shall be construed to authorize any person, partnership, association, corporation, or city or town to erect any poles, construct any electric light power line, or pipeline, or extend any wires or lines along, through, in, upon, under, or over any streets or alleys of any city or incorporated town without first obtaining the consent of the municipal authorities having power to give the consent of such city or incorporated town.

ARTICLE 5.5

Rights-of-way: Telecommunications Providers

38-5.5-101. Legislative declaration. (1) The general assembly hereby finds, determines, and declares that:

(a) The passage of House Bill 95-1335, enacted at the first regular session of the sixtieth general assembly, established a policy within the state to encourage competition among the various telecommunications providers, to reduce the barriers to entry for those providers, to authorize and encourage competition within the local exchange telecommunications market, and to ensure that all consumers benefit from such competition and expansion.

(b) The stated goals of House Bill 95-1335 were that all citizens have access to a wider

range of telecommunications services at rates that are reasonably comparable within the state, that basic service be available and affordable to all citizens, and that universal access to advanced telecommunications services would be available to all consumers. Such goals are essential to the economic and social well-being of the citizens of Colorado and can be accomplished only if telecommunications providers are allowed to develop ubiquitous, seamless, statewide telecommunications networks. To require telecommunications companies to seek authority from every political subdivision within the state to conduct business is unreasonable, impractical, and unduly burdensome. In addition, the general assembly further finds and declares that since the public rights-of-way are dedicated to and held on a nonproprietary basis in trust for the use of the public, their use by telecommunications companies is consistent with such policy and appropriate for the public good.

(2) The general assembly further finds, determines, and declares that nothing in this article shall be construed to alter or diminish the authority of political subdivisions of the state to lawfully exercise their police powers with respect to activities of telecommunications providers within their boundaries, and, subject to such reservation of authority, that:

(a) The construction, maintenance, operation, oversight, and regulation of telecommunications providers and their facilities is a matter of statewide concern and interest;

(b) Telecommunications providers operating under the authority of the federal communications commission or the Colorado public utilities commission pursuant to article 15 of title 40, C.R.S., require no additional authorization or franchise by any municipality or other political subdivision of the state to conduct business within a given geographic area and that no such political subdivision has jurisdiction to regulate telecommunications providers based upon the content, nature, or type of telecommunications service or signal they provide except to the extent granted by federal or state legislation;

(c) Telecommunications providers have a right to occupy and utilize the public rights-of-way for the efficient conduct of their business;

(d) Access to rights-of-way and oversight of that access must be competitively neutral, and no telecommunications provider should enjoy any competitive advantage or suffer a competitive disadvantage by virtue of a selective or discriminatory exercise of the police power by a local government.

38-5.5-102. Definitions. As used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Broadband" or "broadband service" has the same meaning as set forth in 7 U.S.C. sec. 950bb (b) (1) as of August 6, 2014, and includes "cable service", as defined in 47 U.S.C. sec. 522 (6) as of August 6, 2014.

(1.2) "Broadband facility" means any infrastructure used to deliver broadband service or for the provision of broadband service.

(1.3) "Broadband provider" means a person that provides broadband service, and includes a "cable operator", as defined in 47 U.S.C. sec. 522 (5) as of August 6, 2014.

(1.7) "Political subdivision" means a county, city and county, city, town, service authority, school district, local improvement district, law enforcement authority, water,

sanitation, fire protection, metropolitan, irrigation, drainage, or other special district, or any other kind of municipal, quasi-municipal, or public corporation organized pursuant to law.

(2) "Public highway" or "highway" for purposes of this article includes all roads, streets, and alleys and all other dedicated rights-of-way and utility easements of the state or any of its political subdivisions, whether located within the boundaries of a political subdivision or otherwise.

(3) "Telecommunications provider" or "provider" means a person that provides telecommunications service, as defined in section 40-15-102 (29), C.R.S., with the exception of cable services as defined by section 602(5) of the federal "Cable Communications Policy Act of 1984", 47 U.S.C. sec. 522(6), pursuant to authority granted by the public utilities commission of this state or by the federal communications commission. "Telecommunications provider" or "provider" does not mean a person or business using antennas, support towers, equipment, and buildings used to transmit high power over-the-air broadcast of AM and FM radio, VHF and UHF television, and advanced television services, including high definition television. The term "telecommunications provider" is synonymous with "telecommunication provider".

38-5.5-103. Use of public highways - discrimination prohibited - content regulation prohibited. (1) Any domestic or foreign telecommunications provider or broadband provider authorized to do business under the laws of this state shall have the right to construct, maintain, and operate conduit, cable, switches, and related appurtenances and facilities along, across, upon, and under any public highway in this state, subject to the provisions of this article and of article 1.5 of title 9, C.R.S.; and the construction, maintenance, operation, and regulation of such facilities, including the right to occupy and utilize the public rights-of-way, by telecommunications providers and broadband providers are hereby declared to be matters of statewide concern. Such facilities shall be so constructed and maintained as not to obstruct or hinder the usual travel on such highway.

(2) No political subdivision shall discriminate among or grant a preference to competing telecommunications providers in the issuance of permits or the passage of any ordinance for the use of its rights-of-way, nor create or erect any unreasonable requirements for entry to the rights-of-way for such providers.

(3) No political subdivision shall regulate telecommunications providers based upon the content or type of signals that are carried or capable of being carried over the provider's facilities; except that nothing in this subsection (3) shall be construed to prevent such regulation by a political subdivision when the authority to so regulate has been granted to the political subdivision under federal law.

38-5.5-104. Right-of-way across state land. Any domestic or foreign telecommunications provider authorized to do business under the laws of this state shall have the right to construct, maintain, and operate lines of communication, switches, and related facilities and obtain permanent right-of-way therefor over, upon, under, and across all public lands owned by or under the control of the state, upon the payment of such just compensation and upon

compliance with such reasonable conditions as may be required by the state board of land commissioners.

38-5.5-105. Power of companies to contract. Any domestic or foreign telecommunications provider shall have power to contract with any person or corporation, the owner of any lands or any franchise, easement, or interest therein over or under which the provider's conduits, cable, switches, and related appurtenances and facilities are proposed to be laid or created for the right-of-way for the construction, maintenance, and operation of such facilities and for the erection, maintenance, occupation, and operation of offices at suitable distances for the public accommodation.

38-5.5-106. Consent necessary to use of streets. (1) (a) Nothing in this article shall be construed to authorize any telecommunications provider to erect any poles or construct any conduit, cable, switch, or related appurtenances and facilities along, through, in, upon, under, or over any public highway within a political subdivision without first obtaining the consent of the authorities having power to give the consent of such political subdivision.

(b) A telecommunications provider that, on or before April 12, 1996, either has obtained consent of the political subdivision having power to give such consent or is lawfully occupying a public highway in a political subdivision shall not be required to apply for additional or continued consent of such political subdivision under this section.

(2) Consent for the use of a public highway within a political subdivision shall be based upon a lawful exercise of the police power of such political subdivision and shall not be unreasonably withheld, nor shall any preference or disadvantage be created through the granting or withholding of such consent.

38-5.5-107. Permissible taxes, fees, and charges. (1) (a) No political subdivision shall levy a tax, fee, or charge for any right or privilege of engaging in a business or for use of a public highway other than:

(I) A license fee or tax authorized under section 31-15-501 (1) (c), C.R.S., or article XX of the state constitution; and

(II) A street or public highway construction permit fee, to the extent that such permit fee applies to all persons seeking a construction permit.

(b) All fees and charges levied by a political subdivision shall be reasonably related to the costs directly incurred by the political subdivision in providing services relating to the granting or administration of permits. Such fees and charges also shall be reasonably related in time to the occurrence of such costs. In any controversy concerning the appropriateness of a fee or charge, the political subdivision shall have the burden of proving that the fee or charge is reasonably related to the direct costs incurred by the political subdivision. All costs of construction shall be borne by the telecommunications provider or broadband provider.

(2) (a) Any tax, fee, or charge imposed by a political subdivision shall be competitively

neutral among telecommunications providers and broadband providers.

(b) Nothing in this article or in article 32 of title 31, C.R.S., shall invalidate a tax or fee imposed if such tax or fee cannot legally be imposed upon another telecommunications provider, broadband provider, or service because of the requirements of state or federal law or because such other provider is exempt from taxation or lacks a taxable nexus with the political subdivision imposing the tax or fee.

(c) If a political subdivision imposes a tax on a telecommunications provider or broadband provider and such tax does not apply to other providers of comparable telecommunications services or broadband services due to the language of the ordinance or resolution that imposes the tax, then the governing body of the political subdivision shall take one of the following two courses of action:

(I) If it can do so without violating the election requirements of section 20 of article X of the state constitution, the governing body shall amend the ordinance or resolution that imposes the tax so as to extend the tax to providers of comparable telecommunications services or broadband services; or

(II) If an election is required under section 20 of article X of the state constitution, the governing body shall cause an election to be held in accordance with said section 20 to authorize the extension of the tax to providers of comparable telecommunications services or broadband services. If the extension of the tax is not approved by the voters at such election, then the existing tax shall no longer apply to the providers that had been subject to the tax immediately before the election.

(3) Taxes, fees, and charges imposed shall not be collected through the provision of in-kind services by telecommunications providers or broadband providers, nor shall any political subdivision require the provision of in-kind services as a condition of consent to use a highway.

(4) The terms of all agreements between political subdivisions and telecommunications providers or broadband providers regarding use of highways shall be matters of public record and shall be made available upon request pursuant to article 72 of title 24, C.R.S.

(5) Nothing in this section affects the manner in which the property tax administrator values a public utility under article 4 of title 39, C.R.S.

(6) Nothing in this article affects the ability of a political subdivision to require and grant a cable franchise to a cable operator seeking to provide cable television service within the political subdivision and to obtain any consideration or impose any conditions in a cable franchise, unless otherwise prohibited by federal law.

(7) As used in this section, "public highway" or "highway" as otherwise defined in section 38-5.5-102 (2) does not include excess and remainder rights-of-way under the department of transportation's jurisdiction.

38-5.5-108. Pole attachment agreements - limitations on required payments. (1) No municipally owned utility shall request or receive from a telecommunications provider or a cable television provider, as defined in section 602(5) of the federal "Cable Communications Policy

Act of 1984", in exchange for permission to attach telecommunications devices to poles, any payment in excess of the amount that would be authorized if the municipally owned utility were regulated pursuant to 47 U.S.C. sec. 224, as amended.

(2) No municipality shall request or receive from a telecommunications provider, in exchange for or as a condition upon a grant of permission to attach telecommunications devices to poles, any in-kind payment.

38-5.5-109. Notice of trenching - permitted access. (1) (a) The state or a political subdivision shall provide notice on a competitively neutral basis to broadband providers of any utility trenching project that it conducts, but notice is not required for emergency repair projects. The state or political subdivision shall provide the notice a minimum of ten business days prior to the start of the project involving trenching.

(b) The department of transportation shall maintain a public list of all broadband providers that would like to receive notice of a utility trenching project and the providers' addresses on the web site it maintains. To be eligible to receive notice under paragraph (a) of this subsection (1), a broadband provider must request the department of transportation to be included in the department list. A political subdivision may rely on the department list when making its notifications, and such notifications may be made by electronic mail.

(2) (a) For any trenching project conducted by the state or a political subdivision, the state or political subdivision shall allow joint trenching by broadband providers on a nonexclusive and nondiscriminatory basis for the placement of broadband facilities, except as set forth in paragraph (b) of this subsection (2). This subsection (2) does not limit the ability of the state, political subdivision, or any private entity to share the costs of construction related to the trenching project with the broadband provider.

(b) The state or a political subdivision may deny joint trenching by broadband providers if the joint trenching will hinder or obstruct highway safety or the construction, maintenance, operations, or related regulation of highway facilities or if it is not feasible because it will delay the repair or construction of a political subdivision's water, wastewater, electricity, or gas line or because collocation with a political subdivision's water, wastewater, electricity, or gas line will hinder or obstruct the maintenance or operations of a political subdivision's water, wastewater, electricity, or gas facilities.

(3) (a) Nothing in this section is intended to preempt or otherwise replace requirements for joint trenching that may be imposed by a political subdivision.

(b) Nothing in this section requires a private entity undertaking a trenching project to allow a broadband provider to participate in the trenching project.

(c) Any provision in this section that conflicts with federal law is unenforceable.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent or delay commencement or progress of a construction, maintenance, or trenching project.

(4) As used in this section, "trenching" means a construction project in which a highway right-of-way surface is opened or removed for the purpose of laying or installing conduit, fiber, or similar infrastructure in excess of one mile in length. "Trenching" does not mean any other activity or project for the construction or maintenance, including drainage or culvert work, of a

highway facility.

ARTICLE 6

Proceedings by Cities and Towns

PART 1

CONDEMNATION OF PROPERTY

38-6-101. Power of towns and cities. Whenever, in a town, city, or city and county, the council thereof or other municipal board having authority by charter or statute passes a resolution or ordinance to establish, construct, extend, open, widen, or alter any street, lane, avenue, boulevard, park, playground, parkway, pleasure way, public square, market, viaduct, bridge, sewer, tunnel, or subway or to build, acquire, construct, or establish any public building or any other public work or public improvement, said town, city, or city and county shall have the right to take, damage, condemn, or appropriate by right of eminent domain such private property as may be required in the manner provided for in this part 1; but, except as specifically authorized by law, no incorporated town shall exercise the power of eminent domain over property outside the town boundaries. In any case where such special benefits are not to be assessed by commissioners as provided in section 38-6-107 against the real estate specially benefited, the said town, city, or city and county may follow the procedure set forth in this part 1 or the procedure set forth in article 1 of this title.

38-6-102. Petition. The attorney for said city or city and county, in the name of such city or city and county, shall apply to the district court of the district in which said city or city and county is situated, by petition, which petition shall state the general nature of the improvement proposed to be established or made, a correct description of the property required, and the name of the owner of said property as shown on the records of the county clerk and recorder of the county or city and county in which said property is situated. Said petition shall pray for the appointment of three disinterested commissioners, freeholders of real estate in and residents of said city or city and county, to appraise and award the damages which said owner may sustain by reason of the appropriation and condemnation of such property by the city or city and county and to perform such other duties as are in this part 1 enumerated.

38-6-103. Defendants - guardian ad litem. The owners of all property sought to be condemned for the proposed improvement shall be made parties defendant. It shall not be

necessary to make any person a defendant unless such person has some title thereto of record in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county or city and county in which said property is situated. If the proceeding seeks to affect land owned by an infant or a mentally incompetent person, the legal guardian or conservator of such person shall be made a party defendant. If such person has no legal guardian, the district court shall have the power to appoint a guardian ad litem to represent such person.

38-6-104. Judge to set hearing - summons - service - publication. Upon the filing of the petition, said court shall fix a date for hearing said petition, and the attorney for the petitioner shall prepare and issue a summons, directed to the defendants, notifying them of the date fixed by the court for the hearing. Jurisdiction of said defendants shall be obtained by causing the summons to be served on the defendants in like manner as is provided by the laws of this state for the service of summons in civil actions, except as otherwise provided in this section. The date for the hearing of the petition shall not be less than ten days after the date of the service of the summons. In case any defendant does not reside in said city or city and county or is a foreign corporation or in case the attorney for the petitioner files an affidavit that he has endeavored to find such person in such city or city and county, for the purpose of causing the person to be served, and that after reasonable effort he has been unable to find said person in said city or city and county, the petitioner may cause the summons to be published for three consecutive times in any daily or weekly newspaper published in said city or city and county. The date for the hearing of said petition shall not be less than ten days after the date of the last publication of said summons.

38-6-105. Answer - hearing - commissioners. Any defendant has the right to appear in the proceeding and file an answer, in writing, with the clerk of the court, at any time prior to the date fixed for the hearing of the petition but not thereafter, in which answer said defendant shall set forth such legal objections as he may have to the condemnation or appropriation of any property owned by him or to the prosecution of said proceeding. At the time set for the hearing of said petition or such time to which the hearing may have been continued by the court, the court shall proceed to hear any objections raised by the answer, if any there be. The court has no power to inquire into the necessity of exercising the power of eminent domain for the purpose proposed, nor into the necessity of making the proposed improvement, nor into the necessity of taking the particular property described in the petition. If the court finds that the petitioner has the right to prosecute said proceeding and such objections as may have been filed are overruled, the court shall appoint three disinterested commissioners in condemnation, freeholders of real estate in said city or city and county and residents thereof, who shall have the powers and duties provided in this part 1. No person shall be disqualified to act as a commissioner by reason of the fact that he may own either the fee or other interest in or to property that might be assessed a special benefit on account of the proposed improvement.

38-6-106. Commissioners - oaths - hearing. The commissioners, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall take an oath to faithfully, promptly, and impartially discharge their duties as such commissioners. Any commissioner may administer oaths to witnesses produced before him. The commissioners may issue subpoenas and compel witnesses to attend and testify, may adjourn and hold meetings, and shall hear such proofs as may be presented to them.

38-6-107. Assessment of damages - lien - fund. It is the duty of the commissioners to estimate, fix, and determine the fair and actual cash market value of all property proposed to be taken for the improvement, without reference to the projected improvement, and the fair, direct, and actual damage caused on account of said improvement to other property not taken for the improvement. The commissioners shall provide for the payment of the total amount of their awards for land taken and damaged, in all cases where the resolution or ordinance authorizing the improvement so provides, by assessing against the owners of all real estate which, in their opinion, will be specially benefited by the proposed improvement the amounts of said benefit as special assessments, and such commissioners shall assess the balance required to make said total amount as a general assessment against the petitioning city or city and county. Such special benefits shall be assessed against the owners of each lot or parcel of property that is, in the opinion of said commissioners, specially benefited by said improvement, which said special benefits shall be a lien on the property so charged, and shall be collected as provided by the charter or ordinance of said city or city and county, and when so collected shall be paid into the treasury of said city or city and county as a separate fund, to be used for the payment of the awards and damages.

38-6-108. Commissioners' report. The commissioners shall make, subscribe, and file with the clerk of the court in which such proceedings are had a report of their awards and assessments, in which all property assessed shall be described with convenient certainty and accuracy. In said report, the awards and damages allowed to each owner and the benefits assessed against each parcel of land shall be separately stated.

38-6-109. Cost assessed against block. In all cases where the proposed improvement is the opening, widening, establishing, or extension of a public alley, the cost thereof shall be assessed against the property in the particular block in which said alley is situated, according to the benefits to be received therefrom, and against none other.

38-6-110. Property need not be in city limits. In all proceedings under this part 1, the petitioner has the right to take or condemn separate parcels of land. Such parcels of land need not be adjoining or contiguous to each other. In all cases where a proceeding is brought to condemn, appropriate, or acquire land for boulevard, parkway, or park purposes, such land or any part thereof may be situated beyond or without the corporate limits of said city or city and county,

subject to the limitation imposed by section 31-25-201 (1), C.R.S.

38-6-111. Hearing - notice - publication. After the report of said commissioners is filed with the clerk of the court, the court shall fix a time for the consideration of said report, and the petitioner shall give written notice to the defendants and all other persons who are the owners of record of property mentioned in said report, whether damaged, appropriated, condemned, or assessed special benefits, of the matters contained in said report and of the time so fixed by the court for the consideration thereof. The notice shall be served in like manner as is provided by the laws of this state for the service of summons in civil actions, except as otherwise provided in this section. Said persons shall be served at least ten days before the time fixed for the consideration of the report by the court. In case any defendant or owner of record of any property damaged, appropriated, condemned, or assessed special benefits does not reside in said city or city and county or is a foreign corporation or in case the attorney for said petitioner files an affidavit that he has endeavored to find such person in said city or city and county, for the purpose of causing said person to be notified, and that after reasonable effort he has been unable to find said person in said city or city and county, the petitioner may cause to be published a notice, of the matters affecting such person contained in said report and of the time fixed for the consideration thereof, for three successive times in some daily or weekly newspaper published in said city or city and county. Said publication shall be in lieu of personal service of said notice on all such persons.

38-6-112. Objections - default - burden of proof - findings - reappraisement. Any person who is the owner of, or who has any interest in, any of the property mentioned in said report, whether appropriated or damaged or against which special benefits have been assessed, may appear, at or before the time fixed by the court for the consideration of said report but not after said time, and file his written objection to said report. Default shall be entered against the owners of all property mentioned in said report who have not filed objections thereto within said time, and the report shall be confirmed by the court as to such persons. At the time fixed by the court for the consideration of said report, the court shall proceed to hear any objections that have been filed, except where a jury trial has been demanded, as provided for in section 38-6-113. Any party interested in said proceeding may introduce such evidence as may tend to establish the right of the matter. The burden of proof to change any finding, award, or assessment of said commissioners shall be upon the person objecting thereto. If it appears to the court that the property of the objector has been appraised by the commissioners at more or less than the fair, actual cash market value thereof, or that the fair, direct, and actual damage to property not taken is greater or less than the amount awarded by the commissioners, or that the property of the objector is assessed a special benefit in an amount greater than it will be actually benefited by the proposed improvement, the court shall so find and shall also find what the proper award or assessment shall be, and judgment shall be rendered accordingly. The court, for good cause shown, may modify, alter, change, annul, or confirm the report of the commissioners, or any part thereof, or may order a new appraisal and assessment as to any of the property affected in the

proceeding by the same commissioners or by other commissioners appointed by the court.

38-6-113. Jury trial - motion for new trial - appellate proceedings. (1) At the time fixed for the hearing of the commissioners' report or at any time prior thereto but not after said time, any defendant who owns or is interested in any property actually taken, appropriated, or damaged on account of the proposed improvement and who is dissatisfied with the amount awarded to him by said commissioners may file his demand, in writing, for a trial by a jury of either six or twelve freeholders to appraise and assess the damages which said defendant or person may sustain by reason of the appropriation and condemnation of, or damage to, his property. Any person so demanding a jury, at the time of said demand, shall deposit with the clerk the jury fees for one day's services according to the rate allowed jurors in the district court. The court shall fix an early date for said trial, and on such date the defendants who have made written demands for jury trial within the time provided shall proceed to submit their claims to the jury. Such jury shall be drawn as in civil actions; except that the jurors shall have the qualifications provided in this section.

(2) The court shall proceed in the same manner and with like powers as in other cases, except as otherwise provided in this part 1. At the request of any party to the proceedings, the court shall order that the jury go upon the premises sought to be taken or damaged, in charge of a sworn bailiff and in the company of any other person that the court may order, and examine the premises in person. At the conclusion of the evidence, the matters in controversy may be argued by counsel to the jury, and at the conclusion of the arguments the court shall instruct the jury in writing. The jury shall return a special verdict fixing and determining the damages or compensation to be allowed to each defendant, severally, who has demanded a jury trial, which verdict shall include both the fair, actual cash market value of the land actually taken for the improvement and the direct, fair, and actual damage, if any, caused on account of said improvement to property not taken for the improvement. Any party to the proceeding may move for a new trial in the same manner as in actions at law. The refusal of said court to grant the same may be excepted to and assigned for appeal, but no appeal shall be permitted to stay the improvement sought by the proceeding.

38-6-114. Costs - compensation. The cost of the proceedings shall be paid by the city or city and county. The commissioners shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for their services and expenses, the amount of which shall be fixed by the court.

38-6-115. Amendments - new parties - notice. Amendment to the petition or to any paper or record in the proceedings shall be permitted by the court whenever necessary to a fair hearing and final determination of the questions involved. Should it become necessary at any stage of the proceedings to bring in a new party, the court has the power to make such rule or order in relation thereto as may be deemed reasonable and proper. The court also has the power to make all necessary rules and orders for notice to persons of the pendency of the proceedings.

38-6-116. Decree - copy to city clerk - payments - collection of assessments. After the trial hearings and determination of all objections to said report, the court shall make its judgment and decree, granting the petitioner such title to the property condemned as may be petitioned for and the right to enter upon the same, upon payment of the compensation ascertained. The decree shall describe each parcel of property so condemned and state the owner thereof and shall describe the property against which special assessments have been made and the amounts thereof. When said judgment and decree have been made by the court, the clerk of said court shall make a certified copy thereof and after thirty days deliver the same to the clerk of the city or city and county. Unless other provision is made in the charter of said city or city and county for the payment of said awards, the council, within ninety days after the date of said decree, shall make, by ordinance, the necessary appropriation for the payment of the compensation for the property condemned. The proper officers of said city or city and county shall thereupon issue the warrants of said city or city and county to the respective parties entitled thereto. The council, by ordinance, shall also provide for the collection of such special assessments as have been confirmed by the final decree of the court.

38-6-117. City may dismiss proceedings. The attorney for the city or city and county commencing the proceedings has the right to withdraw said proceedings or to dismiss the same as to one or more of said defendants or as to one or more parcels of land, without prejudice, at any stage of the proceedings, and the petitioner shall pay the costs thereof.

38-6-118. Ownership in controversy - award. If the ownership of any property condemned or damaged is in controversy, the amount awarded in payment of said property or the damage thereto shall be paid into the registry of said court for the use of the successful claimants of said property as their respective interests appear to the court. All disputes as to ownership of property taken or damaged shall be tried to the court.

38-6-119. Possession - award paid. As soon as the amounts awarded for property taken or in payment of damages have been tendered to the parties entitled thereto, respectively, or deposited in the registry of said court for the use of the respective persons entitled to said amounts, the city or city and county may have possession of said premises and may proceed with the proposed improvement. When any controversy concerning ownership has been determined, the clerk of said court shall pay the amounts awarded to said parties.

38-6-120. Review - deposit - possession. Upon the final determination of any proceeding under this part 1, appeal shall lie in every case to bring into review the proceedings therein. If the owner of any property taken or affected appeals, the petitioner may pay into the

registry of said court the amount of compensation awarded therefor, for the use of said owner, and shall thereupon be entitled to take possession of and use the property taken or affected the same as if no appeal had been taken. The money so deposited shall remain on deposit until the appeal has been heard and determined. If any owner elects to receive such amount before the determination of such appeal, said appeal shall thereupon be dismissed so far as such owner is concerned.

38-6-121. Lis pendens. In any proceeding brought under this part 1, the petitioner, at the time of filing the petition or at any time thereafter during the pendency of such proceeding, may file with the county clerk and recorder of the county in which the property sought to be condemned is situated a notice of the pendency of the proceeding, containing a general description of the property affected. The filing of such notice shall be constructive notice of the proceeding to any purchaser or encumbrancer of said property. The petitioner shall take all property condemned under this part 1 free of all conveyances, taxes, or assessments that have attached thereto subsequent to the filing of the lis pendens.

38-6-122. Eminent domain beyond city limits. Cities and towns are granted the power of eminent domain both within and beyond their corporate limits, for the purpose of constructing or installing storm or sanitary sewers, septic tanks, disposal works, or electric lines, regulator stations, substations, and related facilities, such power to be exercised in the manner prescribed by law. Nothing in this section shall authorize the pollution or contamination of any public river, stream, or water.

PART 2

CONDEMNATION OF WATER RIGHTS

38-6-201. Condemnation of water rights by municipalities. This part 2 shall apply to any water right which is to be condemned by a town, city, city and county, or municipal corporation having the powers of condemnation, referred to in this part 2 as a "municipality".

38-6-202. Petition. (1) The attorney for any municipality, in the name of said municipality, shall apply to the district court of the district in which the municipality is situated, by petition, which petition shall set forth the general nature of the improvement proposed to be established or made, a correct description of the water right required, the name of the owner of the water right, and those persons who may be damaged by the acquisition of the water right. Said petition shall pray for the appointment of three disinterested commissioners appointed by the court of jurisdiction, freeholders of real estate in Colorado, one to be a resident from the area affected by the proposed action, one to be a resident of the municipality bringing the action, and

one to be a party who has no interest in the controversy, to determine the issue of the necessity of exercising eminent domain as proposed in the petition and, if the condemnation is to be allowed, to appraise and award the damages that each person damaged may sustain by reason of the appropriation and condemnation of the water right by the municipality and to perform such other duties as are in this part 2 enumerated.

(2) No municipality shall be allowed to condemn water rights, as provided in section 38-6-207, for any anticipated or future needs in excess of fifteen years, nor shall any municipality be allowed to condemn water rights that are appropriated to a prior public use.

38-6-203. Condemnation - municipal - water supplies - standards and procedures for evaluations. (1) Prior to any hearing for condemnation of water supplies and structures under this part 2, the municipality shall:

(a) Prepare or update a community growth development plan reflecting present population and resources uses and capabilities and projected population growth and resources requirements, the latter to include all resources requirements to provide for phased development of municipal services and facilities;

(b) Prepare a detailed statement describing:

(I) The water rights to be acquired under condemnation and their present uses;

(II) The effects upon the county and suitable area within the river drainage basin or basins from the change or conversion of acquired irrigation and other water supplies to domestic uses, to include economic and environmental effects;

(III) The unavoidable adverse and irreversible effects from such taking of properties and rights; and

(IV) Alternative sources of water supply that may be acquired by appropriation, purchase, lease, conservation, or condemnation and relative acquisitions costs.

(2) The information contained in the growth development plan and statement of effects from the condemnation shall be prepared in sufficient detail to provide a meaningful basis for assessment of the aspects of the condemnation to the public if the condemnation is approved. These statements shall be presented to the commissioners appointed by the court and the defendants and shall be made available to interested parties.

38-6-204. Defendants - guardian ad litem. The owners of all property sought to be condemned for the proposed improvement or who would be damaged by said improvement shall be made parties defendant. If the proceeding seeks to affect land owned by a minor or mental incompetent under legal disabilities, the legal guardian or conservator of such person shall be made party defendant. If such person has no legal guardian, the district court shall have the power to appoint a guardian ad litem to represent such person.

38-6-205. Judge to set hearing - summons - service - publication. Upon the filing of the petition, said court shall fix a date for hearing said petition, and the attorney for the petitioner

shall prepare and issue a summons, directed to the defendants, notifying them of the date fixed by the court for the hearing. Jurisdiction of said defendants shall be obtained by causing the summons to be served on the defendants in like manner as is provided by the laws of this state for the service of summons in civil actions, except as otherwise provided in this section. The date for the hearing of the petition shall not be less than ten days after the date of the service of the summons. In case any defendant does not reside in the state or is a foreign corporation or in case the attorney for the petitioner files an affidavit that he has endeavored to find such person for the purpose of causing the person to be served and that after reasonable effort he has been unable to find said person, the petitioner may cause the summons to be published for three consecutive times in any daily or weekly newspaper published in the judicial district. The date for the hearing of said petition shall not be less than ten days after the date of the last publication of said summons.

38-6-206. Answer - hearing - jury. (1) Any defendant has the right to appear in the proceeding and file an answer, in writing, with the clerk of the court, at any time prior to the date fixed for the hearing of the petition but not thereafter, in which answer said defendant shall set forth such objections as he may have to the condemnation or appropriation of any water right owned by him or to the prosecution of said proceeding.

(2) Any defendant may file a demand for a jury trial as provided for in section 38-6-211 (1), prior to the date fixed for the hearing of the petition.

(3) At the time set for the hearing of said petition or at the time to which the hearing may have been continued by the court, the court shall proceed to hear any objections raised by the answer provided for in subsection (1) of this section. The court shall also appoint three commissioners to carry out the provisions of this part 2.

38-6-207. Duty of commissioners, determination of necessity. (1) In any case initiated for the acquisition of water rights pursuant to this part 2, it is the duty of the commissioners to:

(a) Examine and assess the growth development plan and statement provided by the municipality, from the proposed condemnation, required in section 38-6-203, and obtain necessary information pursuant to powers granted in section 38-6-208, and make a determination as to the necessity of exercising the power of eminent domain for the proposed purposes;

(b) Provide one of the following recommendations to the court, based upon their findings:

(I) There exists no need and necessity for condemnation as proposed.

(II) There exists a need and necessity for condemnation as proposed.

(III) There exists a need and necessity for condemnation, but it is premature.

(2) In making a recommendation, as provided in subsection (1) (b) (II) of this section, the commissioners may recommend an alternate source of water supply.

(3) The commissioners shall hear the proofs and allegations of the parties and, after viewing the premises, certify the proper compensation to be made to said owner or parties interested for the water or other property to be taken or affected, as well as all damages accruing

to the owner or parties interested in consequences of the condemnation of the same.

(4) If the commissioners find there exists no need and necessity for the condemnation proposed, they shall make no finding as to the value of the condemned property.

38-6-208. Commissioners - oaths - hearing. The commissioners, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall take an oath to faithfully, promptly, and impartially discharge their duties as such commissioners. Any commissioner may administer oaths to witnesses produced before him. The commissioners may issue subpoenas and compel witnesses to attend and testify, may adjourn and hold meetings, and shall hear such proofs as may be presented to them.

38-6-209. Hearing - notice - publication. After the report of the commissioners is filed with the clerk of the court, the court shall fix a time for the consideration of said report, and the petitioner shall give written notice to the defendants and all other persons who are the owners of property mentioned in said report, whether damaged, appropriated, condemned, or assessed special benefits, of the matters contained in said report and of the time so fixed by the court for the consideration thereof. The notice shall be served in like manner as is provided by the laws of this state for the service of summons in civil actions, except as otherwise provided in this section. Said persons shall be served at least ten days before the time fixed for the consideration of the report by the court. In case any defendant or owner of any property damaged, appropriated, condemned, or assessed special benefits does not reside in the state or is a foreign corporation or in case the attorney for said petitioner files an affidavit that he has endeavored to find such person for the purpose of causing said person to be notified and that after reasonable effort he has been unable to find said person in the state, the petitioner may cause to be published a notice, of the matters affecting such person contained in said report and of the time fixed for the consideration thereof, for three successive times in some daily or weekly newspaper published in said judicial district. Said publication shall be in lieu of personal service of said notice on all such persons.

38-6-210. Objections - default - burden of proof - findings - reappraisement. Any person who is the owner of, or who has any interest in, any of the property mentioned in said report, whether appropriated or damaged or against which special benefits have been assessed, may appear, at or before the time fixed by the court for the consideration of said report, but not after said time, and file his written objection to said report. Default shall be entered against the owners of all property mentioned in said report who have not filed objections thereto within said time, and the report shall be confirmed by the court as to such persons. At the time fixed by the court for the consideration of said report, the court shall proceed to hear any objections that have been filed, except where a jury trial has been demanded, as provided for in section 38-6-211. Any party interested in said proceeding may introduce such evidence as may tend to establish the right of the matter. The burden of proof to change any finding, award, or assessment of said commissioners shall be upon the person objecting thereto. If it appears to the court that the

property of the objector has been appraised by the commissioners at more or less than the fair, actual cash market value thereof, or that the fair, direct, and actual damage to property not taken is greater or less than the amount awarded by the commissioners, or that the property of the objector is assessed a special benefit in an amount greater than it will be actually benefited by the proposed improvement, the court shall so find and shall also find what the proper award or assessment shall be, and judgment shall be rendered accordingly. The court, for good cause shown, may modify, alter, change, annul, or confirm the report of the commissioners, or any part thereof, or may order a new appraisal and assessment as to any of the property affected in the proceeding by the same commissioners or by other commissioners appointed by the court.

38-6-211. Jury trial - motion for new trial - appellate proceedings. (1) At any time prior to the date fixed for the hearing of the petition provided for in section 38-6-205, any defendant who owns or is interested in any property to be taken, appropriated, or damaged on account of the proposed improvement may file his demand, in writing, for a trial by a jury of either six or twelve freeholders to appraise and assess the damages which said defendant or person may sustain by reason of the appropriation and condemnation of, or damage to, his property. Any person so demanding a jury, at the time of said demand, shall deposit with the clerk the jury fees for one day's services according to the rate allowed jurors in the district court. The court shall fix an early date for said trial, and on such date the defendants who have made written demands for jury trial within the time provided shall proceed to submit their claims to the jury. Such jury shall be drawn as in civil actions; except that the jurors shall have the qualifications provided in this section.

(2) The court shall proceed in the same manner and with like powers as in other cases, except as otherwise provided in this part 2. At the request of any party to the proceedings, the court shall order that the jury go upon the premises sought to be taken or damaged, in charge of a sworn bailiff and in the company of any other person that the court may order, and examine the premises in person. At the conclusion of the evidence, the matters in controversy may be argued by counsel to the jury, and at the conclusion of the arguments the court shall instruct the jury in writing. The jury shall return a special verdict fixing and determining the damages or compensation to be allowed to each defendant, severally, who has demanded a jury trial, which verdict shall include the fair, actual cash market value of the land actually taken for the improvement. Any party to the proceeding may move for a new trial in the same manner as in actions at law. The refusal of said court to grant the same may be excepted to and assigned for appeal, but no appeal shall be permitted to stay the improvement sought by the proceeding.

38-6-212. Costs - compensation. The cost of the proceedings shall be paid by the municipality. The commissioners shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for their services and expenses, the amount of which shall be fixed by the court. The court may also order that the municipality pay reasonable attorney fees.

38-6-213. Amendments - new parties - notice. Amendment to the petition or to any paper or record in the proceedings shall be permitted by the court whenever necessary to a fair hearing and final determination of the questions involved. Should it become necessary at any stage of the proceedings to bring in a new party, the court has the power to make such rule or order in relation thereto as may be deemed reasonable and proper. The court also has the power to make all necessary rules and orders for notice to persons of the pendency of the proceedings.

38-6-214. Decree - copy to municipality - payments - collection of assessments. After the trial hearings and determination of all objections to said report, the court shall make its judgment and decree. The decree shall describe the property so condemned and state the owner thereof and shall describe the property against which special assessments have been made and the amounts thereof. When said judgment and decree have been made by the court, the clerk of said court shall make a certified copy thereof and after thirty days deliver the same to the municipality. Unless other provision is made in the charter of the municipality for the payment of said awards, the legislative body, within ninety days after the date of said decree, shall make the necessary appropriation for the payment of the compensation for the property condemned. The proper officers of the municipality shall compensate the respective parties entitled thereto. The municipality shall also provide for the collection of such special assessments as have been confirmed by the final decree of the court.

38-6-215. Municipality may dismiss proceedings. The attorney for the municipality commencing the proceedings has the right to withdraw said proceedings or to dismiss the same as to one or more of said defendants or as to one or more parcels of property, without prejudice, at any stage of the proceedings, and the petitioner shall pay the costs thereof.

38-6-216. Ownership in controversy - award. If the ownership of any property condemned or damaged is in controversy, the amount awarded in payment of said property or the damage thereto shall be paid into the registry of said court for the use of the successful claimants of said property as their respective interests appear to the court. All disputes as to ownership of property taken or damaged shall be tried to the court.

ARTICLE 7

Eminent Domain by
Urban Renewal Authorities - Vesting

38-7-101. Motion for vesting - contents. (1) In any proceeding initiated by an urban renewal authority, as defined in section 31-25-103, C.R.S., under the provisions of article 1 of this title, the petitioner or any respondent, at any time after the petition has been filed and before judgment is entered in the proceeding, may file a written verified motion requesting that, immediately or at some specified later date, the petitioner be vested with fee simple title, or some lesser estate, interest, or easement, as may be required, to the real property, or a specified portion thereof, which is the subject of the proceeding, and be authorized to take possession of and use such property. Any motion filed by any respondent shall affect, and be limited in application to, the property in which the said respondent has an interest. All the owners of property must join in any motion filed by any respondent under this section, unless one or more of the owners of record cannot by due diligence be found, in which instance this fact shall be stated in the motion.

(2) The motion described in subsection (1) of this section, referred to in this article as the "motion for vesting", shall set forth:

(a) An accurate description of the property to which the motion relates and the estate or interest sought to be acquired or divested; but, in any motion for vesting filed by any respondent, the interest sought to be divested shall be the interest described in the petition in eminent domain; and

(b) The names of the owners of record of the property described in the motion for vesting; and

(c) The date upon which it is requested that the estate or interest sought to be acquired or divested shall vest in the petitioner and the date upon which it is requested that the petitioner shall be entitled to possession and use of the subject property.

38-7-102. Motion for vesting - procedure with respect thereto. (1) The court shall set a date, not less than twenty-one days after the filing of such motion, for the hearing thereon, and the court shall require at least fourteen days' notice to be given to each party to the proceeding whose interests would be affected by the taking requested. The averments in the motion and the necessity for the vesting of title, or some lesser estate, prior to the final determination of just compensation are deemed admitted unless such averments are controverted in a responsive pleading filed at or before the hearing on the motion for vesting.

(2) At the hearing on the motion for vesting, if such averments have been controverted in responsive pleadings filed at or before the said hearing and if the court has not previously, in the same proceeding, determined the same, the court shall first hear and determine the following matters:

(a) The authority of the petitioner to exercise the right of eminent domain;

(b) Whether the property described in the motion for vesting is subject to the exercise of the right of eminent domain;

(c) Whether the right of eminent domain is being properly exercised in the particular proceeding.

(3) Failure to raise the issues enumerated in subsection (2) of this section, at or before the hearing on the motion for vesting, constitutes a waiver insofar as the said issues relate to the property described in the motion for vesting. The court's order thereon is a final order, and an

appeal may be obtained for the review thereof by either party within twenty-one days after the entry of such order, but not thereafter unless the appellate court, on good cause shown, shall, within the twenty-one-day period, extend the time for obtaining an appeal. Appellate review shall not stay the other proceedings under this article, unless the appeal was obtained by the petitioner or unless an order staying such further proceedings is entered by the appellate court upon a showing of irreparable injury.

(4) If the issues enumerated under subsection (2) of this section are determined in favor of the petitioner and further proceedings are not stayed or if further proceedings are stayed and the appeal results in a determination in favor of the petitioner, the court shall hear and determine all matters raised in and relating to the motion for vesting. If the foregoing matters are determined in favor of the petitioner, the court shall appoint three disinterested commissioners, who shall be freeholders, to assess the compensation to which the respondents named in the motion for vesting may be entitled by reason of the appropriation of the petitioner.

(5) The commissioners, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall take an oath to faithfully and impartially discharge their duties as commissioners. Any one of them may administer oaths to witnesses produced before them. The commissioners shall forthwith view the property, hear such testimony, and consider such evidence as is reasonably necessary to enable them to make a preliminary finding of an amount constituting just compensation for the taking of the property of the respondents named in the motion for vesting. The commissioners shall forthwith make, subscribe, and file with the clerk of the court in which such proceedings are had a certified report meeting the requirements of section 38-1-115. Upon the motion of the petitioner filed within fourteen days of receipt of the notice provided for in section 38-7-103 (1), the court shall review the said report of the commissioners, and, upon good cause shown by the petitioner, the court may order a new report by the same or different commissioners, and the said order shall void the report objected to. The new commissioners appointed, if any, and the new report shall be in accordance with the provisions of this article.

(6) Such preliminary finding of just compensation and any deposit made or security provided pursuant thereto shall not be evidence in the further proceedings to ascertain finally the just compensation to be paid and shall not be disclosed in any manner to a jury impaneled in such proceedings.

38-7-103. Vesting of title - procedure. (1) When the certified report of the commissioners is filed with the clerk of the court, the said clerk shall forthwith notify all parties named in the motion for vesting of the filing of the said report and of the amount preliminarily found to constitute just compensation.

(2) Within seven days of receipt of the notice described in subsection (1) of this section, the petitioner shall deposit with the court or the clerk of the court, for the use of the respondent named in the motion for vesting, the sum of money preliminarily found to constitute just compensation by the commissioners. If the petitioner has filed a motion for a new report under section 38-7-102 (5), the deposit shall not be due until seven days following the court's ruling on the said motion, if the motion is denied. If the motion is granted by the court, a new notice shall be sent by the clerk upon receipt of the new report.

(3) Upon payment into the court or the clerk of the court of the sum described in subsection (2) of this section by the petitioner, the court shall enter an order vesting in the petitioner the fee simple title, or such lesser estate, interest, or easement, as may be required, to the property as requested in the motion for vesting at such date as the court considers proper, and fixing a date on which the petitioner is authorized to take possession of and to use the property. A certified copy of said order shall be recorded and indexed in the recorder's office of the county in which the property is located in like manner and with like effect as if it were a deed of conveyance from the owners and parties interested to the proper parties. If there is more than one person interested as owner or otherwise in the property and they are unable to agree upon the nature, extent, or value of their respective interests in the total amount of compensation so ascertained and assessed on an undivided basis, the nature, extent, or value of said interests shall be determined according to law in a separate and subsequent proceeding and distribution made among the several claimants.

(4) At the request of any affected party and upon his showing of undue hardship or other good cause, the petitioner's authority to take possession of the property shall be postponed for more than fourteen days after the date of such vesting of title or more than twenty-one days after the entry of such order when the order does not vest title in the petitioner. If postponement occurs, such party shall pay to the petitioner a reasonable rental for such property, the amount thereof to be determined by the court.

38-7-104. Withdrawals from deposit. Upon proper application to the court or by stipulation between the parties, the respondent may withdraw from the sum deposited pursuant to section 38-7-103 (2) an amount not to exceed three-fourths of the highest valuation evidenced by testimony presented by the petitioner to the commissioners, unless the petitioner agrees to a larger withdrawal. All parties interested in the property sought to be acquired shall be required to consent and agree to any such withdrawal. Any such withdrawal of said deposit shall be a partial payment of the amount of total compensation to be paid and shall be deducted by the clerk of the court from any award or verdict entered thereafter. Any party making such withdrawal shall refund to the clerk of the court, upon the entry of a proper court order, any portion of the amount so withdrawn which exceeds the amount finally ascertained in the proceeding to be just compensation or damages, costs, or expenses owing to such party.

38-7-105. Construction of article. The right to take possession and title prior to the final judgment as prescribed in this article is in addition to any other right, power, or authority otherwise conferred by law and shall not be construed as abrogating, limiting, or modifying any such other right, power, or authority, including the rights, powers, and authorities granted in articles 1 to 6 of this title. Should the provisions of this article be invoked by any party, the final determination of the amount constituting just compensation shall be determined pursuant to the provisions of article 1 of this title.

38-7-106. Commissioners - other articles. Nothing in this article shall be construed to prevent a commissioner appointed under this article from being appointed pursuant to the provisions of articles 1 to 6 of this title in the same eminent domain proceeding. Nothing in this article shall prevent the appointment of a commissioner, for purposes of this article, who has previously been appointed in the same proceeding under the provisions of article 1 of this title.

38-7-107. Interest. The petitioner shall pay interest as provided in section 38-1-116; except that no interest shall be allowed on that portion of the award which the respondent received or could have received as a partial payment by withdrawal from the sum deposited by the petitioner pursuant to section 38-7-103 (2).

FRAUDS - STATUTE OF FRAUDS

ARTICLE 8

Fraudulent Transfers

38-8-101. Short title. This article shall be known and may be cited as the "Colorado Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act".

38-8-102. Definitions. As used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Affiliate" means:

(a) A person who directly or indirectly owns, controls, or holds with power to vote twenty percent or more of the outstanding voting securities of the debtor, other than a person who holds the securities:

(I) As a fiduciary or agent without sole discretionary power to vote the securities; or

(II) Solely to secure a debt, if the person has not exercised the power to vote;

(b) A corporation, twenty percent or more of whose outstanding voting securities are directly or indirectly owned, controlled, or held with power to vote, by the debtor or a person who directly or indirectly owns, controls, or holds with power to vote, twenty percent or more of the outstanding voting securities of the debtor, other than a person who holds the securities:

(I) As a fiduciary or agent without sole power to vote the securities; or

(II) Solely to secure a debt, if the person has not in fact exercised the power to vote;

(c) A person whose business is operated by the debtor under a lease or other agreement, or a person substantially all of whose assets are controlled by the debtor; or

(d) A person who operates the debtor's business under a lease or other agreement or controls substantially all of the debtor's assets.

- (2) "Asset" means property of a debtor. "Asset" shall not include:
- (a) Property to the extent it is encumbered by a valid lien;
 - (b) Property to the extent it is generally exempt immediately prior to the time of transfer under nonbankruptcy law; or
 - (c) An interest in property held in tenancy by the entireties to the extent it is not subject to process by a creditor holding a claim against only one tenant.
- (3) "Claim" means a right to payment, whether or not the right is reduced to judgment, liquidated, unliquidated, fixed, contingent, matured, unmatured, disputed, undisputed, legal, equitable, secured, or unsecured.
- (4) "Control" of a debtor or debtor's property by another person does not include conduct undertaken by the other person to enforce rights existing under a valid agreement, entered into in good faith and not primarily for the purpose of obtaining control of the debtor or the debtor's property, including without limitation a lease of such property.
- (5) "Creditor" means a person who has a claim.
- (6) "Debt" means liability on a claim.
- (7) "Debtor" means a person who is liable on a claim.
- (8) "Insider" means:
- (a) If the debtor is an individual:
 - (I) A relative of the debtor or of a general partner of the debtor;
 - (II) A partnership in which the debtor is a general partner;
 - (III) A general partner in a partnership described in subparagraph (II) of this paragraph
 - (a); or
 - (IV) A corporation of which the debtor is a director, officer, or person in control;
 - (b) If the debtor is a corporation:
 - (I) A director of the debtor;
 - (II) An officer of the debtor;
 - (III) A person in control of the debtor;
 - (IV) A partnership in which the debtor is a general partner;
 - (V) A general partner in a partnership described in subparagraph (IV) of this paragraph
 - (b); or
 - (VI) A relative of a general partner, director, officer, or person in control of the debtor;
 - (c) If the debtor is a partnership:
 - (I) A general partner in the debtor;
 - (II) A relative of a general partner in, or a general partner of, or a person in control of the debtor;
 - (III) Another partnership in which the debtor is a general partner;
 - (IV) A general partner in a partnership described in subparagraph (III) of this paragraph
 - (c); or
 - (V) A person in control of the debtor;
 - (d) An affiliate, or an insider of an affiliate as if the affiliate were the debtor; or
 - (e) A managing agent of the debtor.
- (9) "Lien" means a charge against or an interest in property to secure payment of a debt

or performance of an obligation, and includes a security interest created by agreement, a judicial lien obtained by legal or equitable process or proceedings, a common-law lien, or a statutory lien.

(10) "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, organization, government or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, or any other legal or commercial entity.

(11) "Property" means anything that may be the subject of ownership.

(12) "Relative" means an individual related by consanguinity within the third degree as determined by the common law, a spouse, or an individual related to a spouse within the third degree as so determined, and includes an individual in an adoptive relationship within the third degree.

(13) "Transfer" means every mode, direct or indirect, absolute or conditional, voluntary or involuntary, of disposing of or parting with an asset or an interest in an asset, and includes payment of money, release, lease, and creation of a lien or other encumbrance.

(14) "Valid lien" means a lien that is effective against the holder of a judicial lien subsequently obtained by legal or equitable process or proceedings.

38-8-103. Insolvency. (1) A debtor is insolvent if the sum of the debtor's debts is greater than all of the debtor's assets at a fair valuation.

(2) A debtor who is generally not paying his debts as they become due is presumed to be insolvent.

(3) A partnership is insolvent under subsection (1) of this section if the sum of the partnership's debts is greater than the aggregate of all of the partnership's assets, at a fair valuation, and the sum of the excess of the value of each general partner's nonpartnership assets over the partner's nonpartnership debts.

(4) Assets under this section do not include property that has been transferred, concealed, or removed with intent to hinder, delay, or defraud creditors or that has been transferred in a manner making the transfer voidable under this article.

(5) Debts under this section do not include an obligation to the extent it is secured by a valid lien on property of the debtor not included as an asset.

38-8-104. Value. (1) Value is given for a transfer or an obligation if, in exchange for the transfer or obligation, property is transferred or an antecedent debt is secured or satisfied, but value does not include an unperformed promise made otherwise than in the ordinary course of the promisor's business to furnish support to the debtor or another person.

(2) For the purposes of sections 38-8-105 and 38-8-106, a person gives a reasonably equivalent value if the person acquires an interest of the debtor in an asset pursuant to a regularly conducted, noncollusive sale, foreclosing on assets subject to a lien, or pursuant to the execution of a power of sale for the acquisition or disposition of the interest of the debtor upon default under a mortgage, deed of trust, or security agreement.

(3) A transfer is made for present value if the exchange between the debtor and the transferee is intended by them to be contemporaneous and is in fact substantially

contemporaneous.

38-8-105. Transfers fraudulent as to present and future creditors. (1) A transfer made or obligation incurred by a debtor is fraudulent as to a creditor, whether the creditor's claim arose before or after the transfer was made or the obligation was incurred, if the debtor made the transfer or incurred the obligation:

- (a) With actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud any creditor of the debtor; or
- (b) Without receiving a reasonably equivalent value in exchange for the transfer or obligation, and the debtor:

- (I) Was engaged or was about to engage in a business or a transaction for which the remaining assets of the debtor were unreasonably small in relation to the business or transaction; or

- (II) Intended to incur, or believed or reasonably should have believed that he would incur, debts beyond his ability to pay as they became due.

- (2) In determining actual intent under paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section, consideration may be given, among other factors, to whether:

- (a) The transfer or obligation was to an insider;
 - (b) The debtor retained possession or control of the property transferred after the transfer;
 - (c) The transfer or obligation was disclosed or concealed;
 - (d) Before the transfer was made or obligation was incurred, the debtor had been sued or threatened with suit;
 - (e) The transfer was of substantially all the debtor's assets;
 - (f) The debtor absconded;
 - (g) The debtor removed or concealed assets;
 - (h) The value of the consideration received by the debtor was reasonably equivalent to the value of the asset transferred or the amount of the obligation incurred;
 - (i) The debtor was insolvent or became insolvent shortly after the transfer was made or the obligation was incurred;
 - (j) The transfer occurred shortly before or shortly after a substantial debt was incurred; and
 - (k) The debtor transferred the essential assets of the business to a lienor who transferred the assets to an insider of the debtor.

38-8-106. Transfers fraudulent as to present creditors. (1) A transfer made or obligation incurred by a debtor is fraudulent as to a creditor whose claim arose before the transfer was made or the obligation was incurred if the debtor made the transfer or incurred the obligation without receiving a reasonably equivalent value in exchange for the transfer or obligation and the debtor was insolvent at that time or the debtor became insolvent as a result of the transfer or obligation.

- (2) A transfer made by a debtor is fraudulent as to a creditor whose claim arose before the transfer was made if the transfer was made to an insider for an antecedent debt, the debtor

was insolvent at that time, and the insider had reasonable cause to believe that the debtor was insolvent.

38-8-107. When transfer is made or obligation is incurred. (1) For the purposes of this article:

(a) A transfer is made:

(I) With respect to an asset that is real property other than a fixture, but including the interest of a seller or purchaser under a contract for the sale of the asset, when the transfer is so far perfected that a good-faith purchaser of the asset from the debtor against whom applicable law permits the transfer to be perfected cannot acquire an interest in the asset that is superior to the interest of the transferee; and

(II) With respect to an asset that is not real property or that is a fixture, when the transfer is so far perfected that a creditor on a simple contract cannot acquire a judicial lien otherwise than under this article that is superior to the interest of the transferee.

(2) If applicable law permits the transfer to be perfected as provided in subsection (1) of this section and the transfer is not so perfected before the commencement of an action for relief under this article, the transfer is deemed made immediately before the commencement of the action.

(3) If applicable law does not permit the transfer to be perfected as provided in subsection (1) of this section, the transfer is made when it becomes effective between the debtor and the transferee.

(4) A transfer is not made until the debtor has acquired rights in the asset transferred.

(5) An obligation is incurred:

(a) If oral, when it becomes effective between the parties; or

(b) If evidenced by a writing, when the writing executed by the obligor is delivered to or for the benefit of the obligee.

38-8-108. Remedies of creditors. (1) In an action for relief against a transfer or obligation under this article, a creditor, subject to the limitations in section 38-8-109, may obtain:

(a) Avoidance of the transfer or obligation to the extent necessary to satisfy the creditor's claim;

(b) An attachment or other provisional remedy against the asset transferred or other property of the transferee in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the Colorado rules of civil procedure;

(c) With respect to a transfer made or obligation incurred that is fraudulent under section 38-8-105 (1) (a), a judgment for one and one-half the value of the asset transferred or for one and one-half the amount necessary to satisfy the creditor's claim, whichever is less, together with the creditor's actual costs; except that any judgment entered against a person under this paragraph (c) is in lieu of, not in addition to, a judgment against the same person under section 38-8-109 (2). No judgment may be entered pursuant to this paragraph (c) against a person other than the debtor unless that person also acts with wrongful intent as defined in section 38-8-105 (1) (a);

otherwise, judgment for money damages against a person other than the debtor may be entered only as provided in section 38-8-109. No judgment may be entered under this paragraph (c) unless a court of competent jurisdiction enters or has entered a judgment or order establishing the validity of the creditor's claim against the debtor.

(d) Subject to applicable principles of equity and in accordance with applicable rules of civil procedure:

(I) An injunction against further disposition by the debtor or a transferee, or both, of the asset transferred or of other property;

(II) Appointment of a receiver to take charge of the asset transferred or of other property of the transferee; or

(III) Any other relief the circumstances may require.

(2) If a creditor has obtained a judgment on a claim against the debtor, the creditor, if the court so orders, may levy execution on the asset transferred or its proceeds.

38-8-109. Defenses, liability, and protection of transferee. (1) A transfer or obligation is not voidable under section 38-8-105 (1) (a) against a person who took in good faith and for a reasonably equivalent value or against any subsequent transferee or obligee.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this section, to the extent a transfer is voidable in an action by a creditor under section 38-8-108 (1) (a), the creditor may recover judgment for the value of the asset transferred, as adjusted under subsection (3) of this section, or the amount necessary to satisfy the creditor's claim, whichever is less. The judgment may be entered against:

(a) The first transferee of the asset or the person for whose benefit the transfer was made; or

(b) Any subsequent transferee other than a good-faith transferee or obligee who took for value or from any subsequent transferee or obligee.

(3) If the judgment under subsection (2) of this section is based upon the value of the asset transferred, the judgment must be for an amount equal to the value of the asset at the time of the transfer, subject to adjustment as the equities may require.

(4) Notwithstanding voidability of a transfer or an obligation under this article, a good-faith transferee or obligee is entitled, to the extent of the value given the debtor for the transfer or obligation, to:

(a) A lien on or a right to retain any interest in the asset transferred;

(b) Enforcement of any obligation incurred; or

(c) A reduction in the amount of the liability on the judgment.

(5) A transfer is not voidable under section 38-8-105 (1) (b) or 38-8-106 if the transfer results from:

(a) Termination of a lease upon default by the debtor when the termination is pursuant to the lease and applicable law; or

(b) Enforcement of a security interest in compliance with the provisions of the "Uniform Commercial Code - Secured Transactions", article 9 of title 4, C.R.S.

(6) A transfer is not voidable under section 38-8-106 (2):

(a) To the extent the insider gave new value to or for the benefit of the debtor after the transfer was made unless the new value was secured by a valid lien;

(b) If made in the ordinary course of business or financial affairs of the debtor and the insider; or

(c) If made pursuant to a good-faith effort to rehabilitate the debtor and the transfer secured present value given for that purpose as well as an antecedent debt of the debtor.

38-8-110. Extinguishment of cause of action. (1) A cause of action with respect to a fraudulent transfer or obligation under this article is extinguished unless action is brought:

(a) Under section 38-8-105 (1) (a), within four years after the transfer was made or the obligation was incurred or, if later, within one year after the transfer or obligation was or could reasonably have been discovered by the claimant;

(b) Under section 38-8-105 (1) (b) or 38-8-106 (1), within four years after the transfer was made or the obligation was incurred; or

(c) Under section 38-8-106 (2), within one year after the transfer was made or the obligation was incurred.

38-8-111. Supplementary provisions. Unless displaced by the provisions of this article, the principles of law and equity, including the law merchant and the law relating to principal and agent, estoppel, laches, fraud, misrepresentation, duress, coercion, mistake, insolvency, or other validating or invalidating cause, supplement the provisions of this article.

38-8-112. Uniformity of application and construction. This article shall be applied and construed to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law with respect to the subject of this article.

ARTICLE 10

Frauds - Statute of Frauds

38-10-101. Conveyances to defraud. Every conveyance of any estate or interest in the lands, or the rents and profits of lands, and every charge upon lands, or upon the rents and profits thereof, made or created with the intent to defraud prior or subsequent purchasers for a valuable consideration of the same lands, rents, or profits, as against such purchasers, shall be void.

38-10-102. Purchaser with notice - prior grantee privy. No such conveyance or charge shall be deemed fraudulent in favor of a subsequent purchaser, who has actual or legal notice thereof at the time of his purchase, unless it appears that the grantee in such conveyance or person to be benefited by such charge was privy to the fraud intended.

38-10-103. Conveyance determinable at will of grantor void. Every conveyance or charge of or upon any estate or interest in lands containing any provision for the revocation, determination, or alteration of such estate or interest, or any part thereof, at the will of the grantor shall be void as against subsequent purchasers from such grantor, for a valuable consideration, of any estate or interest so liable to be revoked, determined, or altered by such grantor, by virtue of the power reserved or expressed in such prior conveyance or charge.

38-10-104. Power to revoke and reconvey. When the power to revoke a conveyance of any lands or the rents and profits thereof and to reconvey the same is given to any person other than the grantor in such conveyance and such person thereafter conveys the same lands, rents, or profits to a purchaser for a valuable consideration, such subsequent conveyance shall be valid in the same manner and to the same extent as if the power of revocation were recited therein and the intent to revoke the former conveyance expressly declared.

38-10-105. Conveyance before power vests. If a conveyance to a purchaser under section 38-10-103 or 38-10-104 is made before the person making the same is entitled to execute his power of revocation, it shall nevertheless be valid from the time the power of revocation actually vests in such person, in the same manner and to the same extent as if then made.

38-10-106. Conveyance - trust - power must be in writing. No estate or interest in lands, other than leases for a term not exceeding one year, nor any trust or power over or concerning lands or in any manner relating thereto shall be created, granted, assigned, surrendered, or declared, unless by act or operation of law, or by deed or conveyance in writing subscribed by the party creating, granting, assigning, surrendering, or declaring the same, or by his lawful agent thereunto authorized by writing.

38-10-107. Not to affect will or trusts by operation of law. Section 38-10-106 shall not be construed to affect in any manner the power of the testator in the disposition of his real estate by a last will and testament nor to prevent any trust from arising or being extinguished by implication or operation of law.

38-10-108. Contracts for interests in land - must be written. Every contract for the

leasing for a longer period than one year or for the sale of any lands or any interest in lands is void unless the contract or some note or memorandum thereof expressing the consideration is in writing and subscribed by the party by whom the lease or sale is to be made.

38-10-109. Authorized agent may subscribe instrument. Every instrument required to be subscribed by any party under section 38-10-108 may be subscribed by the agent of such party lawfully authorized by writing.

38-10-110. Courts may enforce specific performance. Nothing in this article shall be construed to abridge the powers of courts of equity to compel the specific performance of agreements in cases of part performance of such agreement.

38-10-111. Trusts for use of grantor void against creditors. All deeds of gift, all conveyances, and all transfers or assignments, verbal or written, of goods, chattels, or things in action, or real property, made in trust for the use of the person making the same shall be void as against the creditors existing of such person.

38-10-111.5. Trusts to establish or maintain eligibility for certain public assistance void - exceptions. Any trust established by or for a person that consists of the person's individual assets, income, or property of any kind shall be void for the purpose of establishing or maintaining eligibility for any public assistance as provided by article 2 of title 26, C.R.S., or medical assistance as provided by articles 4, 5, and 6 of title 25.5, C.R.S., unless the trust is established in accordance with the provisions of sections 15-14-412.6 to 15-14-412.9, C.R.S.

38-10-112. Void agreements. (1) Except for contracts for the sale of goods which are governed by section 4-2-201, C.R.S., and lease contracts which are governed by section 4-2.5-201, C.R.S., in the following cases every agreement shall be void, unless such agreement or some note or memorandum thereof is in writing and subscribed by the party charged therewith:

(a) Every agreement that by the terms is not to be performed within one year after the making thereof;

(b) Every special promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another person;

(c) Every agreement, promise, or undertaking made upon consideration of marriage, except mutual promises to marry.

(2) Repealed.

38-10-113. Goods sold at auction - memorandum. Whenever goods are sold at auction,

and the auctioneer at the time of sale enters in a sale book a memorandum specifying the nature and price of the property sold, the terms of sale, the name of the purchaser, and the name of the person for whose account the sale is made, such memorandum shall be deemed a note of the contract of such sale within the meaning of section 38-10-112.

38-10-114. No delivery or change of possession - effect. Except as otherwise provided in section 4-2-402 or 4-2.5-308, C.R.S., or except where evidence of the transaction is included in the central registry maintained with respect to transactions relating to title to such goods and chattels, or is duly noted on the certificate of title to such goods and chattels by the authority issuing such certificate, or is included in the records of the proper filing office for a security interest in such goods and chattels under section 4-9-501, C.R.S., or is a transaction described in section 4-9-309 or 4-9-310, C.R.S., every sale made by a vendor of goods and chattels in his or her possession or under his or her control and every assignment of goods and chattels, unless each shall be accompanied by an immediate delivery and followed by an actual and continued change of possession of things sold or assigned, shall be presumed to be fraudulent and void as against the creditors of the vendor, or the creditors of the person making such assignment, or subsequent purchasers in good faith, unless the party opposed to the effect of the presumption shall establish that it is more probable than not that such sale or assignment was made by the seller or assignor in good faith and without any actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud creditors or subsequent purchasers.

38-10-115. Creditors defined. "Creditors", as used in section 38-10-114, includes all persons who are creditors of the vendor or assignor at any time while such goods and chattels remain in his possession or control.

38-10-116. Lawful agent may subscribe. Every instrument required by any of the provisions of this article to be subscribed by any party may be subscribed by the lawful agent of such party.

38-10-117. Conveyances to defraud creditors void. (1) Every conveyance or assignment in writing or otherwise of any estate or interest in lands, goods, or things in action or of any rents and profits issuing thereupon, and every charge upon lands, goods, or things in action or upon the rents and profits thereof made with the intent to hinder, delay, or defraud creditors or other persons of their lawful suits, damages, forfeitures, debts, or demands, and every bond or other evidence of debt given, suits commenced, or decree or judgment suffered with the like intent as against the person so hindered, delayed, or defrauded shall be void.

(2) This section shall not apply to any transfer made or obligation incurred on or after July 1, 1991, and, for the applicability of this subsection (2), the time at which any such transfer or obligation is made or incurred shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of article

8 of this title.

38-10-118. Grant or assignment of trust. Every grant or assignment of any existing trust in lands, goods, or things in action, unless the same is in writing and subscribed by the party making the same or by his agent lawfully authorized, shall be void.

38-10-119. Conveyances void against heirs. Every conveyance, charge, instrument, or proceeding declared to be void by the provisions of this article as against creditors or purchasers shall be equally void against the heirs, successors, personal representatives, or assignees of such creditors or purchasers.

38-10-120. Intent, question of fact - want of consideration. The question of fraudulent intent, in all cases arising under the provisions of this article, shall be deemed a question of fact and not of law; nor shall any conveyance or charge be adjudged fraudulent against creditors or purchasers solely on the ground that it was not founded on a valuable consideration.

38-10-121. Purchaser with notice of fraud. The provisions of this article shall not be construed in any manner to affect or impair the title of a purchaser for a valuable consideration, unless it appears that such purchaser had previous notice of the fraudulent intent of his immediate grantor or of the fraud rendering void the title of such grantor.

38-10-122. Construction of terms. "Lands", as used in this article, means lands, tenements, and hereditaments; and "estate and interest in lands" includes every estate and interest, freehold and chattel, legal and equitable, present and future, vested and contingent in lands as defined in this section.

38-10-123. Term conveyance, how construed. "Conveyance", as used in this article, includes every instrument in writing, except a last will and testament, whatever may be its form and by whatever name it may be known in law, by which any estate or interest in lands is created, aliened, assigned, or surrendered.

38-10-124. Credit agreements - required to be in writing. (1) As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Credit agreement" means:

(I) A contract, promise, undertaking, offer, or commitment to lend, borrow, repay, or forbear repayment of money, to otherwise extend or receive credit, or to make any other financial

accommodation;

(II) Any amendment of, cancellation of, waiver of, or substitution for any or all of the terms or provisions of any of the credit agreements defined in subparagraphs (I) and (III) of this paragraph (a); and

(III) Any representations and warranties made or omissions in connection with the negotiation, execution, administration, or performance of, or collection of sums due under, any of the credit agreements defined in subparagraphs (I) and (II) of this paragraph (a).

(b) "Creditor" means a financial institution which offers to extend, is asked to extend, or extends credit under a credit agreement with a debtor.

(c) "Debtor" means a person who or entity which obtains credit or seeks a credit agreement with a creditor or who owes money to a creditor.

(d) "Financial institution" means a bank, savings and loan association, savings bank, credit union, or mortgage or finance company.

(2) Notwithstanding any statutory or case law to the contrary, including but not limited to section 38-10-112, no debtor or creditor may file or maintain an action or a claim relating to a credit agreement involving a principal amount in excess of twenty-five thousand dollars unless the credit agreement is in writing and is signed by the party against whom enforcement is sought.

(3) A credit agreement may not be implied under any circumstances, including, without limitation, from the relationship, fiduciary or otherwise, of the creditor and the debtor or from performance or partial performance by or on behalf of the creditor or debtor, or by promissory estoppel.

JOINT RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

ARTICLE 11

Joint Tenancy

38-11-101. Personal property in joint tenancy - how created - vesting upon death. (1) An estate in joint tenancy in personal property is created if, in the instrument evidencing ownership of such property, it is declared that the property is conveyed, transferred, bequeathed, or held in joint tenancy or as joint tenants, whether or not additional words are used relating to tenancy in common or survivorship. The abbreviation "JTWROS" and the phrase "as joint tenants with right of survivorship" or "in joint tenancy with right of survivorship" shall have the same meaning. Upon the death of any such joint tenants, the title to and ownership of such personal property passes immediately to and vests in the surviving joint tenant or tenants. Any grantor or transferor in any such instrument of conveyance or transfer may also be one of the grantees or transferees therein.

(2) Repealed.

(3) Any such instrument evidencing ownership executed prior to July 1, 1996, as amended in compliance with subsection (1) of this section shall be deemed to have created an estate in joint tenancy.

TENANTS AND LANDLORDS

ARTICLE 12

Tenants and Landlords

PART 1

SECURITY DEPOSITS - WRONGFUL WITHHOLDING

38-12-101. Legislative declaration. The provisions of this part 1 shall be liberally construed to implement the intent of the general assembly to insure the proper administration of security deposits and protect the interests of tenants and landlords.

38-12-102. Definitions. As used in this part 1, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Normal wear and tear" means that deterioration which occurs, based upon the use for which the rental unit is intended, without negligence, carelessness, accident, or abuse of the premises or equipment or chattels by the tenant or members of his household, or their invitees or guests.

(2) "Security deposit" means any advance or deposit of money, regardless of its denomination, the primary function of which is to secure the performance of a rental agreement for residential premises or any part thereof.

38-12-103. Return of security deposit. (1) A landlord shall, within one month after the termination of a lease or surrender and acceptance of the premises, whichever occurs last, return to the tenant the full security deposit deposited with the landlord by the tenant, unless the lease agreement specifies a longer period of time, but not to exceed sixty days. No security deposit shall be retained to cover normal wear and tear. In the event that actual cause exists for retaining any portion of the security deposit, the landlord shall provide the tenant with a written statement listing the exact reasons for the retention of any portion of the security deposit. When the statement is delivered, it shall be accompanied by payment of the difference between any sum deposited and the amount retained. The landlord is deemed to have complied with this section by

mailing said statement and any payment required to the last known address of the tenant. Nothing in this section shall preclude the landlord from retaining the security deposit for nonpayment of rent, abandonment of the premises, or nonpayment of utility charges, repair work, or cleaning contracted for by the tenant.

(2) The failure of a landlord to provide a written statement within the required time specified in subsection (1) of this section shall work a forfeiture of all his rights to withhold any portion of the security deposit under this section.

(3) (a) The willful retention of a security deposit in violation of this section shall render a landlord liable for treble the amount of that portion of the security deposit wrongfully withheld from the tenant, together with reasonable attorney fees and court costs; except that the tenant has the obligation to give notice to the landlord of his intention to file legal proceedings a minimum of seven days prior to filing said action.

(b) In any court action brought by a tenant under this section, the landlord shall bear the burden of proving that his withholding of the security deposit or any portion of it was not wrongful.

(4) Upon cessation of his interest in the dwelling unit, whether by sale, assignment, death, appointment of a receiver, or otherwise, the person in possession of the security deposit, including but not limited to the landlord, his agent, or his executor, shall, within a reasonable time:

(a) Transfer the funds, or any remainder after lawful deductions under subsection (1) of this section, to the landlord's successor in interest and notify the tenant by mail of such transfer and of the transferee's name and address; or

(b) Return the funds, or any remainder after lawful deductions under subsection (1) of this section, to the tenant.

(5) Upon compliance with subsection (4) of this section, the person in possession of the security deposit shall be relieved of further liability.

(6) Upon receipt of transferred funds under subsection (4) (a) of this section, the transferee, in relation to such funds, shall be deemed to have all of the rights and obligations of a landlord holding the funds as a security deposit.

(7) Any provision, whether oral or written, in or pertaining to a rental agreement whereby any provision of this section for the benefit of a tenant or members of his household is waived shall be deemed to be against public policy and shall be void.

38-12-104. Return of security deposit - hazardous condition - gas appliance. (1) Anytime service personnel from any organization providing gas service to a residential building become aware of any hazardous condition of a gas appliance, piping, or other gas equipment, such personnel shall inform the customer of record at the affected address in writing of the hazardous condition and take any further action provided for by the policies of such personnel's employer. Such written notification shall state the potential nature of the hazard as a fire hazard or a hazard to life, health, property, or public welfare and shall explain the possible cause of the hazard.

(2) If the resident of the residential building is a tenant, such tenant shall immediately

inform the landlord of the property or the landlord's agent in writing of the existence of the hazard.

(3) The landlord shall then have seventy-two hours excluding a Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday after the actual receipt of the written notice of the hazardous condition to have the hazardous condition repaired by a professional. "Professional" for the purposes of this section means a person authorized by the state of Colorado or by a county or municipal government through license or certificate where such government authorization is required. Where no person with such government authorization is available, and where there are no local requirements for government authorization, a person who is otherwise qualified and who possesses insurance with a minimum of one hundred thousand dollars public liability and property damage coverage shall be deemed a professional for purposes of this section. Proof of such repairs shall be forwarded to the landlord or the landlord's agent. Such proof may also be used as an affirmative defense in any action to recover the security deposit, as provided for in this section.

(4) If the landlord does not have the repairs made within seventy-two hours excluding a Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday, and the condition of the building remains hazardous, the tenant may opt to vacate the premises. After the tenant vacates the premises, the lease or other rental agreement between the landlord and tenant becomes null and void, all rights and future obligations between the landlord and tenant pursuant to the lease or other rental agreement terminate, and the tenant may demand the immediate return of all or any portion of the security deposit held by the landlord to which the tenant is entitled. The landlord shall have seventy-two hours following the tenant's vacation of the premises to deliver to the tenant all of, or the appropriate portion of, the security deposit plus any rent rebate owed to the tenant for rent paid by the tenant for the period of time after the tenant has vacated. If the seventy-second hour falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the security deposit must be delivered by noon on the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. The tenant shall provide the landlord with a correct forwarding address. No security deposit shall be retained to cover normal wear and tear. In the event that actual cause exists for retaining any portion of the security deposit, the landlord shall provide the tenant with a written statement listing the exact reasons for the retention of any portion of the security deposit. When the statement is delivered, it shall be accompanied by payment of the difference between any sum deposited and the amount retained. The landlord is deemed to have complied with this section by mailing said statement and any payments required by this section to the forwarding address of the tenant. Nothing in this section shall preclude the landlord from withholding the security deposit for nonpayment of rent or for nonpayment of utility charges, repair work, or cleaning contracted for by the tenant. If the tenant does not receive the entire security deposit or a portion of the security deposit together with a written statement listing the exact reasons for the retention of any portion of the security deposit within the time period provided for in this section, the retention of the security deposit shall be deemed willful and wrongful and, notwithstanding the provisions of section 38-12-103 (3), shall entitle the tenant to twice the amount of the security deposit and to reasonable attorney fees.

PART 2

MOBILE HOME PARK ACT

38-12-200.1. Short title. This part 2 shall be known and may be cited as the "Mobile Home Park Act".

38-12-200.2. Legislative declaration. The general assembly hereby declares that the purpose of this part 2 is to establish the relationship between the owner of a mobile home park and the owner of a mobile home situated in such park.

38-12-201. Application of part 2. (1) This part 2 shall apply only to manufactured homes as defined in section 42-1-102 (106) (b), C.R.S.

(2) Repealed.

38-12-201.3. Legislative declaration - increased availability of mobile home parks. The general assembly hereby finds and declares that mobile homes, manufactured housing, and factory-built housing are important and effective ways to meet Colorado's affordable housing needs. The general assembly further finds and declares that, because of the unique aspects of mobile homes and mobile home park ownership, there is a need to protect mobile home owners from eviction with short notice so as to prevent mobile home owners from losing their shelter as well as any equity in their mobile homes. The general assembly encourages local governments to allow and protect mobile home parks in their jurisdictions and to enact plans to increase the number of mobile home parks in their jurisdictions. The general assembly further encourages local governments to provide incentives to mobile home park owners to attract additional mobile home parks and to increase the viability of current parks.

38-12-201.5. Definitions. As used in this part 2, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Home owner" means any person or family of such person owning a mobile home that is subject to a tenancy in a mobile home park under a rental agreement.

(1.5) "Management" or "landlord" means the owner or person responsible for operating and managing a mobile home park or an agent, employee, or representative authorized to act on said management's behalf in connection with matters relating to tenancy in the park.

(2) "Mobile home" means a single-family dwelling built on a permanent chassis designed for long-term residential occupancy and containing complete electrical, plumbing, and sanitary facilities and designed to be installed in a permanent or semipermanent manner with or without a permanent foundation, which is capable of being drawn over public highways as a unit, or in sections by special permit, or a manufactured home as defined in section 38-29-102 (6) if the manufactured home is situated in a mobile home park.

(3) "Mobile home park" or "park" means a parcel of land used for the continuous

accommodation of five or more occupied mobile homes and operated for the pecuniary benefit of the owner of the parcel of land, his agents, lessees, or assignees. Mobile home park does not include mobile home subdivisions or property zoned for manufactured home subdivisions.

(4) "Mobile home space", "space", "mobile home lot" or "lot" means a parcel of land within a mobile home park designated by the management to accommodate one mobile home and its accessory buildings and to which the required sewer and utility connections are provided by the mobile home park.

(5) "Premises" means a mobile home park and existing facilities and appurtenances therein, including furniture and utilities where applicable, and grounds, areas, and existing facilities held out for the use of home owners generally or the use of which is promised to the home owner.

(6) "Rent" means any money or other consideration to be paid to the management for the right of use, possession, and occupation of the premises.

(7) "Rental agreement" means an agreement, written or implied by law, between the management and the home owner establishing the terms and conditions of a tenancy, including reasonable rules and regulations promulgated by the park management. A lease is a rental agreement.

(8) Repealed.

(9) "Tenancy" means the rights of a home owner to use a space or lot within a park on which to locate, maintain, and occupy a mobile home, lot improvements, and accessory structures for human habitation, including the use of services and facilities of the park.

38-12-202. Tenancy - notice to quit. (1) (a) No tenancy or other lease or rental occupancy of space in a mobile home park shall commence without a written lease or rental agreement, and no tenancy in a mobile home park shall be terminated until a notice to quit has been served. Said notice to quit shall be in writing and in the form specified in section 13-40-107 (2), C.R.S. The property description required in section 13-40-107 (2), C.R.S., shall be deemed legally sufficient if it states:

(I) The name of the landlord or the mobile home park;

(II) The mailing address of the property;

(III) The location or space number upon which the mobile home is situate; and

(IV) The county in which the mobile home is situate.

(b) Service of the notice to quit shall be as specified in section 13-40-108, C.R.S. Service by posting shall be deemed legally sufficient within the meaning of section 13-40-108, C.R.S., if the notice is affixed to the main entrance of the mobile home.

(c) (I) Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (II) of this paragraph (c), the home owner shall be given a period of not less than sixty days to remove any mobile home from the premises from the date the notice is served or posted. In those situations where a mobile home is being leased to, or occupied by, persons other than its owner and in a manner contrary to the rules and regulations of the landlord, then in that event, the tenancy may be terminated by the landlord upon giving a thirty-day notice rather than said sixty-day notice.

(II) If the tenancy is terminated on grounds specified in section 38-12-203 (1) (f), the

home owner shall be given a period of not less than ten days to remove any mobile home from the premises from the date the notice is served or posted.

(2) No lease shall contain any provision by which the home owner waives his or her rights under this part 2, and any such waiver shall be deemed contrary to public policy and shall be unenforceable and void. In those situations where a mobile home is being leased to, or occupied by, persons other than its owner and in a manner contrary to the rules and regulations of the landlord, then, in that event, the tenancy may be terminated by the landlord upon giving a thirty-day notice rather than said sixty-day notice.

(3) The landlord or management of a mobile home park shall specify, in the notice required by this section, the reason for the termination, as described in section 38-12-203, of any tenancy in such mobile home park. If the tenancy is being terminated based on the mobile home or mobile home lot being out of compliance with the rules and regulations adopted pursuant to section 38-12-203 (1) (c), the notice required by this section shall include a statement advising the home owner that the home owner has a right to cure the noncompliance within thirty days of the date of service or posting of the notice to quit. The thirty-day period to cure any noncompliance set forth in this subsection (3) shall run concurrently with the sixty-day period to remove a mobile home from the premises as set forth in paragraph (c) of subsection (1) and subsection (2) of this section. Acceptance of rent by the landlord or management of a mobile home park during the thirty-day right to cure period set forth in section 38-12-203 (1) (c) shall not constitute a waiver of the landlord's right to terminate the tenancy for any noncompliance set forth in section 38-12-203 (1) (c).

38-12-202.5. Action for termination. (1) The action for termination shall be commenced in the manner described in section 13-40-110, C.R.S. The property description shall be deemed legally sufficient and within the meaning of section 13-40-110, C.R.S., if it states:

- (a) The name of the landlord or the mobile home park;
- (b) The mailing address of the property;
- (c) The location or space number upon which the mobile home is situate; and
- (d) The county in which the mobile home is situate.

(2) Service of summons shall be as specified in section 13-40-112, C.R.S. Service by posting shall be deemed legally sufficient within the meaning of section 13-40-112, C.R.S., if the summons is affixed to the main entrance of the mobile home.

(3) Jurisdiction of courts in cases of forcible entry, forcible detainer, or unlawful detainer shall be as specified in section 13-40-109, C.R.S. Trial on the issue of possession shall be timely as specified in section 13-40-114, C.R.S., with no delay allowed for the determination of other issues or claims which may be severed at the discretion of the trial court.

(4) After commencement of the action and before judgment, any person not already a party to the action who is discovered to have a property interest in the mobile home shall be allowed to enter into a stipulation with the landlord and be bound thereby.

38-12-203. Reasons for termination. (1) A tenancy shall be terminated pursuant to this

part 2 only for one or more of the following reasons:

(a) Failure of the home owner to comply with local ordinances and state laws and regulations relating to mobile homes and mobile home lots;

(b) Conduct of the home owner, on the mobile home park premises, which constitutes an annoyance to other home owners or interference with park management;

(c) Failure of the home owner to comply with written rules and regulations of the mobile home park either established by the management in the rental agreement at the inception of the tenancy, amended subsequently thereto with the consent of the home owner, or amended subsequently thereto without the consent of the home owner on sixty days' written notice if the amended rules and regulations are reasonable; except that the home owner shall have thirty days from the date of service or posting of the notice to quit set forth in section 38-12-202 (3) to cure any noncompliance on the mobile home or mobile home lot before an action for termination may be commenced, except if local ordinances, state laws and regulations, park rules and regulations, or emergency, health, or safety situations require immediate compliance. If a home owner was in violation or noncompliance pursuant to this paragraph (c) and was given notice and a right to cure such noncompliance and within a twelve-month period from the date of service of the notice is in noncompliance of the same rule or regulation and is given notice of the second noncompliance, there shall be no right to cure the second noncompliance. Regulations applicable to recreational facilities may be amended at the reasonable discretion of the management. For purposes of this paragraph (c), when the mobile home is owned by a person other than the owner of the mobile home park, the mobile home is a separate unit of ownership, and regulations that are adopted subsequent to the unit location in the park without the consent of the home owner and that place restrictions or requirements on that separate unit are prima facie unreasonable. Nothing in this paragraph (c) shall prohibit a mobile home park owner from requiring compliance with current park unit regulations at the time of sale or transfer of the mobile home to a new owner. Transfer under this paragraph (c) shall not include transfer to a co-owner pursuant to death or divorce or to a new co-owner pursuant to marriage.

(d) (I) Condemnation or change of use of the mobile home park. When the owner of a mobile home park is formally notified by a notice of intent to acquire pursuant to section 38-1-121 (1) or other similar provision of law, or a complaint in a condemnation action from an appropriate governmental agency that the mobile home park, or any portion thereof, is to be acquired by the governmental agency or may be the subject of a condemnation proceeding, the landlord shall, within seventeen days, notify the home owners in writing of the terms of the notice of intent to acquire or complaint received by the landlord.

(II) In those cases where the landlord desires to change the use of the mobile home park and where such change of use would result in eviction of inhabited mobile homes, the landlord shall first give the owner of each mobile home subject to such eviction a written notice of the landlord's intent to evict not less than six months prior to such change of use of the land, notice to be mailed to each home owner.

(e) The making or causing to be made, with knowledge, of false or misleading statements on an application for tenancy;

(f) Conduct of the home owner or any lessee of the home owner or any guest, agent, invitee, or associate of the home owner or lessee of the home owner, that:

(I) Occurs on the mobile home park premises and unreasonably endangers the life of the landlord, any home owner or lessee of the mobile home park, any person living in the park, or any guest, agent, invitee, or associate of the home owner or lessee of the home owner;

(II) Occurs on the mobile home park premises and constitutes willful, wanton, or malicious damage to or destruction of property of the landlord, any home owner or lessee of the mobile home park, any person living in the park, or any guest, agent, invitee, or associate of the home owner or lessee of the home owner;

(III) Occurs on the mobile home park premises and constitutes a felony prohibited under article 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, or 18 of title 18, C.R.S.; or

(IV) Is the basis for a pending action to declare the mobile home or any of its contents a class 1 public nuisance under section 16-13-303, C.R.S.

(2) In an action pursuant to this part 2, the landlord shall have the burden of proving that the landlord complied with the relevant notice requirements and that the landlord provided the home owner with a statement of reasons for the termination. In addition to any other defenses a home owner may have, it shall be a defense that the landlord's allegations are false or that the reasons for termination are invalid.

38-12-204. Nonpayment of rent - notice required for rent increase. (1) Any tenancy or other estate at will or lease in a mobile home park may be terminated upon the landlord's written notice to the home owner requiring, in the alternative, payment of rent or the removal of the home owner's unit from the premises, within a period of not less than five days after the date notice is served or posted, for failure to pay rent when due.

(2) Rent shall not be increased without sixty days' written notice to the home owner. In addition to the amount and the effective date of the rent increase, such written notice shall include the name, address, and telephone number of the mobile home park management, if such management is a principal owner, or owner of the mobile home park and, if the owner is other than a natural person, the name, address, and telephone number of the owner's chief executive officer or managing partner; except that such ownership information need not be given if it was disclosed in the rental agreement made pursuant to section 38-12-213.

38-12-204.3. Notice required for termination. (1) Where the tenancy of a mobile home owner is being terminated under section 38-12-202 or section 38-12-204, the landlord or mobile home park owner shall provide such mobile home owner with written notice as provided for in subsection (2) of this section. Service of such notice shall occur at the same time and in the same manner as service of:

(a) The notice to quit as provided in section 38-12-202 (1); or

(b) The notice of nonpayment of rent as provided in section 38-12-204 (1).

(2) The notice required under this section shall be in at least ten-point type and shall read as follows:

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE HOME OWNER:

This notice and the accompanying notice to quit/notice of nonpayment of rent are the first steps in the eviction process. Any dispute you may have regarding the grounds for eviction should be addressed with your landlord or the management of the mobile home park or in the courts if an eviction action is filed. Please be advised that the "Mobile Home Park Act", part 2 of article 12 of title 38, Colorado Revised Statutes, may provide you with legal protection:

NOTICE TO QUIT: The landlord or management of a mobile home park must serve to a home owner a notice to quit in order to terminate a home owner's tenancy. The notice must be in writing and must contain certain information, including:

- The grounds for the termination of the tenancy;
- Whether or not the home owner has a right to cure under the "Mobile Home Park Act"; and
- That the home owner has a right to mediation pursuant to section 38-12-216, Colorado Revised Statutes, of the "Mobile Home Park Act".

NOTICE OF NONPAYMENT OF RENT: The landlord or management of a mobile home park must serve to a home owner a notice of nonpayment of rent in order to terminate a home owner's tenancy. The notice must be in writing and must require that the home owner either make payment of rent and any applicable fees due and owing or remove the owner's unit from the premises, within a period of not less than five days after the date the notice is served or posted, for failure to pay rent when due.

CURE PERIODS: If the home owner has a right to cure under the "Mobile Home Park Act", the landlord or management of a mobile home park cannot terminate a home owner's tenancy without first providing the home owner with a time period to cure the noncompliance. "Cure" refers to a home owner remedying, fixing, or otherwise correcting the situation or problem that caused the tenancy to be terminated pursuant to sections 38-12-202, 38-12-203, or 38-12-204, Colorado Revised Statutes.

COMMENCEMENT OF LEGAL ACTION TO TERMINATE THE TENANCY: After the last day of the notice period, a legal action may be commenced to take possession of the space leased by the home owner. In order to evict a home owner, the landlord or management of the mobile home park must prove:

- The landlord or management complied with the notice requirements of the "Mobile Home Park Act";

- The landlord or management provided the home owner with a statement of reasons for termination of the tenancy; and
- The reasons for termination of the tenancy are true and valid under the "Mobile Home Park Act".

A home owner must appear in court to defend against an eviction action. If the court rules in favor of the landlord or management of the mobile home park, the home owner will have not less than 48 hours from the time of the ruling to remove the mobile home and to vacate the premises. If a tenancy is being terminated pursuant to section 38-12-203 (1) (f), Colorado Revised Statutes, the home owner shall have not less than 48 hours from the time of the ruling to remove the home and vacate the premises. In all other circumstances, if the home owner wishes to extend such period beyond 48 hours but not more than thirty days from the date of the ruling, the home owner shall prepay to the landlord an amount equal to any total amount declared by the court to be due to the landlord, as well as a pro rata share of rent for each day following the court's ruling that the mobile home owner will remain on the premises. All prepayments shall be paid by certified check, by cashier's check, or by wire transfer and shall be paid no later than 48 hours after the court ruling.

38-12-205. Termination prohibited. A tenancy or other estate at will or lease in a mobile home park may not be terminated solely for the purpose of making the home owner's space in the park available for another mobile home or trailer coach.

38-12-206. Home owner meetings - assembly in common areas. Home owners shall have the right to meet and establish a homeowners' association. Meetings of home owners or the homeowners' association relating to mobile home living and affairs in their park common area, community hall, or recreation hall, if such a facility or similar facility exists, shall not be subject to prohibition by the park management if the common area or hall is reserved according to the park rules and such meetings are held at reasonable hours and when the facility is not otherwise in use; except that no such meetings shall be held in the streets or thoroughfares of the mobile home park.

38-12-207. Security deposits - legal process. (1) The owner of a mobile home park or his agents may charge a security deposit not greater than the amount of one month's rent or two month's rent for multiwide units.

(2) Legal process, other than eviction, shall be used for the collection of utility charges and incidental service charges other than those provided by the rental agreement.

38-12-208. Remedies. (1) (a) Upon granting judgment for possession by the landlord in

a forcible entry and detainer action, the court shall immediately issue a writ of restitution which the landlord shall take to the sheriff. In addition, if a money judgment has been requested in the complaint and if service was accomplished by personal service, the court shall determine and enter judgment for any amounts due to the landlord and shall calculate a pro rata daily rent amount that must be paid for the home to remain in the park. The court may rely upon information provided by the landlord or the landlord's attorney when determining the pro rata daily rent amount to be paid by the home owner. Upon receipt of the writ of restitution, the sheriff shall serve notice in accordance with the requirements of section 13-40-108, C.R.S., to the home owner of the court's decision and entry of judgment.

(b) The notice of judgment shall state that, at a specified time not less than forty-eight hours from the entry of judgment if a tenancy is being terminated pursuant to section 38-12-203 (1) (f) and, in all other instances, not less than forty-eight hours from the entry of judgment, which may be extended to not more than thirty days after the entry of judgment if the home owner has prepaid by certified check, by cashier's check, or by wire transfer no later than forty-eight hours after the court ruling to the landlord an amount equal to any total amount declared by the court to be due to the landlord, as well as a pro rata share of rent for each day following the court's ruling that the mobile home owner will remain on the premises, the sheriff will return to serve a writ of restitution and superintend the peaceful and orderly removal of the mobile home under that order of court. The notice of judgment shall also advise the home owner to prepare the mobile home for removal from the premises by removing the skirting, disconnecting utilities, attaching tires, and otherwise making the mobile home safe and ready for highway travel.

(c) Should the home owner fail to have the mobile home safe and ready for physical removal from the premises or should inclement weather or other unforeseen problems occur at the time specified in the notice of judgment, the landlord and the sheriff may, by written agreement, extend the time for the execution of the writ of restitution to allow time for the landlord to arrange to have the necessary work done or to permit the sheriff's execution of the writ of restitution at a time when weather or other conditions will make removal less hazardous to the mobile home.

(d) If the mobile home is not removed from the landlord's land on behalf of the mobile home owner within the time permitted by the writ of restitution, then the landlord and the sheriff shall have the right to take possession of the mobile home for the purposes of removal and storage. The liability of the landlord and the sheriff in such event shall be limited to gross negligence or willful and wanton disregard of the property rights of the home owner. The responsibility to prevent freezing and to prevent wind and weather damage to the mobile home lies exclusively with those persons who have a property interest in the mobile home; except that the landlord may take appropriate action to prevent freezing, to prevent wind and weather damage, and to prevent damage caused by vandals.

(e) Reasonable removal and storage charges and the costs associated with preventing damage caused by wind, weather, or vandals can be paid by any party in interest. Those charges will run with the mobile home, and whoever ultimately claims the mobile home will owe that sum to the person who paid it.

(2) (a) Prior to the issuance of said writ of restitution, the court shall make a finding of fact based upon evidence or statements of counsel that there is or is not a security agreement on

the mobile home being subjected to the writ of restitution. A written statement on the mobile home owner's application for tenancy with the landlord that there is no security agreement on the mobile home shall be prima facie evidence of the nonexistence of such security agreement.

(b) In those cases where the court finds there is a security agreement on the mobile home subject to the writ of restitution and where that holder of the security agreement can be identified with reasonable certainty, then, upon receipt of the writ of restitution, the plaintiff shall promptly inform the holder of such security agreement as to the location of the mobile home, the name of the landlord who obtained the writ of restitution, and the time when the mobile home will be subject to removal by the sheriff and the landlord.

(3) The remedies provided in part 1 of this article and article 40 of title 13, C.R.S., except as inconsistent with this part 2, shall be applicable to this part 2.

38-12-209. Entry fees prohibited - entry fee defined - security deposit - court costs. (1) The owner of a mobile home park, or the agent of such owner, shall neither pay to nor receive from an owner or a seller of a mobile home an entry fee of any type as a condition of tenancy in a mobile home park.

(2) As used in this section, "entry fee" means any fee paid to or received from an owner of a mobile home park or his agent except for:

(a) Rent;

(b) A security deposit against actual damages to the premises or to secure rental payments, which deposit shall not be greater than the amount allowed under this part 2. Subsequent to July 1, 1979, security deposits will remain the property of the home owner, and they shall be deposited into a separate trust account by the landlord to be administered by the landlord as a private trustee. For the purpose of preserving the corpus, the landlord will not commingle the trust funds with other money, but he is permitted to keep the interest and profits thereon as his compensation for administering the trust account.

(c) Fees charged by any state, county, town, or city governmental agency;

(d) Utilities;

(e) Incidental reasonable charges for services actually performed by the mobile home park owner or his agent and agreed to in writing by the home owner.

(3) The trial judge may award court costs and attorney fees in any court action brought pursuant to any provision of this part 2 to the prevailing party upon finding that the prevailing party undertook the court action and legal representation for a legally sufficient reason and not for a dilatory or unfounded cause.

(4) The management or the resident may bring a civil action for violation of the rental agreement or any provision of this part 2 in the appropriate court of the county in which the park is located. Either party may recover actual damages or, the court may in its discretion award such equitable relief as it deems necessary, including the enjoining of either party from further violations.

38-12-210. Closed parks prohibited. (1) The owner of a mobile home park or his agent

shall not require as a condition of tenancy in a mobile home park that the prospective home owner has purchased a mobile home from any particular seller or from any one of a particular group of sellers.

(2) Such owner or agent shall not give any special preference in renting to a prospective home owner who has purchased a mobile home from a particular seller.

(3) A seller of mobile homes shall not require as a condition of sale that a purchaser locate in a particular mobile home park or in any one of a particular group of mobile home parks.

(4) The owner or operator of a mobile home park shall treat all persons equally in renting or leasing available space. Notwithstanding the foregoing, nothing in this subsection (4) shall be construed to preclude owners and operators of mobile home parks from providing housing for older persons as defined in section 24-34-502 (7) (b), C.R.S.

38-12-211. Selling fees prohibited. The owner of a mobile home park or his agent shall not require payment of any type of selling fee or transfer fee by either a home owner in the park wishing to sell his mobile home to another party or by any party wishing to buy a mobile home from a home owner in the park as a condition of tenancy in a mobile home park for the prospective buyer. This section shall in no way prevent the owner of a mobile home park or his agent from applying the normal park standards to prospective buyers before granting or denying tenancy or from charging a reasonable selling fee or transfer fee for services actually performed and agreed to in writing by the home owner. Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the rent charged. The owner of a mobile home shall have the right to place a "for sale" sign on or in his mobile home. The size, placement, and character of such signs shall be subject to reasonable rules and regulations of the mobile home park.

38-12-212. Certain types of landlord-seller agreements prohibited. A seller of mobile homes shall not pay or offer cash or other consideration to the owner of a mobile home park or his agent for the purpose of reserving spaces or otherwise inducing acceptance of one or more mobile homes in a mobile home park.

38-12-212.3. Responsibilities of landlord - acts prohibited. (1) (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a landlord shall be responsible for and pay the cost of the maintenance and repair of:

(I) Any sewer lines, water lines, utility service lines, or related connections owned and provided by the landlord to the utility pedestal or pad space for a mobile home sited in the park; and

(II) Any accessory buildings or structures, including, but not limited to, sheds and carports, owned by the landlord and provided for the use of the residents; and

(III) The premises as defined in section 38-12-201.5 (5).

(b) Any landlord who fails to maintain or repair the items delineated in paragraph (a) of this subsection (1) shall be responsible for and pay the cost of repairing any damage to a mobile

home which results from such failure. The landlord shall ensure that all plumbing lines and connections owned and provided by the landlord to the utility pedestal or pad space for each mobile home in the mobile home park have plumbing that conformed to applicable law in effect at the time the plumbing was installed and that is maintained in good working order and running water and reasonable amounts of water at all times furnished to the utility pedestal or pad space and shall ensure that each pad space is connected to a sewage disposal system approved under applicable law; except that these conditions need not be met if:

(I) A mobile home is individually metered and the tenant occupying the mobile home fails to pay for water services;

(II) The local government in which the mobile home park is situated shuts off water service to a mobile home for any reason;

(III) Weather conditions present a likelihood that water pipes will freeze, water pipes to a mobile home are wrapped in heated pipe tape, and the utility company has shut off electrical service to a mobile home for any reason or the heat tape malfunctions for any reason; or

(IV) Running water is not available for any other reason outside the landlord's control.

(c) The landlord shall give a minimum of two days' notice to a mobile home owner if the water service will be disrupted for planned maintenance. The landlord shall attempt to give a reasonable amount of notice to home owners if water service is to be disrupted for any other reasons unless conditions are such that providing the notice would result in property damage, health, or safety concerns or when conditions otherwise require emergency repair.

(2) No landlord shall require a resident to assume the responsibilities outlined in subsection (1) of this section as a condition of tenancy in the mobile home park.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed as:

(a) Limiting the liability of a resident for the cost of repairing any damage caused by such resident to the landlord's property or other property located in the park; or

(b) Restricting a landlord or his agent or a property manager from requiring a resident to comply with reasonable rules and regulations or terms of the rental agreement and any covenants binding upon the landlord or resident, including covenants running with the land which pertain to the cleanliness of such resident's lot and routine lawn and yard maintenance, exclusive of major landscaping projects.

38-12-212.7. Landlord utilities account. (1) Whenever a landlord contracts with a utility for service to be provided to a resident, the usage of which is to be measured by a master meter or other composite measurement device, such landlord shall remit to the utility all moneys collected from each resident as payment for the resident's share of the charges for such utility service within forty-five days of the landlord's receipt of payment.

(2) If a landlord fails to timely remit utility moneys collected from residents as required by subsection (1) of this section, such utility may, after written demand therefor is served upon the landlord, require the landlord to deposit an amount equal to the average daily charge for the usage of such utility service for the preceding twelve months multiplied by the sum of ninety.

(3) Any utility which prevails in an action brought to enforce the provisions of this section shall be entitled to an award of its reasonable attorney fees and court costs.

38-12-213. Rental agreement - disclosure of terms in writing. (1) The terms and conditions of a tenancy must be adequately disclosed in writing in a rental agreement by the management to any prospective home owner prior to the rental or occupancy of a mobile home space or lot. Said disclosures shall include:

(a) The term of the tenancy and the amount of rent therefor, subject to the requirements of subsection (4) of this section;

(b) The day rental payment is due and payable;

(c) The day when unpaid rent shall be considered in default;

(d) The rules and regulations of the park then in effect;

(e) The name and mailing address where a manager's decision can be appealed;

(f) All charges to the home owner other than rent.

(2) Said rental agreement shall be signed by both the management and the home owner, and each party shall receive a copy thereof.

(3) The management and the home owner may include in a rental agreement terms and conditions not prohibited by this part 2.

(4) The terms of tenancy shall be specified in a written rental agreement subject to the following conditions:

(a) The standard rental agreement shall be for a month-to-month tenancy.

(b) Upon written request by the home owner to the landlord, the landlord shall allow a rental agreement for a fixed tenancy of not less than one year if the home owner is current on all rent payments and is not in violation of the terms of the then-current rental agreement; except that an initial rental agreement for a fixed tenancy may be for less than one year in order to ensure conformity with a standard anniversary date. A landlord shall not evict or otherwise penalize a home owner for requesting a rental agreement for a fixed period.

(c) A landlord may, in the landlord's discretion, allow a lease for a fixed period of longer than one year. In such circumstances, the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection (4) shall not apply.

38-12-214. Rules and regulations. (1) The management shall adopt written rules and regulations concerning all home owners' use and occupancy of the premises. Such rules and regulations are enforceable against a home owner only if:

(a) Their purpose is to promote the convenience, safety, or welfare of the home owners, protect and preserve the premises from abusive use, or make a fair distribution of services and facilities held out for the home owners generally;

(b) They are reasonably related to the purpose for which they are adopted;

(c) They are not retaliatory or discriminatory in nature;

(d) They are sufficiently explicit in prohibition, direction, or limitation of the home owner's conduct to fairly inform him of what he must or must not do to comply.

38-12-215. New developments and parks - rental of sites to dealers authorized. (1) The management of a new mobile home park or manufactured housing community development may require as a condition of leasing a mobile home site or manufactured home site for the first time such site is offered for lease that the prospective lessee has purchased a mobile home or manufactured home from a particular seller or from any one of a particular group of sellers.

(2) A licensed mobile home dealer or a manufactured home dealer may, by contract with the management of a new mobile home park or manufactured housing community development, be granted the exclusive right to first-time rental of one or more mobile home sites or manufactured home sites.

38-12-216. Mediation, when permitted - court actions. (1) In any controversy between the management and a home owner of a mobile home park arising out of the provisions of this part 2, except for the nonpayment of rent or in cases in which the health or safety of other home owners is in imminent danger, such controversy may be submitted to mediation by either party prior to the filing of a forcible entry and detainer lawsuit upon agreement of the parties.

(2) The agreement, if one is reached, shall be presented to the court as a stipulation. Either party to the mediation may terminate the mediation process at any time without prejudice.

(3) If either party subsequently violates the stipulation, the other party may apply immediately to the court for relief.

38-12-217. Notice of sale of mobile home park - notice of change in use. (1) (a) The mobile home park owner shall notify the owners of all mobile homes in the park and the municipality in which the park is situated or, if none, the county in which the park is situated of his or her intent to change the use of the land comprising the park or to sell the park pursuant to paragraph (b) or (c) of this subsection (1), as applicable.

(b) If the mobile home park owner intends to sell the park, the notification shall be made only once for any particular contract to sell or trade and shall be by written notice mailed to each mobile home owner at the address shown on the rental agreement with the mobile home park owner at least ten days prior to the first scheduled closing for the sale or trade.

(c) If the mobile home park owner intends to change the use of the land comprising the mobile home park, the mobile home park owner shall give written notice to each mobile home owner at least one hundred eighty days before the change in use will occur. The mobile home park owner shall mail the written notice to each mobile home owner at the address shown on the rental agreement with the mobile home park owner.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to the sale of a mobile home park when such sale occurs between members of an immediate family, related business entities, members and managers of a limited liability company, shareholders, officers, and directors in a corporation, trustees and beneficiaries of a trust, or partners and limited liability partners in a partnership or limited liability partnership; except that such

purchasers shall not change the use of the land comprising the mobile home park without complying with the notice provisions of this section. For purposes of this section, "immediate family" means persons related by blood or adoption.

38-12-218. Mobile home owners - right to form a cooperative. One or more members of a homeowners' association may, at any time, form a cooperative for the purposes of offering to purchase or finance a mobile home park. A home owner shall be a member of the homeowners' association in order to participate in the cooperative, and participation in the cooperative shall be voluntary.

38-12-219. Home owners' and landlords' rights. (1) Every home owner and landlord shall have the right to the following:

- (a) Protection from abuse or disregard of state or local law by the landlord and home owners;
- (b) Peaceful enjoyment of the home owner's mobile home space, free from unreasonable, arbitrary, or capricious rules and enforcement thereof; and
- (c) Tenancy free from harassment or frivolous lawsuits by the landlord and homeowners.

38-12-220. Private civil right of action. Any home owner who owns a home in a mobile home park where the landlord has violated any provision of this article shall have a private civil right of action against the landlord. In any such action, the home owner shall be entitled to actual economic damages and reasonable attorney fees and costs if the home owner is successful in the action.

38-12-221. Access by counties and municipalities. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, upon a finding that the utilities in a park create a significant health or safety danger to park residents, the landlord of a mobile home park shall grant county or municipal officers or employees access to the mobile home park for the purposes of investigating or conducting a study related to such danger.

PART 3

LOCAL CONTROL OF RENTS PROHIBITED

38-12-301. Control of rents by counties and municipalities prohibited - legislative declaration. (1) The general assembly finds and declares that the imposition of rent control on private residential housing units is a matter of statewide concern; therefore, no county or municipality may enact any ordinance or resolution that would control rent on either private

residential property or a private residential housing unit.

(2) For purposes of subsection (1) of this section, an ordinance or resolution that would control rent on either private residential property or a private residential housing unit shall not include:

(a) A voluntary agreement between a county or municipality and a permit applicant or property owner to limit rent on the property or unit or that is otherwise designed to provide affordable housing stock; or

(b) The placement on the title to the unit of a deed restriction that limits rent on the property or unit or that is otherwise designed to provide affordable housing stock pursuant to a voluntary agreement between a county or municipality and a permit applicant or property owner to place the deed restriction on the title.

(3) An agreement authorized pursuant to subsection (2) of this section may specify how long either private residential property or a private residential housing unit is subject to its terms, whether a subsequent property owner is subject to the agreement, and remedies for early termination agreed to by both the permit applicant or property owner and the county or municipality.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a county or municipality may not deny an application for a development permit as defined in section 29-20-103 (1), C.R.S., because an applicant for such a permit declines to enter into an agreement to limit rent on either private residential property or a private residential housing unit.

(5) This section is not intended to impair the right of any state agency, county, or municipality to manage and control any property in which it has an interest through a housing authority or similar agency.

38-12-302. Definitions. As used in this part 3, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Municipality" means a city or town and, in addition, means a city or town incorporated prior to July 3, 1877, whether or not reorganized, and any city, town, or city and county which has chosen to adopt a home rule charter pursuant to the provisions of article XX of the state constitution.

PART 4

VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

38-12-401. Definitions. As used in this part 4, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Domestic abuse" shall have the same meaning as provided in section 13-14-101 (2), C.R.S.

(2) "Domestic violence" shall have the same meaning as provided in section 18-6-800.3 (1), C.R.S.

38-12-402. Protection for victims of domestic violence. (1) A landlord shall not include in a residential rental agreement or lease agreement for housing a provision authorizing the landlord to terminate the agreement or to impose a penalty on a residential tenant for calls made by the residential tenant for peace officer assistance or other emergency assistance in response to a domestic violence or domestic abuse situation. A residential tenant may not waive the residential tenant's right to call for police or other emergency assistance.

(2) (a) If a tenant to a residential rental agreement or lease agreement notifies the landlord in writing that he or she is the victim of domestic violence or domestic abuse and provides to the landlord evidence of domestic violence or domestic abuse in the form of a police report written within the prior sixty days or a valid protection order and the residential tenant seeks to vacate the premises due to fear of imminent danger for self or children because of the domestic violence or domestic abuse, then the residential tenant may terminate the residential rental agreement or lease agreement and vacate the premises without further obligation except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection (2).

(b) If a tenant to a residential rental agreement or lease agreement terminates the residential rental agreement or lease agreement and vacates the premises pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (2), then the tenant shall be responsible for one month's rent following vacation of the premises, which amount shall be due and payable to the landlord within ninety days after the tenant vacates the premises. The landlord shall not be obligated to refund the security deposit to the tenant until such time as the tenant has paid the one month's rent pursuant to this section. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 38-12-103, the landlord and the tenant to a residential rental agreement or lease agreement may use any amounts owed to the other to offset costs for the one month's rent or the security deposit. The provisions of this paragraph (b) shall apply only if the landlord has experienced and documented damages equal to at least one month's rent as a result of the tenant's early termination of the agreement.

(3) Nothing in this part 4 authorizes the termination of tenancy and eviction of a residential tenant solely because the residential tenant is the victim of domestic violence or domestic abuse.

PART 5

OBLIGATION TO MAINTAIN RESIDENTIAL PREMISES - UNLAWFUL REMOVAL

38-12-501. Legislative declaration - matter of statewide concern - purposes and policies. (1) The general assembly hereby finds and declares that the provisions of this part 5 are a matter of statewide concern. Any local government ordinance, resolution, or other regulation that is in conflict with this part 5 shall be unenforceable.

(2) The underlying purposes and policies of this part 5 are to:

(a) Simplify, clarify, modernize, and revise the law governing the rental of dwelling units and the rights and obligations of landlords and tenants;

(b) Encourage landlords and tenants to maintain and improve the quality of housing; and

- (c) Make uniform the law with respect to the subject of this part 5 throughout Colorado.

38-12-502. Definitions. As used in this part 5, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (1) "Common areas" means the facilities and appurtenances to a residential premises, including the grounds, areas, and facilities held out for the use of tenants generally or whose use is promised to a tenant.
- (2) "Dwelling unit" means a structure or the part of a structure that is used as a home, residence, or sleeping place by a tenant.
- (3) "Landlord" means the owner, manager, lessor, or sublessor of a residential premises.
- (4) "Rental agreement" means the agreement, written or oral, embodying the terms and conditions concerning the use and occupancy of a residential premises.
- (5) "Residential premises" means a dwelling unit, the structure of which the unit is a part, and the common areas.
- (6) "Tenant" means a person entitled under a rental agreement to occupy a dwelling unit to the exclusion of others.

38-12-503. Warranty of habitability. (1) In every rental agreement, the landlord is deemed to warrant that the residential premises is fit for human habitation.

(2) A landlord breaches the warranty of habitability set forth in subsection (1) of this section if:

(a) A residential premises is uninhabitable as described in section 38-12-505 or otherwise unfit for human habitation; and

(b) The residential premises is in a condition that is materially dangerous or hazardous to the tenant's life, health, or safety; and

(c) The landlord has received written notice of the condition described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection (2) and failed to cure the problem within a reasonable time.

(3) When any condition described in subsection (2) of this section is caused by the misconduct of the tenant, a member of the tenant's household, a guest or invitee of the tenant, or a person under the tenant's direction or control, the condition shall not constitute a breach of the warranty of habitability. It shall not be misconduct by a victim of domestic violence or domestic abuse under this subsection (3) if the condition is the result of domestic violence or domestic abuse and the landlord has been given written notice and evidence of domestic violence or domestic abuse as described in section 38-12-402 (2) (a).

(4) In response to the notice sent pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of this section, a landlord may, in the landlord's discretion, move a tenant to a comparable unit after paying the reasonable costs, actually incurred, incident to the move.

(5) Except as set forth in this part 5, any agreement waiving or modifying the warranty of habitability shall be void as contrary to public policy.

(6) Nothing in this part 5 shall:

(a) Prevent a landlord from terminating a rental agreement as a result of a casualty or catastrophe to the dwelling unit without further liability to the landlord or tenant; or

(b) Preclude a landlord from initiating an action for nonpayment of rent, breach of the rental agreement, violation of section 38-12-504, or as provided for under article 40 of title 13, C.R.S.

38-12-504. Tenant's maintenance of premises. (1) In addition to any duties imposed upon a tenant by a rental agreement, every tenant of a residential premises has a duty to use that portion of the premises within the tenant's control in a reasonably clean and safe manner. A tenant fails to maintain the premises in a reasonably clean and safe manner when the tenant substantially fails to:

(a) Comply with obligations imposed upon tenants by applicable provisions of building, health, and housing codes materially affecting health and safety;

(b) Keep the dwelling unit reasonably clean, safe, and sanitary as permitted by the conditions of the unit;

(c) Dispose of ashes, garbage, rubbish, and other waste from the dwelling unit in a clean, safe, sanitary, and legally compliant manner;

(d) Use in a reasonable manner all electrical, plumbing, sanitary, heating, ventilating, air-conditioning, elevators, and other facilities and appliances in the dwelling unit;

(e) Conduct himself or herself and require other persons in the residential premises within the tenant's control to conduct themselves in a manner that does not disturb their neighbors' peaceful enjoyment of the neighbors' dwelling unit; or

(f) Promptly notify the landlord if the residential premises is uninhabitable as defined in section 38-12-505 or if there is a condition that could result in the premises becoming uninhabitable if not remedied.

(2) In addition to the duties set forth in subsection (1) of this section, a tenant shall not knowingly, intentionally, deliberately, or negligently destroy, deface, damage, impair, or remove any part of the residential premises or knowingly permit any person within his or her control to do so.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize a modification of a landlord's obligations under the warranty of habitability.

38-12-505. Uninhabitable residential premises. (1) A residential premises is deemed uninhabitable if it substantially lacks any of the following characteristics:

(a) Waterproofing and weather protection of roof and exterior walls maintained in good working order, including unbroken windows and doors;

(b) Plumbing or gas facilities that conformed to applicable law in effect at the time of installation and that are maintained in good working order;

(c) Running water and reasonable amounts of hot water at all times furnished to appropriate fixtures and connected to a sewage disposal system approved under applicable law;

(d) Functioning heating facilities that conformed to applicable law at the time of installation and that are maintained in good working order;

(e) Electrical lighting, with wiring and electrical equipment that conformed to applicable law at the time of installation, maintained in good working order;

(f) Common areas and areas under the control of the landlord that are kept reasonably clean, sanitary, and free from all accumulations of debris, filth, rubbish, and garbage and that have appropriate extermination in response to the infestation of rodents or vermin;

(g) Appropriate extermination in response to the infestation of rodents or vermin throughout a residential premises;

(h) An adequate number of appropriate exterior receptacles for garbage and rubbish, in good repair;

(i) Floors, stairways, and railings maintained in good repair;

(j) Locks on all exterior doors and locks or security devices on windows designed to be opened that are maintained in good working order; or

(k) Compliance with all applicable building, housing, and health codes, which, if violated, would constitute a condition that is dangerous or hazardous to a tenant's life, health, or safety.

(2) No deficiency in the common area shall render a residential premises uninhabitable as set forth in subsection (1) of this section, unless it materially and substantially limits the tenant's use of his or her dwelling unit.

(3) Unless otherwise stated in section 38-12-506, prior to being leased to a tenant, a residential premises must comply with the requirements set forth in section 38-12-503 (1), (2) (a), and (2) (b).

38-12-506. Opt-out. (1) If a dwelling unit is contained within a mobile home park, as defined in section 38-12-201.5 (3), or if there are four or fewer dwelling units sharing common walls or located on the same parcel, as defined in section 30-28-302 (5), C.R.S., all of which have the same owner, or if the dwelling unit is a single-family residential premises:

(a) A good faith rental agreement may require a tenant to assume the obligation for one or more of the characteristics contained in section 38-12-505 (1) (f), (1) (g), and (1) (h), as long as the requirement is not inconsistent with any obligations imposed upon a landlord by a governmental entity for the receipt of a subsidy for the residential premises; and

(b) For any dwelling unit for which a landlord does not receive a subsidy from any governmental source, a landlord and tenant may agree in writing that the tenant is to perform specific repairs, maintenance tasks, alterations, and remodeling, but only if:

(I) The agreement of the parties is entered into in good faith and is set forth in a separate writing signed by the parties and supported by adequate consideration;

(II) The work is not necessary to cure a failure to comply with section 38-12-505 (3); and

(III) Such agreement does not affect the obligation of the landlord to other tenants' residential premises.

(2) For a single-family residential premises for which a landlord does not receive a subsidy from any governmental source, a landlord and tenant may agree in writing that the tenant is to perform specific repairs, maintenance tasks, alterations, and remodeling necessary to cure a failure to comply with section 38-12-505 (3), but only if:

(a) The agreement of the landlord and tenant is entered into in good faith and is set forth in a writing that is separate from the rental agreement, signed by the parties, and supported by adequate consideration; and

(b) The tenant has the requisite skills to perform the work required to cure a failure to comply with section 38-12-505 (3).

(3) To the extent that performance by a tenant relates to a characteristic set forth in section 38-12-505 (1), the tenant shall assume the obligation for such characteristic.

(4) If consistent with this section a tenant assumes an obligation for a characteristic set forth in section 38-12-505 (1), the lack of such characteristic shall not make a residential premises uninhabitable.

38-12-507. Breach of warranty of habitability - tenant's remedies. (1) If there is a breach of the warranty of habitability as set forth in section 38-12-503 (2), the following provisions shall apply:

(a) Upon no less than ten and no more than thirty days written notice to the landlord specifying the condition alleged to breach the warranty of habitability and giving the landlord five business days from the receipt of the written notice to remedy the breach, a tenant may terminate the rental agreement by surrendering possession of the dwelling unit. If the breach is remediable by repairs, the payment of damages, or otherwise and the landlord adequately remedies the breach within five business days of receipt of the notice, the rental agreement shall not terminate by reason of the breach.

(b) A tenant may obtain injunctive relief for breach of the warranty of habitability in any court of competent jurisdiction. In any proceeding for injunctive relief, the court shall determine actual damages for a breach of the warranty at the time the court orders the injunctive relief. A landlord shall not be subject to any court order for injunctive relief if the landlord tenders the actual damages to the court within two business days of the order. Upon application by the tenant, the court shall immediately release to the tenant the damages paid by the landlord. If the tenant vacates the leased premises, the landlord shall not be permitted to rent the premises again until such time as the unit would be in compliance with the warranty of habitability set forth in section 38-12-503 (1).

(c) In an action for possession based upon nonpayment of rent in which the tenant asserts a defense to possession based upon the landlord's alleged breach of the warranty of habitability, upon the filing of the tenant's answer the court shall order the tenant to pay into the registry of the court all or part of the rent accrued after due consideration of expenses already incurred by the tenant based upon the landlord's breach of the warranty of habitability.

(d) Whether asserted as a claim or counterclaim, a tenant may recover damages directly arising from a breach of the warranty of habitability, which may include, but are not limited to, any reduction in the fair rental value of the dwelling unit, in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(2) If a rental agreement contains a provision for either party in an action related to the rental agreement to obtain attorney fees and costs, then the prevailing party in any action brought under this part 5 shall be entitled to recover reasonable attorney fees and costs.

38-12-508. Landlord's defenses to a claim of breach of warranty - limitations on claiming a breach. (1) It shall be a defense to a tenant's claim of breach of the warranty of habitability that the tenant's actions or inactions prevented the landlord from curing the condition underlying the breach of the warranty of habitability.

(2) Only parties to the rental agreement or other adult residents listed on the rental agreement who are also lawfully residing in the dwelling unit may assert a claim for a breach of the warranty of habitability.

(3) A tenant may not assert a claim for injunctive relief based upon the landlord's breach of the warranty of habitability of a residential premises unless the tenant has given notice to a local government within the boundaries of which the residential premises is located of the condition underlying the breach that is materially dangerous or hazardous to the tenant's life, health, or safety.

(4) A tenant may not assert a breach of the warranty of habitability as a defense to a landlord's action for possession based upon a nonmonetary violation of the rental agreement or for an action for possession based upon a notice to quit or vacate.

(5) If the condition alleged to breach the warranty of habitability is the result of the action or inaction of a tenant in another dwelling unit or another third party not under the direction and control of the landlord and the landlord has taken reasonable, necessary, and timely steps to abate the condition, but is unable to abate the condition due to circumstances beyond the landlord's reasonable control, the tenant's only remedy shall be termination of the rental agreement consistent with section 38-12-507 (1) (a).

(6) For public housing authorities and other housing providers receiving federal financial assistance directly from the federal government, no provision of this part 5 in direct conflict with any federal law or regulation shall be enforceable against such housing provider.

38-12-509. Prohibition on retaliation. (1) A landlord shall not retaliate against a tenant for alleging a breach of the warranty of habitability by discriminatorily increasing rent or decreasing services or by bringing or threatening to bring an action for possession in response to the tenant having made a good faith complaint to the landlord or to a governmental agency alleging a breach of the warranty of habitability.

(2) A landlord shall not be liable for retaliation under this section, unless a tenant proves that a landlord breached the warranty of habitability.

(3) Regardless of when an action for possession of the premises where the landlord is seeking to terminate the tenancy for violation of the terms of the rental agreement is brought, there shall be a rebuttable presumption in favor of the landlord that his or her decision to terminate is not retaliatory. The presumption created by this subsection (3) cannot be rebutted by evidence of the timing alone of the landlord's initiation of the action.

(4) If the landlord has a right to increase rent, to decrease service, or to terminate the tenant's tenancy at the end of any term of the rental agreement and the landlord exercises any of these rights, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the landlord's exercise of any of these

rights was not retaliatory. The presumption of this subsection (4) cannot be rebutted by evidence of the timing alone of the landlord's exercise of any of these rights.

38-12-510. Unlawful removal or exclusion. It shall be unlawful for a landlord to remove or exclude a tenant from a dwelling unit without resorting to court process, unless the removal or exclusion is consistent with the provisions of article 18.5 of title 25, C.R.S., and the rules promulgated by the state board of health for the cleanup of an illegal drug laboratory or is with the mutual consent of the landlord and tenant or unless the dwelling unit has been abandoned by the tenant as evidenced by the return of keys, the substantial removal of the tenant's personal property, notice by the tenant, or the extended absence of the tenant while rent remains unpaid, any of which would cause a reasonable person to believe the tenant had permanently surrendered possession of the dwelling unit. Such unlawful removal or exclusion includes the willful termination of utilities or the willful removal of doors, windows, or locks to the premises other than as required for repair or maintenance. If the landlord willfully and unlawfully removes the tenant from the premises or willfully and unlawfully causes the termination of heat, running water, hot water, electric, gas, or other essential services, the tenant may seek any remedy available under the law, including this part 5.

38-12-511. Application. (1) Unless created to avoid its application, this part 5 shall not apply to any of the following arrangements:

(a) Residence at a public or private institution, if such residence is incidental to detention or the provision of medical, geriatric, education, counseling, religious, or similar service;

(b) Occupancy under a contract of sale of a dwelling unit or the property of which it is a part, if the occupant is the purchaser, seller, or a person who succeeds to his or her interest;

(c) Occupancy by a member of a fraternal or social organization in the portion of a structure operated for the benefit of the organization;

(d) Transient occupancy in a hotel or motel that lasts less than thirty days;

(e) Occupancy by an employee or independent contractor whose right to occupancy is conditional upon performance of services for an employer or contractor;

(f) Occupancy by an owner of a condominium unit or a holder of a proprietary lease in a cooperative;

(g) Occupancy in a structure that is located within an unincorporated area of a county, does not receive water, heat, and sewer services from a public entity, and is rented for recreational purposes, such as a hunting cabin, yurt, hut, or other similar structure;

(h) Occupancy under rental agreement covering a residential premises used by the occupant primarily for agricultural purposes; or

(i) Any relationship between the owner of a mobile home park and the owner of a mobile home situated in the park.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit remedies available elsewhere in law for a tenant to seek to maintain safe and sanitary housing.

PART 6

ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING SYSTEMS

38-12-601. Unreasonable restrictions on electric vehicle charging systems - definitions. (1) Notwithstanding any provision in the lease to the contrary, and subject to subsection (2) of this section:

(a) A tenant may install, at the tenant's expense for the tenant's own use, a level 1 or level 2 electric vehicle charging system on or in the leased premises; and

(b) A landlord shall not assess or charge a tenant any fee for the placement or use of an electric vehicle charging system; except that:

(I) The landlord may require reimbursement for the actual cost of electricity provided by the landlord that was used by the charging system or, alternatively, may charge a reasonable fee for access. If the charging system is part of a network for which a network fee is charged, the landlord's reimbursement may include the amount of the network fee. Nothing in this section requires a landlord to impose upon a tenant any fee or charge other than the rental payments specified in the lease.

(II) The landlord may require reimbursement for the cost of the installation of the charging system, including any additions or upgrades to existing wiring directly attributable to the requirements of the charging system, if the landlord places or causes the electric vehicle charging system to be placed at the request of the tenant; and

(III) If the tenant desires to place an electric vehicle charging system in an area accessible to other tenants, the landlord may assess or charge the tenant a reasonable fee to reserve a specific parking spot in which to install the charging system.

(2) A landlord may require a tenant to comply with:

(a) Bona fide safety requirements, consistent with an applicable building code or recognized safety standard, for the protection of persons and property;

(b) A requirement that the charging system be registered with the landlord within thirty days after installation; or

(c) Reasonable aesthetic provisions that govern the dimensions, placement, or external appearance of an electric vehicle charging system.

(3) A tenant may place an electric vehicle charging system in an area accessible to other tenants if:

(a) The charging system is in compliance with all applicable requirements adopted pursuant to subsection (2) of this section; and

(b) The tenant agrees in writing to:

(I) Comply with the landlord's design specifications for the installation of the charging system;

(II) Engage the services of a duly licensed and registered electrical contractor familiar with the installation and code requirements of an electric vehicle charging system; and

(III) (A) Provide, within fourteen days after receiving the landlord's consent for the installation, a certificate of insurance naming the landlord as an additional insured on the tenant's

renters' insurance policy for any claim related to the installation, maintenance, or use of the system or, at the landlord's option, reimbursement to the landlord for the actual cost of any increased insurance premium amount attributable to the system, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the lease.

(B) A certificate of insurance under sub-subparagraph (A) of this subparagraph (III) must be provided within fourteen days after the tenant receives the landlord's consent for the installation. Reimbursement for an increased insurance premium amount under sub-subparagraph (A) of this subparagraph (III) must be provided within fourteen days after the tenant receives the landlord's invoice for the amount attributable to the system.

(4) If the landlord consents to a tenant's installation of an electric vehicle charging system on property accessible to other tenants, including a parking space, carport, or garage stall, then, unless otherwise specified in a written agreement with the landlord:

(a) The tenant, and each successive tenant with exclusive rights to the area where the charging system is installed, is responsible for any costs for damages to the charging system and to any other property of the landlord or of another tenant that arise or result from the installation, maintenance, repair, removal, or replacement of the charging system;

(b) Each successive tenant with exclusive rights to the area where the charging system is installed shall assume responsibility for the repair, maintenance, removal, and replacement of the charging system until the system has been removed;

(c) The tenant and each successive tenant with exclusive rights to the area where the system is installed shall at all times have and maintain an insurance policy covering the obligations of the tenant under this subsection (4) and shall name the landlord as an additional insured under the policy; and

(d) The tenant and each successive tenant with exclusive rights to the area where the system is installed is responsible for removing the system if reasonably necessary or convenient for the repair, maintenance, or replacement of any property of the landlord, whether or not leased to another tenant.

(5) A charging system installed at the tenant's cost is property of the tenant. Upon termination of the lease, if the charging system is removable, the tenant may either remove it or sell it to the landlord or another tenant for an agreed price. Nothing in this subsection (5) requires the landlord or another tenant to purchase the charging system.

(6) As used in this section:

(a) "Electric vehicle charging system" or "charging system" means a device that is used to provide electricity to a plug-in electric vehicle or plug-in hybrid vehicle, is designed to ensure that a safe connection has been made between the electric grid and the vehicle, and is able to communicate with the vehicle's control system so that electricity flows at an appropriate voltage and current level. An electric vehicle charging system may be wall-mounted or pedestal style and may provide multiple cords to connect with electric vehicles. An electric vehicle charging system must be certified by underwriters laboratories or an equivalent certification and must comply with the current version of article 625 of the national electrical code.

(b) "Level 1" means a charging system that provides charging through a one-hundred-twenty volt AC plug with a cord connector that meets the SAE international J1772 standard or a successor standard.

(c) "Level 2" means a charging system that provides charging through a two-hundred-eight to two-hundred-forty volt AC plug with a cord connector that meets the SAE international J1772 standard or a successor standard.

(7) This section applies only to residential rental properties.

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY

ARTICLE 13

Unclaimed Property Act

38-13-101. Short title. This article shall be known and may be cited as the "Unclaimed Property Act".

38-13-102. Definitions and use of terms. As used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Administrator" means the state treasurer.

(2) "Apparent owner" means the person whose name appears on the records of the holder as the person entitled to property held, issued, or owing by the holder.

(2.5) "Attorney general" means the chief legal officer of this state.

(3) "Banking organization" means a bank, trust company, savings bank, safe deposit company, or private banker or any organization defined by other law as a bank or banking organization.

(3.5) "Business association" means a nonpublic corporation, notwithstanding the provisions of section 7-114-401, C.R.S., joint stock company, investment company, business trust, partnership, or association for business purposes of two or more individuals, whether or not for profit, including a banking organization, financial organization, insurance company, or utility.

(4) "Domicile" means the state of incorporation of a corporation and the state of the principal place of business of an unincorporated person.

(5) "Financial organization" means a savings and loan association, cooperative bank, building and loan association, or credit union.

(5.3) "Gaming award points" means any marketing or promotional coupons, certificates, player award or other cards, points, or other representatives of value that:

(a) A licensed gaming establishment, in connection with its promotional activities, issues to a person for visiting the establishment, for using the services of the establishment, or for gambling at the establishment; and

(b) May be redeemed at a licensed gaming establishment for cash or any other

representative of value, food, products, goods, or services.

(5.5) "Gaming chip or token" means a gaming chip, token, encoded credit certificate, or other representative of value that is issued and sold by a licensed gaming establishment for use in gaming, other than a card or similar device issued and sold by a licensed gaming establishment that is clearly identifiable on its face or encoding as being owned by a specific and designated person.

(5.7) (a) "Gift card" means a prefunded tangible or electronic record of a specific monetary value evidencing a business association's agreement to provide goods, services, credit, money, or anything of value.

(b) "Gift card" includes, but is not limited to, a tangible card; electronic card; stored-value card; or certificate or similar instrument, card, or tangible record, all of which contain a microprocessor chip, magnetic chip, or other means for the storage of information and for which the value is decremented upon each use.

(c) "Gift card" does not include a prefunded tangible or electronic record issued by, or on behalf of, any government agency; a gift certificate that is issued only on paper; a prepaid telecommunications or technology card; a card or certificate issued to a consumer pursuant to an awards, loyalty, or promotional program for which no money or other item of monetary value was exchanged; a card issued for wages or other payroll purposes; a card used for rebates or refunds; or a card that is donated or sold below face value at a volume discount to an employer or charitable organization for fundraising purposes.

(6) "Holder" means:

(a) A person, wherever organized or domiciled, which is:

(I) In possession of property belonging to another;

(II) A trustee; or

(III) Indebted to a person on an obligation;

(b) The public employees' retirement association.

(6.5) "Insurance company" means an association, corporation, or fraternal or mutual benefit organization, whether or not for profit, which is engaged in providing insurance coverage, including accident, burial, casualty, credit life, contract performance, dental, fidelity, fire, health, hospitalization, illness, life including endowments and annuities, malpractice, marine, mortgage, surety, or wage protection insurance.

(7) (a) "Intangible property" includes:

(I) Moneys, checks, drafts, deposits, interest, dividends, and income;

(II) Credit balances, customer overpayments, gift certificates, refunds, credit memos, and unidentified remittances;

(III) Stocks and other intangible ownership interests in business associations;

(IV) Moneys deposited to redeem stocks, bonds, coupons, and other securities or to make distributions;

(IV.5) Security deposits, unpaid wages, and unused airline tickets;

(V) Amounts distributable from a trust or custodial fund established under a plan to provide health, welfare, pension, vacation, severance, retirement, death, stock purchase, profit sharing, employee savings, supplemental unemployment insurance, or similar benefits;

(VI) Amounts due and payable under the terms of insurance policies;

(VII) On and after October 1, 2002, any amount due and payable as a refund of Colorado income tax.

(VIII) Repealed.

(b) "Intangible property" does not include unclaimed capital credit payments held by cooperative electric associations and telephone cooperatives, gaming chips or tokens, or gaming award points.

(7.5) "Item" means:

(a) In regard to intangible property, the total of all accounts, credit balances, deposits, or other forms of intangible property held under the name of any one apparent owner; except that, if the same apparent owner owns intangible property of different types or classes that cannot practicably be handled or accounted for at the same time or in the same way, each such type or class may be considered a separate item;

(b) In regard to tangible personal property, the total of all such property held under the name of any one apparent owner.

(8) "Last-known address" means a description of the location of the apparent owner sufficient for the purpose of the delivery of mail.

(8.3) "Licensed gaming establishment" shall have the same meaning as set forth in section 12-47.1-103 (15), C.R.S.

(8.5) "Life insurance company" means any insurance company which is engaged in providing life or endowment insurance policies or annuity contracts.

(9) "Owner" means a depositor in the case of a deposit, a beneficiary in case of a trust other than a deposit in trust, a creditor, claimant, or payee in the case of other intangible property, or a person having a legal or equitable interest in property subject to this article or his legal representative.

(10) "Person" means an individual, business association, state or other government, governmental subdivision or agency, public corporation, public authority, estate, trust, two or more persons having a joint or common interest, or any other legal or commercial entity.

(10.3) "State" means any state, district, commonwealth, territory, insular possession, or other area subject to the legislative authority of the United States.

(10.7) "Utility" means a person who owns or operates for public use any plant, equipment, property, franchise, or license for the transmission of communications or the production, storage, transmission, sale, delivery, or furnishing of electricity, water, steam, or gas.

(11) "Verify" means the signing of an instrument, which signing constitutes the affirmation or acknowledgment of the person signing the instrument, under penalties of perjury, that the facts stated in the instrument are true and which signing is made before a person who is a notary public or who is authorized by the law of the place of execution to take acknowledgments or to administer oaths.

38-13-103. Property presumed abandoned - general rule. (1) Except as otherwise provided by this article, all intangible property, including any income or increment derived therefrom, less any lawful charges, that is held, issued, or owing in the ordinary course of a holder's business and has remained unclaimed by the owner for more than five years after it

became payable or distributable is presumed abandoned.

(2) Property is payable or distributable for the purpose of this article notwithstanding the owner's failure to make demand or to present any instrument or document required to receive payment.

38-13-104. General rules for taking custody of intangible unclaimed property. (1) Unless otherwise provided in this article or by other statute or local law, intangible property is subject to the custody of this state as unclaimed property if the conditions raising a presumption of abandonment under section 38-13-103 or sections 38-13-105 to 38-13-109.7 are satisfied and:

(a) The last-known address, as shown on records of the holder, of the apparent owner is in this state;

(b) The records of the holder do not reflect the identity of the person entitled to the property and it is established that the last-known address of the person entitled to the property is in this state;

(c) The records of the holder do not reflect the last-known address of the apparent owner and it is established that:

(I) The last-known address of the person entitled to the property is in this state; or

(II) The holder is a domiciliary of this state and has not previously paid or delivered the property to the state of the last-known address of the apparent owner or other person entitled to the property;

(d) The last-known address, as shown on the records of the holder, of the apparent owner is in a state that does not provide by law for the escheat or custodial taking of the property or its escheat or unclaimed property law is not applicable to the property and the holder is a domiciliary of this state;

(e) The last-known address, as shown on the records of the holder, of the apparent owner is in a foreign nation and the holder is a domiciliary of this state; or

(f) The transaction out of which the property arose occurred in this state and:

(I) (A) The last-known address of the apparent owner or other person entitled to the property is unknown; or

(B) The last-known address of the apparent owner or other person entitled to the property is in a state that does not provide by law for the escheat or custodial taking of the property or its escheat or unclaimed property law is not applicable to the property; and

(II) The holder is a domiciliary of a state that does not provide by law for the escheat or custodial taking of the property or its escheat or unclaimed property law is not applicable to the property.

38-13-105. Travelers' checks and money orders. (1) (a) Subject to subsection (3) of this section, any sum payable on a money order or similar written instrument, other than a third-party bank check or traveler's check, that has been outstanding for more than seven years after its

issuance is presumed abandoned unless the owner, within seven years, has communicated in writing with the issuer concerning it or otherwise indicated an interest as evidenced by a memorandum or other record on file prepared by an employee of the issuer.

(b) Subject to subsection (3) of this section, any sum payable on a traveler's check that has been outstanding for more than fifteen years after its issuance is presumed abandoned unless the owner, within fifteen years, has communicated in writing with the issuer concerning it or otherwise indicated an interest as evidenced by a memorandum or other record on file prepared by an employee of the issuer.

(2) On or after July 1, 1987, a holder may not deduct from the amount of a traveler's check or money order any service fee or other charge imposed solely by reason of the failure to present the instrument for payment unless there is a valid and enforceable written contract between the issuer and the owner of the instrument pursuant to which the issuer may impose a charge and the issuer regularly imposes such charges and does not regularly reverse or otherwise cancel them.

(3) No sum payable on a traveler's check or money order or similar written instrument, other than a third-party bank check, described in subsection (1) of this section may be subjected to the custody of this state as unclaimed property unless:

(a) The records of the issuer show that the traveler's check, money order, or similar written instrument was purchased in this state;

(b) The issuer has its principal place of business in this state and the records of the issuer do not show the state in which the traveler's check, money order, or similar written instrument was purchased; or

(c) The issuer has its principal place of business in this state, the records of the issuer show the state in which the traveler's check, money order, or similar written instrument was purchased, and the laws of the state of purchase do not provide for the escheat or custodial taking of the property or its escheat or unclaimed property law is not applicable to the property.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, subsection (3) of this section applies to sums payable on travelers' checks, money orders, and similar written instruments presumed abandoned on or after February 1, 1965, except to the extent that those sums have been paid over to a state prior to January 1, 1974.

38-13-106. Checks, drafts, and similar instruments issued or certified by banking and financial organizations. (1) Any sum payable on a check, draft, or similar instrument, except those subject to section 38-13-105, on which a banking or financial organization is directly liable, including a cashier's check and a certified check, which has been outstanding for more than five years after it was payable or after its issuance if payable on demand is presumed abandoned unless the owner, within five years, has communicated in writing with the banking or financial organization concerning it or otherwise indicated an interest as evidenced by a memorandum or other record on file prepared by an employee thereof.

(2) On or after July 1, 1987, a holder may not deduct from the amount of any instrument subject to this section any service fee or other charge imposed solely by reason of the failure to present the instrument for payment unless there is a valid and enforceable written contract

between the holder and the owner of the instrument pursuant to which the holder may impose a charge and the holder regularly imposes such charges and does not regularly reverse or otherwise cancel them.

38-13-107. Bank deposits and funds in financial organizations. (1) Any demand, savings, or matured time deposit with a banking or financial organization, including a deposit that is automatically renewable, and any funds paid toward the purchase of a share, a mutual investment certificate, or any other interest in a banking or financial organization is presumed abandoned unless the owner, within five years, has:

(a) In the case of a deposit, increased or decreased its amount or presented the passbook or other similar evidence of the deposit for the crediting of interest;

(b) Communicated in writing with the banking or financial organization concerning the property;

(c) Otherwise indicated an interest in the property as evidenced by a memorandum or other record on file prepared by an employee of the banking or financial organization;

(d) Owned other property to which paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this subsection (1) applies and unless the banking or financial organization communicates in writing with the owner with regard to the property that would otherwise be presumed abandoned under this subsection (1) at the address to which communications regarding the other property regularly are sent; or

(e) Had another relationship with the banking or financial organization concerning which the owner has:

(I) Communicated in writing with the banking or financial organization; or

(II) Otherwise indicated an interest as evidenced by a memorandum or other record on file prepared by an employee of the banking or financial organization and unless the banking or financial organization communicates in writing with the owner with regard to the property that would otherwise be abandoned under this subsection (1) at the address to which communications regarding the other relationship regularly are sent.

(2) For purposes of subsection (1) of this section, "property" includes interest and dividends.

(3) On or after July 1, 1987, a holder may not impose, with respect to property described in subsection (1) of this section, any service fee or other charge due solely to dormancy or inactivity or cease payment of interest unless:

(a) There is an enforceable written contract between the holder and the owner of the property pursuant to which the holder may impose such fee or charge or cease payment of interest;

(b) For property in excess of two dollars, the holder, no more than three months before the initial imposition of those charges or cessation of interest, has given written notice to the owner of the amount of those fees or charges at the last-known address of the owner stating that those fees or charges will be imposed or that interest will cease, but the notice provided in this section need not be given with respect to fees or charges imposed or interest ceased before July 1, 1987; and

(c) The holder regularly imposes such fees or charges or ceases payment of interest and

does not regularly reverse or otherwise cancel them or retroactively credit interest with respect to the property.

(4) Any property described in subsection (1) of this section that is automatically renewable is matured for purposes of subsection (1) of this section upon the expiration of its initial time period, but, in the case of any renewal to which the owner consents at or about the time of renewal by communicating in writing with the banking or financial organization or otherwise indicating consent as evidenced by a memorandum or other record on file prepared by an employee of the organization, the property is matured upon the expiration of the last time period for which consent was given. If, at the time provided for delivery in section 38-13-112, a penalty or forfeiture in the payment of interest would result from the delivery of the property, the time for delivery is extended until the time when no penalty or forfeiture would result.

38-13-107.1. Deposits held by utilities. Except as otherwise provided for unclaimed utility deposits under section 40-8.5-106, C.R.S., a deposit, including any interest thereon, made after January 1, 1992, by a subscriber with a utility to secure payment or any sum paid in advance after January 1, 1992, for utility services to be furnished, less any lawful deductions, that remains unclaimed by the owner for more than one year after termination of the services for which the deposit or advance payment was made is presumed abandoned.

38-13-107.3. Refunds held by business associations. Except to the extent otherwise ordered by the court or administrative agency, any sum that a business association has been ordered to refund by a court or administrative agency which has remained unclaimed by the owner for more than one year after it became payable in accordance with the final determination or order providing for the refund, whether or not the final determination or order requires any person entitled to a refund to make a claim for it, is presumed abandoned.

38-13-107.5. Stock and other intangible interests in business associations. (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (5) of this section, stock or other intangible ownership interest in a business association, the existence of which is evidenced by records available to the association, is presumed abandoned, and, with respect to the interest, the association is the holder if a dividend, distribution, or other sum payable as a result of the interest has remained unclaimed by the owner for five years and the owner within five years has not:

(a) Communicated in writing with the association regarding the interest or a dividend, distribution, or other sum payable as a result of the interest; or

(b) Otherwise communicated with the association regarding the interest or a dividend, distribution, or other sum payable as a result of the interest, as evidenced by a memorandum or other record on file with the association prepared by an employee of the association.

(2) At the expiration of a five-year period following the failure of the owner to claim a dividend, distribution, or other sum payable to the owner as a result of the interest, the interest is not presumed abandoned unless there have been at least five dividends, distributions, or other

sums paid during the period, none of which has been claimed by such owner. If five dividends, distributions, or other sums are paid during the five-year period, the period leading to a presumption of abandonment commences on the date payment of the first such unclaimed dividend, distribution, or other sum became due and payable. If five dividends, distributions, or other sums are not paid during the presumptive period, the period continues to run until there have been five dividends, distributions, or other sums that have not been claimed by the owner.

(3) The running of the five-year period of abandonment ceases immediately upon the occurrence of a communication pursuant to subsection (1) of this section. If any future dividend, distribution, or other sum payable to the owner as a result of the interest is subsequently not claimed by such owner, a new period of abandonment commences and relates back to the time a subsequent dividend, distribution, or other sum became due and payable.

(4) At the time an interest is presumed abandoned under this section, any dividend, distribution, or other sum then held for or owing to the owner as a result of the interest, and not previously presumed abandoned, is presumed abandoned.

(5) This article does not apply to:

(a) Any stock or other intangible ownership interest enrolled in a plan that provides for the automatic reinvestment of dividends, distributions, or other sums payable as a result of the interest unless the records available to the administrator of the plan show, with respect to any intangible ownership interest not enrolled in the reinvestment plan, that the owner has not within five years communicated in the manner described in subsection (1) of this section; or

(b) The unclaimed patronage credits of agricultural marketing and supply cooperatives as defined in subchapter T of the federal "Internal Revenue Code of 1986".

38-13-107.9. Property of business associations held in the course of dissolution. Intangible property distributable in the course of a dissolution of a business association which remains unclaimed by the owner for more than one year after the date specified for final distribution is presumed abandoned.

38-13-108. Property held by agents and fiduciaries. (1) Intangible property and any income or increment derived therefrom held in a fiduciary capacity for the benefit of another person is presumed abandoned unless the owner, within three years after it has become payable or distributable, has increased or decreased the principal, accepted payment of principal or income, communicated concerning the property, or otherwise indicated an interest as evidenced by a memorandum or other record on file prepared by the fiduciary.

(2) Funds in an individual retirement account or a retirement plan for self-employed individuals or similar account or plan established pursuant to the internal revenue laws of the United States are not payable or distributable within the meaning of subsection (1) of this section unless, under the terms of the account or plan, distribution of all or part of the funds would then be mandatory.

(3) For the purpose of this section, a person who holds property as an agent for a business association is deemed to hold the property in a fiduciary capacity for that business

association alone, unless the agreement between him and the business association provides otherwise.

(4) For the purposes of this article, a person who is deemed to hold property in a fiduciary capacity for a business association alone is the holder of the property only insofar as the interest of the business association in the property is concerned, and the business association is the holder of the property insofar as the interest of any other person in the property is concerned.

38-13-108.2. Property held by courts and public agencies. (1) Except as set forth in subsection (2) of this section, intangible property held for the owner by a court, state or other government, governmental subdivision or agency, public corporation, or public authority which remains unclaimed by the owner for more than one year after becoming payable or distributable is presumed abandoned.

(2) Any overbid, as defined in section 38-38-100.3, that is equal to or greater than twenty-five dollars and that remains unclaimed for five years from the date of sale is presumed abandoned.

38-13-108.4. Gift certificates and credit memos. (1) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, a gift certificate or a credit memo issued in the ordinary course of an issuer's business which remains unclaimed by the owner for more than five years after becoming payable or distributable is presumed abandoned.

(2) In the case of a gift certificate, the amount presumed abandoned is the price paid by the purchaser for the gift certificate. In the case of a credit memo, the amount presumed abandoned is the amount credited to the recipient of the memo.

(3) The provisions of this section shall apply to any gift certificate issued by a business that is redeemable in cash and not to any gift certificate issued for food, products, goods, or services.

38-13-108.5. Moneys held by the public employees' retirement association. (1) For the purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Account left inactive" means the contributions of any nonvested member who has terminated employment with an employer if such member's member contribution account with the association has been left inactive.

(b) "Association" means the public employees' retirement association created pursuant to section 24-51-201, C.R.S.

(c) "Benefit" shall have the same meaning as that provided for such term in section 24-51-101 (7), C.R.S.

(d) "Benefit recipient" shall have the same meaning as that provided for such term in section 24-51-101 (8), C.R.S.

(e) "Employer" shall have the same meaning as that provided for such term in section 24-51-101 (20), C.R.S.

(f) "Member" shall have the same meaning as that provided for such term in section 24-51-101 (29), C.R.S.

(g) "Unclaimed benefit" means a benefit owed to any benefit recipient if such benefit remains unpaid.

(h) "Unclaimed member refund" means the contributions of a member who has terminated employment with an employer and who has requested a refund of such contributions if such refund remains unpaid.

(2) Any moneys and any accrued interest which are held by the association for accounts left inactive, unclaimed benefits, or unclaimed member refunds shall be presumed to be abandoned if such moneys remain unclaimed for more than five years after such moneys become payable or distributable pursuant to the provisions of article 51 of title 24, C.R.S., unless the owner of such moneys, within five years, has:

(a) Communicated in writing with the association concerning such moneys; or

(b) Otherwise indicated an interest in such moneys as evidenced by a memorandum or other record on file prepared by an employee of the association.

(3) Property which is presumed to be abandoned pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be the only property held by the association which is subject to the provisions of this article.

38-13-108.6. Wages. Unpaid wages, including wages represented by unrepresented payroll checks, owing in the ordinary course of the holder's business which remain unclaimed by the owner for more than one year after becoming payable are presumed abandoned.

38-13-108.7. Gaming chips or tokens - gaming award points - inapplicability. This article shall not apply to gaming award points and gaming chips or tokens issued or sold by a licensed gaming establishment before, on, or after August 4, 2004, except to the extent the state has taken custody of any gaming award points or gaming chips or tokens on or before January 1, 2004.

38-13-108.8. Property held by racetracks - inapplicability. This article shall not apply to any intangible unclaimed property held by a racetrack, as that term is defined in section 12-60-102 (26), C.R.S.

38-13-108.9. Unclaimed gift cards - limited exception. This article does not apply to unclaimed gift cards where the holder or issuer is a business association with annual gross receipts from the sales or issuance of all gift cards totaling two hundred thousand dollars or less.

38-13-109. Contents of safe deposit box or other safekeeping repository. All tangible and intangible property held in a safe deposit box or any other safekeeping repository in this state in the ordinary course of the holder's business and proceeds resulting from the sale of the property permitted by any other law, which remain unclaimed by the owner for more than five years after the lease or rental period on the box or other repository has expired, are presumed abandoned.

38-13-109.5. Funds owing under life insurance policies. (1) Funds held or owing under any life or endowment insurance policy or annuity contract that has matured or terminated are presumed abandoned if unclaimed for more than five years after the funds became due and payable as established from the records of the insurance company holding or owing the funds; except that property described in paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of this section is presumed abandoned if unclaimed for more than two years.

(2) If a person other than the insured or annuitant is entitled to the funds and an address of the person is not known to the company or it is not definite and certain from the records of the company who is entitled to the funds, it is presumed that the last-known address of the person entitled to the funds is the same as the last-known address of the insured or annuitant according to the records of the company.

(3) For purposes of this article, a life or endowment insurance policy or annuity contract not matured by actual proof of the death of the insured or annuitant according to the records of the company is matured and the proceeds due and payable if:

(a) The company knows that the insured or annuitant has died; or

(b) (I) The insured has attained, or would have attained if he were living, the limiting age under the mortality table on which the reserve is based;

(II) The policy was in force at the time the insured attained, or would have attained, the limiting age specified in subparagraph (I) of this paragraph (b); and

(III) Neither the insured nor any other person appearing to have an interest in the policy within the preceding two years, according to the records of the company, has assigned, readjusted, or paid premiums on the policy, subjected the policy to a loan, corresponded in writing with the company concerning the policy, or otherwise indicated an interest as evidenced by a memorandum or other record on file prepared by an employee of the company.

(4) For purposes of this article, the application of an automatic premium loan provision or other nonforfeiture provision contained in an insurance policy does not prevent a policy from being matured or terminated under subsection (1) of this section if the insured has died or the insured or the beneficiary of the policy otherwise has become entitled to the proceeds thereof before the depletion of the cash surrender value of a policy by the application of such provisions.

(5) If the laws of this state or the terms of the life insurance policy require the company to give notice to the insured or owner that an automatic premium loan provision or other nonforfeiture provision has been exercised, and the notice given to an insured or owner whose last-known address according to the records of the company is in this state is undeliverable, the company shall make a reasonable search to ascertain the policyholder's correct address to which the notice must be mailed.

(6) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, if the company learns of the death of the insured or annuitant and the beneficiary has not communicated with the insurer within four months after such death, the company shall take reasonable steps to pay the proceeds to the beneficiary.

(7) Commencing July 1, 1992, every change of beneficiary form issued by an insurance company under any life or endowment insurance policy or annuity contract to an insured or owner who is a resident of this state shall request the following information:

- (a) The name of each beneficiary, or if a class of beneficiaries is named, the name of each current beneficiary in the class;
- (b) The address of each beneficiary; and
- (c) The relationship of each beneficiary to the insured.

38-13-109.7. Tax refunds. (1) On and after October 1, 2002, any amount due and payable as a refund of Colorado income tax or grant for property taxes, rent, or heat or fuel expenses assistance represented by a warrant that has not been presented for payment within six months from the date of issuance of the warrant and that has been forwarded by the department of revenue to the administrator pursuant to section 39-21-108 (5), C.R.S., is presumed abandoned.

(2) Repealed.

(3) On and after October 1, 2010, any amount due and payable, as a refund of a tax imposed or assessed by the department of revenue that is not addressed in subsection (1) of this section, represented by a warrant that has not been presented for payment within six months from the date of issuance of the warrant and that has been forwarded by the department to the administrator pursuant to section 39-21-108 (7), C.R.S., is presumed abandoned.

38-13-110. Report and payment or delivery of abandoned property. (1) (a) A person holding property, tangible or intangible, presumed abandoned and subject to custody as unclaimed property under this article shall report to the administrator concerning the property as provided in this section.

(b) If a person is not subject to the requirements of this subsection (1) because the person does not hold any property, tangible or intangible, presumed abandoned under this article or the person meets the criteria established in paragraph (e) of subsection (4) of this section, the person shall not be required to notify the administrator of the person's exemption from this subsection (1).

(2) The report must include:

(a) Except with respect to money orders, the name, if known, and last-known address, if any, of each person appearing from the records of the holder to be the owner of property presumed abandoned under this article;

(a.5) In the case of unclaimed funds of twenty-five dollars or more held or owing under any life or endowment insurance policy or annuity contract, the name, if known, and the last-known address, if any, of the insured or annuitant and of the beneficiary according to the records

of the insurance company holding or owing the funds;

(b) In the case of the contents of a safe deposit box or other safekeeping repository or of other tangible property, a description of the property and the place where it is held and may be inspected by the administrator and any amounts owing to the holder;

(c) The nature and identifying number, if any, or a description of the property and the amount appearing from the records to be due, but items of value under twenty-five dollars each may be reported in the aggregate;

(d) The date the property became payable, demandable, or returnable and the date of the last transaction with the apparent owner with respect to the property; and

(e) Other information the administrator prescribes by rule as necessary for the administration of this article.

(3) If the person holding property presumed abandoned and subject to custody as unclaimed property is a successor to other persons who previously held the property for the apparent owner or the holder has changed his name while holding the property, he shall file with his report any such prior name and all known names and addresses of each previous holder of the property.

(4) (a) The report required by subsection (1) of this section shall be filed and, pursuant to section 38-13-112, payment or delivery of abandoned property shall be made before November 1 of each year as of June 30 next preceding, with the initial report to be filed before November 1, 1987, except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), (d), and (e) of this subsection (4).

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) of this subsection (4), the report of any life insurance company must be filed and, pursuant to section 38-13-109.5, payment or delivery of funds held or owing and presumed abandoned shall be made before May 1 of each year as of December 31 next preceding, with the initial report to be filed before May 1, 1991.

(c) On written request by any person required to file a report and, pursuant to section 38-13-112, pay or deliver abandoned property, the administrator may postpone the reporting date. However, the reporting date for the initial report filed by insurance companies, other than life insurance companies pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (4), under this article as required by section 38-13-130 (2) shall in no case be postponed beyond December 30, 1990.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) of this subsection (4), the public employees' retirement association shall file an initial report on or before June 1, 1992. The public employees' retirement association shall file subsequent reports in conformance with the requirements of paragraph (a) of this subsection (4) on or before November 1, 1993, and on or before November 1 of each year thereafter.

(e) (I) Any business association with annual gross receipts of less than five hundred thousand dollars that holds property, tangible or intangible, acquired during the immediately preceding five-year period of an aggregate value under three thousand five hundred dollars shall not be subject to the requirements of paragraph (a) of this subsection (4) and section 38-13-112 until such time as the aggregate value of such property acquired during the immediately preceding five-year period exceeds three thousand five hundred dollars; except that, if any such business association holds an item of property of any one apparent owner acquired during such period of an aggregate value over two hundred fifty dollars, such business association shall report

and pay or deliver such property to the administrator in accordance with paragraph (a) of this subsection (4) and section 38-13-112.

(II) Any organization exempt from taxation under section 501 (c) (3) of the federal "Internal Revenue Code of 1986", 26 U.S.C. 501 (c) (3), or its successor statute, that receives contributions totaling one million dollars or more annually and that holds property, tangible or intangible, acquired during the immediately preceding five-year period of an aggregate value under three thousand five hundred dollars shall not be subject to the requirements of paragraph (a) of this subsection (4) and section 38-13-112 until such time as the aggregate value of such property acquired during the immediately preceding five-year period exceeds three thousand five hundred dollars; except that, if any such organization holds an item of property of any one apparent owner acquired during such period of an aggregate value over two hundred fifty dollars, such organization shall report and pay or deliver such property to the administrator in accordance with paragraph (a) of this subsection (4) and section 38-13-112.

(III) Any organization exempt from taxation under section 501 (c) (3) of the federal "Internal Revenue Code of 1986", 26 U.S.C. 501 (c) (3), or its successor statute, that receives contributions totaling less than one million dollars annually shall not be subject to the requirements of paragraph (a) of this subsection (4) and section 38-13-112.

(5) Except as provided in subsection (6) of this section, not more than one hundred twenty days before filing the report and, pursuant to section 38-13-112, paying or delivering the abandoned property required by this section, the holder in possession of property presumed abandoned and subject to custody as unclaimed property under this article shall send written notice to the apparent owner's last-known address, informing such owner that the holder is in possession of property subject to this article if:

(a) The holder has in its records an address for the apparent owner which the holder's records do not disclose to be inaccurate;

(b) The claim of the apparent owner is not barred by the statute of limitations; and

(c) The property has a value of fifty dollars or more.

(6) (a) (Deleted by amendment, L. 95, p. 523, § 3, effective May 16, 1995.)

(b) The public employees' retirement association shall comply with the requirements of subsection (5) of this section with regard to reports filed by the public employees' retirement association on or before November 1, 1993, and on or before November 1 of each year thereafter.

38-13-111. Electronic notice of abandoned property. (1) The administrator shall maintain an electronic, alphabetical list of the owners of unclaimed property and shall make such list available to the public on the world wide web. The administrator shall provide to each county treasurer and public library in the state a written copy of the list of owners of unclaimed property in that county. The office of the treasurer shall also maintain a written copy of the list of unclaimed property owners.

(2) The electronic, alphabetical list of the names of owners of unclaimed property maintained pursuant to subsection (1) of this section shall include the following information:

- (a) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2004, p. 1148, § 1, effective August 4, 2004.)
- (b) A statement that information concerning the property may be obtained by any person possessing an interest in the property by addressing an inquiry to the administrator; and
- (c) (I) A statement that any person claiming an interest in the property must file a proof of claim with the administrator pursuant to section 38-13-117.
 - (II) (Deleted by amendment, L. 95, p. 524, § 4, effective May 16, 1995.)
- (3) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2004, p. 1148, § 1, effective August 4, 2004.)
- (4) Not later than March 1 of the year immediately following the report required by section 38-13-110 or, in the case of property reported by life insurance companies, not later than September 1 of the year of the report required by section 38-13-110, the administrator shall mail a notice to each person whose last-known address is listed in the report and who appears to be entitled to property of the value of fifty dollars or more presumed abandoned under this article and any beneficiary of a life or endowment insurance policy or annuity contract for whom the administrator has a last-known address.
 - (5) The mailed notice must contain:
 - (a) A statement that property is being held to which the addressee appears entitled; and
 - (b) A statement that any person claiming an interest in property being held must file a proof of claim with the administrator pursuant to section 38-13-117.
 - (6) This section is not applicable to sums payable on money orders and other written instruments presumed abandoned under section 38-13-105.
 - (7) The administrator shall limit the amount of moneys expended for publication and necessary correspondence pursuant to this section to not more than two percent of the previous year's paid claims from the unclaimed property trust fund created in section 38-13-116.5.

38-13-112. Payment or delivery of abandoned property to the administrator. (1) (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2) of this section, a person who is required to file a report under section 38-13-110 shall pay or deliver to the administrator all abandoned property required to be reported at the time such report is filed.

(b) (I) A holder may voluntarily, prior to payment or delivery of said abandoned property, deduct and retain two percent of the value of the property or twenty-five dollars whichever is more per item.

(II) Holders that are banking or financial organizations and holders of dividends, royalties, or other items that are backed by an underlying share, interest, insurance policy, or annuity contract may voluntarily, prior to payment or delivery of said abandoned property, deduct and retain two percent of the value of the property or twenty-five dollars, whichever is more per item; except that, if the abandoned property is a demand, savings, or matured time deposit or funds held or owing under an insurance policy or annuity contract, the holder may deduct and retain two percent of the value of the property or twenty-five dollars, whichever is less.

(c) A holder may also deduct any sum due and owing from the value of the property prior to delivery.

(2) (a) If the owner establishes the right to receive the abandoned property to the satisfaction of the holder before the property has been delivered or if it appears that for some

other reason the presumption of abandonment is erroneous, the holder need not pay or deliver the property to the administrator, and the property will no longer be presumed abandoned. In that case, the holder shall file with the administrator a written explanation of the proof of claim or of the error in the presumption of abandonment.

(b) The provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall apply to any payment or delivery of abandoned property by the public employees' retirement association if such property was included in a report required to be filed by the public employees' retirement association on or before November 1, 1993, or on or before November 1 of any succeeding year.

38-13-112.5. Public employees' retirement association - initial report of abandoned property - payment of moneys. (Repealed)

38-13-113. Custody by state - holder relieved from liability - waiver of rights by owner - reimbursement of holder paying claim - reclaiming for owner - defense of holder - payment of safe deposit box or repository charges. (1) (a) Upon the payment or delivery of property to the administrator, the state assumes custody and responsibility for the safekeeping of the property. A person who pays or delivers property to the administrator in good faith is relieved of all liability to the extent of the value of the property paid or delivered for any claim then existing or which thereafter may arise or be made in respect to the property.

(b) Any person appearing to be an owner of property paid or delivered to the administrator pursuant to this article may notify the administrator on a form prescribed by the administrator that the person waives the right to claim the property. Upon receipt of such notice, the administrator shall transfer the property to the CoverColorado cash fund created in section 10-8-530 (2), C.R.S. After the property is transferred to the fund, the state shall no longer be responsible for the safekeeping of the property and shall be relieved of all liability to the extent of the value of the property for any claim that may arise or be made with respect to the property.

Editor's note: This version of paragraph (b) is effective until March 31, 2015.

(b) Any person appearing to be an owner of property paid or delivered to the administrator pursuant to this article may notify the administrator on a form prescribed by the administrator that the person waives the right to claim the property.

Editor's note: This version of paragraph (b) is effective March 31, 2015.

(2) A holder who has paid money to the administrator pursuant to this article may make payment to any person appearing to the holder to be entitled to payment, and, upon filing proof of payment and proof that the payee was entitled thereto, the administrator shall promptly reimburse the holder for the payment without imposing any fee or other charge. If reimbursement is sought for a payment made on a negotiable instrument, including a money order, the holder must be

reimbursed under this subsection (2) upon filing proof that the instrument was duly presented and that payment was made to a person who appeared to the holder to be entitled to payment. The holder must be reimbursed for payment made under this subsection (2) even if the payment was made to a person whose claim was barred under section 38-13-122 (1).

(3) A holder who has delivered property other than money to the administrator pursuant to this article may reclaim the property if still in the possession of the administrator, without paying any fee or other charge, upon filing proof that the owner has claimed the property from the holder.

(4) The administrator may accept the holder's affidavit as sufficient proof of the facts that entitle the holder to recover money and property under this section.

(5) If the holder pays or delivers property to the administrator in good faith and thereafter another person claims the property from the holder or another state claims the money or property under its laws relating to escheat or abandoned or unclaimed property, the administrator, upon written notice of the claim, shall defend the holder against the claim and indemnify the holder against any liability on the claim.

(6) For the purposes of this section, "good faith" means that:

(a) Payment or delivery was made in a reasonable attempt to comply with this article;

(b) The person delivering the property was not a fiduciary then in breach of trust in respect to the property and had a reasonable basis for believing, based on the facts then known to him, that the property was abandoned for the purposes of this article; and

(c) There is no showing that the records pursuant to which the delivery was made did not meet reasonable commercial standards of practice in the industry.

(7) Property removed from a safe deposit box or other safekeeping repository is received by the administrator subject to the holder's right under this subsection (7) to be reimbursed for the actual cost of the opening of such repository and subject to any valid lien or contract providing for the holder to be reimbursed for unpaid rent or storage charges. The administrator shall reimburse or pay the holder for such costs out of the proceeds remaining after deducting the administrator's selling cost.

38-13-114. Crediting of dividends, interest, or increments to owner's account. Whenever property other than money is paid or delivered to the administrator under this article, the owner is entitled to receive from the administrator any dividends, interest, or other increments realized or accruing on the property at or before liquidation or conversion thereof into money.

38-13-115. Public sale of abandoned property. (1) Except as provided in subsections (2), (3), and (5) of this section, the administrator, within three years after the receipt of abandoned property, shall sell it to the highest bidder at public sale in whatever city in the state affords in the judgment of the administrator the most favorable market for the property involved. The administrator may decline the highest bid and reoffer the property for sale if in the judgment of the administrator the bid is insufficient. If in the judgment of the administrator the probable

cost of sale exceeds the value of the property, it need not be offered for sale. Any sale held under this section must be preceded by a single publication of notice, at least three weeks in advance of sale, in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the property is to be sold.

(2) Securities listed on an established stock exchange must be sold at prices prevailing on the exchange at the time of sale. Other securities may be sold over the counter at prices prevailing at the time of sale or by any other method the administrator considers advisable.

(3) Unless the administrator considers it to be in the best interest of the state to do otherwise, all securities delivered to the administrator shall be held for at least one year before he or she may sell them. On and after July 1, 2004, the administrator shall take all reasonable action to sell the securities delivered to him or her as provided in this section. All proceeds collected from the sale of securities pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the unclaimed property tourism promotion trust fund created in section 38-13-116.7.

(4) The purchaser of property at any sale conducted by the administrator pursuant to this article takes the property free of all claims of the owner or previous holder thereof and of all persons claiming through or under them. The administrator shall execute all documents necessary to complete the transfer of ownership.

(5) The administrator shall retain or loan to the Colorado veterans community living center at Homelake or to an alternate state facility selected by the administrator that has appropriate and secure space suitable for public display any military medal or decoration or other military award or citation that is delivered to the administrator pursuant to section 38-13-113 until the owner of the property claims the property in accordance with section 38-13-117 (1) and the administrator allows the claim pursuant to section 38-13-117 (3).

38-13-116. Creation of funds - repeal. (Repealed)

38-13-116.5. Unclaimed property trust fund - creation - payments - interest - appropriations - records - rules - repeal. (1) (a) There is hereby created in the state treasury the unclaimed property trust fund. The principal in the trust fund shall consist of all moneys collected by the administrator under this article. On July 1, 2001, any moneys in the abandoned property fund, the unclaimed insurance moneys fund, or the business associations unclaimed moneys fund created in section 38-13-116 shall be transferred to and shall become a part of the trust fund.

(b) Except as provided in subsections (2), (2.7), and (2.9) of this section, the principal of the trust fund shall not be expended except to pay claims made pursuant to this article. Moneys comprising the principal of the trust fund shall not constitute fiscal year spending of the state for purposes of section 20 of article X of the state constitution and are not subject to appropriation by the general assembly.

(c) All interest derived from the deposit and investment of moneys in the trust fund shall be credited to the trust fund.

(d) The moneys in the unclaimed property trust fund shall not revert to the general fund at the end of any fiscal year.

(2) (a) For the 2001-02 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, the general assembly shall make annual appropriations out of the principal of the unclaimed property trust fund for the direct and indirect costs of administering this article, except as provided for the payment of contract auditor services in paragraph (b) of this subsection (2).

(b) Moneys in the unclaimed property trust fund shall be continuously appropriated to the state treasurer for the payment of contract auditor services. Any moneys appropriated for the payment of contract auditor services shall be paid from revenues collected by contract auditors.

(c) As soon as feasible after April 22, 2009, the state treasurer shall promulgate rules in accordance with article 4 of title 24, C.R.S., as may be necessary to administer payment for contract auditor services, including any rules necessary to:

(I) Specify the requirements or expertise of contract auditors;

(II) Adequately protect unclaimed property while the property is in the possession of the contract auditor; and

(III) Prevent identity theft and the sale or transfer of personal identifying information obtained by the contract auditor during the course of the contract auditor's duties.

(d) Any moneys appropriated to the department of the treasury pursuant to this subsection (2) shall constitute fiscal year spending for purposes of section 20 of article X of the state constitution.

(2.5) Repealed.

(2.6) Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary:

(a) On June 1, 2009, the state treasurer shall deduct fifty million dollars from the unclaimed property trust fund and transfer such sum to the general fund; and

(b) On July 1, 2009, the state treasurer shall deduct twenty-five million dollars from the unclaimed property trust fund and transfer such sum to the general fund.

(2.7) (a) Repealed.

(a.5) (I) On and after January 1, 2009, the state treasurer shall transmit to CoverColorado an amount of the principal and interest in the trust fund equal to the amount requested pursuant to section 10-8-530 (1) (c), C.R.S., minus:

(A) The claims paid pursuant to this article for each fiscal year;

(B) The reserve amount necessary to pay anticipated claims; and

(C) Publications and correspondence expenses pursuant to section 38-13-111 (7).

(II) Upon receipt of a request for a supplemental transmittal pursuant to section 10-8-530 (1) (d), C.R.S., the state treasurer shall transmit to CoverColorado an amount of the principal and interest in the trust fund equal to the amount so requested.

(III) This paragraph (a.5) is repealed, effective March 31, 2015.

(b) Repealed.

(c) The treasurer shall report to the general assembly annually any transmission of moneys to CoverColorado pursuant to this subsection (2.7).

(d) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2008, p. 1260, § 5, effective July 1, 2008.)

(2.8) (a) On and after April 1, 2014, after reserving the amounts described in paragraph (b) of this subsection (2.8), the state treasurer shall transmit to the adult dental fund created in section 25.5-5-207 (4), C.R.S., an amount of principal and interest in the trust fund sufficient to

implement the adult dental benefit pursuant to section 25.5-5-202 (1) (w), C.R.S.

(b) The state treasurer shall reserve in the trust fund and shall not transfer any moneys necessary for:

- (I) The claims paid pursuant to this article for each fiscal year;
- (II) The reserve amount necessary to pay anticipated claims; and
- (III) Publications and correspondence expenses pursuant to section 38-13-111 (7).

(2.9) Repealed.

(3) Before crediting any moneys to the trust fund pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, the administrator shall record the name and last-known address of each person appearing from the holders' reports to be entitled to the property. The record shall be available for public inspection during all reasonable business hours.

38-13-116.7. Unclaimed property tourism promotion trust fund - creation - payments - interest - transfers. (1) There is hereby created in the state treasury the unclaimed property tourism promotion trust fund. The principal in the trust fund shall consist of all proceeds collected by the administrator from the sale of securities pursuant to section 38-13-115.

(2) The principal of the unclaimed property tourism promotion trust fund shall not be expended except to pay claims made pursuant to this article. Moneys comprising the principal of the trust fund that are credited to or expended from the trust fund to pay claims shall not constitute fiscal year spending of the state for purposes of section 20 of article X of the state constitution, and such moneys shall be deemed custodial funds that are not subject to appropriation by the general assembly.

(3) (a) Beginning with the 2008-09 state fiscal year, the interest derived from the deposit and investment of moneys in the unclaimed property tourism promotion trust fund shall be credited to the following funds:

(I) Twenty-five percent of the interest to the Colorado state fair authority cash fund created in section 35-65-107 (1), C.R.S., subject to appropriation by the general assembly pursuant to section 35-65-107 (3) (b), C.R.S.;

(II) Sixty-five percent of the interest to the agriculture management fund created in section 35-1-106.9, C.R.S., subject to appropriation by the general assembly pursuant to section 35-1-106.9, C.R.S.; and

(III) (A) Ten percent of the interest to the Colorado travel and tourism promotion fund created in section 24-49.7-106 (1), C.R.S., subject to appropriation by the general assembly pursuant to section 24-49.7-106 (3), C.R.S., for use in the promotion of agritourism in the state. For the purposes of this subparagraph (III), "agritourism" means the practice of engaging in activities, events, and services that have been provided to consumers for recreational, entertainment, or educational purposes at a farm, ranch, or other agricultural, horticultural, or agribusiness operation in order to allow consumers to experience, learn about, and participate in various facets of agricultural industry, culinary pursuits, natural resources, and heritage.

(B) The board of directors of the Colorado tourism office created in section 24-49.7-103, C.R.S., shall consult annually, and execute a memorandum of understanding, with the

commissioner of agriculture regarding the expenditure of moneys appropriated pursuant to subparagraph (A) of this subparagraph (III) in order to coordinate agritourism promotion efforts.

(b) Any moneys that are credited to and expended from the Colorado state fair authority cash fund, the agriculture management fund, or the travel and tourism promotion fund pursuant to this subsection (3) shall constitute fiscal year spending of the state for purposes of section 20 of article X of the state constitution.

(4) The moneys in the unclaimed property tourism promotion trust fund shall not revert to the general fund at the end of any fiscal year.

(5) Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, on July 1, 2009, the state treasurer shall deduct five million dollars from the unclaimed property tourism promotion trust fund and transfer such sum to the general fund.

38-13-117. Filing of claim with administrator. (1) A person, excluding another state, this state, or a governmental agency of this state, claiming an interest in any property paid or delivered to the administrator may file with him or her a claim on a form prescribed by the administrator and verified by the claimant. If the value of the property claimed is one hundred dollars or less, the administrator may waive the requirement that the claimant verify the claim. The administrator shall require the claimant to submit his or her social security number or federal employer identification number, whichever is applicable. The social security number or federal employer identification number shall not become part of the public records of the administrator.

(2) The administrator shall consider each claim and give written notice within ninety days after the filing of the claim to the claimant if the claim is denied in whole or in part. The notice may be given by mailing it to the last-known address, if any, stated in the claim as the address to which such notice is to be sent. If no address for notice is stated in the claim, the notice may be mailed to the last-known address, if any, of the claimant as stated in the claim. No notice of denial need be given if the claim fails to state either the last-known address to which such notice is to be sent or the current address of the claimant.

(3) (a) Subject to the provisions of sections 38-13-117.3, 38-13-117.5, and 38-13-117.7, if a claim is allowed, the administrator shall pay over or deliver to the claimant the property or the amount the administrator actually received or the net proceeds if it has been sold by the administrator, together with any additional amount required by section 38-13-114. If the property claimed was interest-bearing to the owner on the date of surrender by the holder, the administrator also shall pay simple interest at a rate of six percent a year or any lesser rate the property earned while in the possession of the holder. Such interest begins to accrue when the property is delivered to the administrator and ceases on the expiration of five years after delivery or the date on which payment is made to the owner. No interest on interest-bearing property is payable for any period before July 1, 1987.

(b) The administrator shall pay or deliver to the public employees' retirement association the amount necessary to purchase service credit pursuant to section 24-51-503, C.R.S., if the owner of an account left inactive or an unclaimed member refund described in section 38-13-108.5 (1) requests restoration of service credit which was forfeited when funds were transferred to the abandoned property fund.

(4) Any holder who pays the owner for property that has been delivered to the state and which, if claimed from the administrator, would be subject to subsection (3) of this section shall add interest as provided in subsection (3) of this section. The added interest must be repaid to the holder by the administrator in the same manner as the principal is repaid.

38-13-117.3. Claims offset for child support. (1) Before paying a claim in an amount exceeding six hundred dollars pursuant to section 38-13-117 (3), the administrator shall offset against the amount of the claim the claimant's obligations to pay current child support, child support debt, retroactive child support, child support arrearages, child support costs, or child support when combined with maintenance. The administrator may enter into a memorandum of understanding with the department of human services to implement this section and section 26-13-118.5, C.R.S.

(2) (a) If a claimant owes current child support, child support debt, retroactive child support, child support arrearages, child support costs, or child support when combined with maintenance, and also owes restitution or fines, fees, costs, or surcharges as described in section 38-13-117.5 or delinquent state taxes, penalties, or interest as described in section 38-13-117.7, or both, the unclaimed property offset against the current child support, child support debt, retroactive child support, child support arrearages, child support costs, or child support when combined with maintenance shall take priority and be applied first.

(b) If a claimant owes both restitution or fines, fees, costs, or surcharges and delinquent state taxes, penalties, or interest, after payment in accordance with paragraph (a) of this subsection (2), if applicable, any remaining unclaimed property shall be applied first toward the payment of the outstanding restitution or fines, fees, costs, or surcharges and processed in accordance with section 38-13-117.5 and then applied to the payment of delinquent state taxes, penalties, or interest and processed in accordance with section 38-13-117.7.

(c) If a claimant owes restitution or fines, fees, costs, or surcharges or delinquent state taxes, penalties, or interest, after payment in accordance with paragraph (a) of this subsection (2), if applicable, any remaining unclaimed property shall be applied toward the payment of the outstanding restitution or fines, fees, costs, or surcharges and processed in accordance with section 38-13-117.5 or toward the delinquent state taxes, penalties, or interest and processed in accordance with section 38-13-117.7, whichever is applicable.

38-13-117.5. Claims offset for judicial restitution, fines, fees, costs, or surcharges. (1) Before paying a claim in an amount exceeding six hundred dollars pursuant to section 38-13-117 (3), the administrator shall offset against the amount of the claim the claimant's outstanding court fines, fees, costs, or surcharges or restitution. The administrator may enter into a memorandum of understanding with the judicial department to implement this section and sections 16-11-101.6 (6) and 16-18.5-106.7, C.R.S.

(2) If a claimant owes fines, fees, costs, or surcharges or restitution as described in this section and also owes current child support, child support debt, retroactive child support, child support arrearages, child support costs, or child support when combined with maintenance as

described in section 38-13-117.3 or delinquent state taxes, penalties, or interest as described in section 38-13-117.7, or both, the unclaimed property offsets shall be applied in accordance with the priority set forth in section 38-13-117.3 (2).

38-13-117.7. Claims offset for state tax delinquencies. (1) Before paying a claim in an amount exceeding six hundred dollars pursuant to section 38-13-117 (3), the administrator shall compare the social security number or federal employer identification number of the claimant with the numbers certified by the department of revenue for the purpose of the unclaimed property offset as provided in section 39-21-121, C.R.S.

(2) If the social security number or federal employer identification number of a claimant appears among the numbers certified by the department of revenue pursuant to section 39-21-121, C.R.S., the administrator shall suspend the payment of the claim until the requirements of section 39-21-121, C.R.S., are met. If, after consulting with the department, the administrator determines that the claimant is obligated to pay the amounts certified under section 39-21-121, C.R.S., the administrator shall withhold from the amount of the unclaimed property paid to the claimant an amount equal to the amount of delinquent state taxes, penalties, or interest. If the amount of the unclaimed property is less than or equal to the amount of delinquent state taxes, penalties, or interest, the administrator shall withhold the entire amount of the unclaimed property. The administrator shall transmit any unclaimed property so withheld to the department for disbursement as directed in section 39-21-121, C.R.S.

(3) If a claimant owes delinquent state taxes, penalties, or interest as described in this section and also owes current child support, child support debt, retroactive child support, child support arrearages, child support costs, or child support when combined with maintenance as described in section 38-13-117.3 or restitution or fines, fees, costs, or surcharges as described in section 38-13-117.5, or both, the unclaimed property offset shall be applied in accordance with the priority set forth in section 38-13-117.3 (2).

38-13-118. Claim of another state to recover property - procedure. (1) At any time after property has been paid or delivered to the administrator under this article, another state may recover the property if:

(a) The property was subjected to custody by this state because the records of the holder did not reflect the last-known address of the apparent owner when the property was presumed abandoned under this article and the other state establishes that the last-known address of the apparent owner or other person entitled to the property was in that state and that, under the laws of that state, the property escheated to or was subject to a claim of abandonment by that state;

(b) The last-known address of the apparent owner or other person entitled to the property, as reflected by the records of the holder, is in the other state and, under the laws of that state, the property has escheated to or become subject to a claim of abandonment by that state;

(c) The records of the holder were erroneous in that they did not accurately reflect the actual owner of the property and the last-known address of the actual owner is in the other state and, under the laws of that state, the property escheated to or was subject to a claim of

abandonment by that state;

(d) The property was subjected to custody by this state under section 38-13-104 (1) (f) and, under the laws of the state of domicile of the holder, the property has escheated to or become subject to a claim of abandonment by that state; or

(e) The property is the sum payable on a money order or other similar instrument that was subjected to custody by this state under section 38-13-105 and the instrument was purchased in the other state and, under the laws of that state, the property escheated to or became subject to a claim of abandonment by that state.

(2) The claim of another state to recover escheated or abandoned property must be presented in a form prescribed by the administrator, who shall decide the claim within ninety days after it is presented. The administrator shall allow the claim if he determines that the other state is entitled to the abandoned property under subsection (1) of this section.

(3) The administrator shall require a state, before recovering property under this section, to agree to indemnify this state and its officers and employees against any liability on a claim for the property.

38-13-118.5. Claim of the state or governmental agency. At any time after property has been paid or delivered to the administrator under this article, if the administrator determines that the state or a state governmental agency owns the property, the administrator may transfer the property to an operating account of the state or the agency.

38-13-119. Action to establish claim. A person aggrieved by a decision of the administrator or whose claim has not been acted upon within ninety days after its filing may bring an action to establish the claim in a court of competent jurisdiction, naming the administrator as a defendant. The action must be brought within ninety days after the decision of the administrator or within one hundred eighty days after the filing of the claim if he has failed to act on it. If the aggrieved person establishes the claim in an action against the administrator, he shall be entitled to an award of costs and reasonable attorney fees.

38-13-120. Election to take payment or delivery. (1) The administrator may decline to receive any property reported under this article that the administrator considers to have a value less than the expense of giving notice and of sale. If the administrator elects not to receive custody of the property, the holder shall be notified within one hundred twenty days after filing the report required under section 38-13-110.

(2) A holder, with the written consent of the administrator and upon conditions and terms prescribed by him, may report and deliver property before the property is presumed abandoned. Property delivered under this subsection (2) must be held by the administrator and is not presumed abandoned until such time as it otherwise would be presumed abandoned under this article.

38-13-121. Destruction or disposition of property having insubstantial commercial value - immunity from liability. If the administrator determines after investigation that any property delivered under this article has insubstantial commercial value, the administrator may destroy or otherwise dispose of the property at any time. No action or proceeding may be maintained against the state or any officer or against the holder for or on account of any action taken by the administrator pursuant to this section.

38-13-122. Periods of limitation. (1) The expiration, before or after July 1, 1987, of any period of time specified by contract, statute, or court order, during which a claim for money or property can be made or during which an action or proceeding may be commenced or enforced to obtain payment of a claim for money or to recover property, does not prevent the money or property from being presumed abandoned or affect any duty to file a report or to pay or deliver abandoned property to the administrator as required by this article.

(2) No action or proceeding may be commenced by the administrator with respect to any duty of a holder under this article more than five years after the duty arose.

38-13-123. Requests for reports and examination of records. (1) The administrator may require any person who has not filed a report to file one stating whether or not the person is holding any unclaimed property reportable or deliverable under this article.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (7) of this section, the administrator, at reasonable times and upon reasonable notice, may examine the records of any person to determine whether the person has complied with the provisions of this article. The administrator may conduct the examination even if the person believes he is not in possession of any property reportable or deliverable under this article.

(3) If a person is treated under section 38-13-107 as the holder of the property only insofar as the interest of the business association in the property is concerned, the administrator, pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, may examine the records of the person if the administrator has given the notice required by subsection (2) of this section to both the person and the business association at least ninety days before the examination.

(4) If an examination of the records of a person results in the disclosure of property reportable and deliverable under this article, the administrator may assess the cost of the examination against the holder at the rate of fifty dollars a day for each examiner, but in no case may the charges exceed the value of the property found to be reportable and deliverable. The cost of examination made pursuant to subsection (3) of this section may be imposed only against the banking or financial organization.

(5) On or after July 1, 1987, if a holder fails to maintain records in existence on or after July 1, 1987, that are required by section 38-13-124 and, in addition, if the records of the holder available for the periods subject to this article are insufficient to permit the preparation of a report pursuant to section 38-13-110, then the administrator may require the holder to report and pay such amounts as may reasonably be estimated from any available records.

(6) Repealed.

(7) Any examination under this section of the records of a business association with annual gross receipts of less than five hundred thousand dollars arising from a report filed under this article by such an association shall be conducted by the administrator within three years from the date of filing such report.

38-13-124. Retention of records. (1) Every holder required to file a report under section 38-13-110, as to any property for which it has obtained the last-known address of the owner, shall maintain a record of the name and last-known address of the owner for five years after the property becomes reportable, except to the extent that a shorter time is provided in subsection (2) of this section or by rule of the administrator.

(2) Any banking or financial organization that sells in this state its money orders or other similar written instruments, other than third-party bank checks on which the banking or financial organization is directly liable, or that provides such instruments to others for sale in this state, shall maintain a record of those instruments while they remain outstanding, indicating the state and date of issue for three years after the date the property is reportable.

38-13-125. Enforcement. The administrator may bring an action in a court of competent jurisdiction to enforce this article.

38-13-126. Interstate agreements and cooperation - joint and reciprocal actions with other states. (1) The administrator may enter into agreements with other states to exchange information needed to enable this or another state to audit or otherwise determine unclaimed property that it or another state may be entitled to subject to a claim of custody. The administrator by rule may require the reporting of information needed to enable compliance with agreements made pursuant to this section and prescribe the form of such reporting.

(2) To avoid conflicts between the administrator's procedures and the procedures of administrators in other jurisdictions that enact unclaimed property legislation, the administrator, so far as is consistent with the purposes, policies, and provisions of this article, before adopting, amending, or repealing rules, shall advise and consult with administrators in other jurisdictions that enact such legislation and take into consideration the rules of administrators in those jurisdictions.

(3) The administrator may join with other states to seek enforcement of this article against any person who is or may be holding property reportable under this article.

(4) At the request of another state, the attorney general of this state may bring an action in the name of the administrator of the other state in any court of competent jurisdiction to enforce the unclaimed property laws of the other state against a holder in this state of property subject to escheat or a claim of abandonment by the other state if the other state has agreed to pay expenses incurred by the attorney general in bringing the action.

(5) The administrator may request that the attorney general of another state or any other

person bring an action in the name of the administrator in the other state. This state shall pay all expenses including attorney fees in any action under this subsection (5). Any expenses paid pursuant to this subsection (5) may not be deducted from the amount that is subject to the claim by the owner under this article.

38-13-127. Interest and penalties. (1) A person who fails to pay or deliver property within the time prescribed by this article shall pay to the administrator interest at the annual rate of eighteen percent on the property or value thereof from the date the property should have been paid or delivered.

(2) A person who willfully fails to render any report or perform other duties required under this article shall pay a civil penalty of one hundred dollars for each day the report is withheld or the duty is not performed, but not more than five thousand dollars.

(3) A person who willfully fails to pay or deliver property to the administrator as required under this article shall pay a civil penalty equal to twenty-five percent of the value of the property that should have been paid or delivered.

(4) A person who willfully refuses after written demand by the administrator to pay or deliver property to the administrator as required under this article shall pay a civil penalty, in addition to any other civil penalty provided by this section, of three times the value of any property held by said person.

(5) (a) Any business association with annual gross receipts of less than five hundred thousand dollars that, in good faith compliance, acts within the scope of the duties and responsibilities of this article shall be immune from the penalties and interest of this section for failure to pay or deliver property or to render any report required by this article. For purposes of this article, there shall be a presumption of good faith compliance when such a business association has filed the initial or annual report required by this article and a principal of such business association has attested, as evidenced by such principal's signature on such report, that such business association has made reasonable efforts to determine if such business holds any property presumed abandoned under this article. The presumption of good faith compliance may be rebutted by the administrator upon a showing by a preponderance of evidence that such a business association's actions were knowingly false, deliberately misleading, or made for a malicious purpose.

(b) The administrator shall explain what constitutes good faith compliance with regard to the reporting and payment or delivery requirements of this article in any document, manual, or request distributed by the administrator to such a business association in connection with this article.

38-13-128. Agreements to locate reported property. (1) All agreements to pay compensation to recover or assist in the recovery of property reported under section 38-13-110 entered into within twenty-four months after the date payment or delivery is made under section 38-13-112 are unenforceable.

(2) Any agreement to pay compensation to recover or assist in the recovery of property

reported under section 38-13-110 entered into more than twenty-four months, but less than thirty-six months, after the date payment or delivery is made under section 38-13-112 is enforceable if:

- (a) The agreement is in writing and signed by the owner of the property;
- (b) The agreement describes the property to be recovered;
- (c) The agreement sets forth the nature of the services to be provided; and
- (d) The compensation to be paid under the terms of the agreement is not in excess of twenty percent of the market value of the recoverable property.

(3) Any agreement to pay compensation to recover or assist in the recovery of property reported under section 38-13-110 entered into thirty-six months or more after the date payment or delivery is made under section 38-13-112 is enforceable if:

- (a) The agreement is in writing and signed by the owner of the property;
- (b) The agreement describes the property to be recovered;
- (c) The agreement sets forth the nature of the services to be provided; and
- (d) The compensation to be paid under the terms of the agreement is not in excess of thirty percent of the market value of the recoverable property.

(4) Nothing in subsections (2) and (3) of this section shall be construed to prohibit an owner from asserting, at any time, that a written, signed agreement to recover or assist in the recovery of property is based on excessive or unjust consideration.

(5) The restrictions on agreements to pay compensation to recover or assist in the recovery of property set forth in this section shall not apply to any agreement to pay compensation to recover or assist in the recovery of property reported under section 38-13-110 if such property has a total value of less than one thousand dollars.

38-13-129. Foreign transactions. This article does not apply to any property held, due, and owing in a foreign country and arising out of a foreign transaction.

38-13-130. Effect of new provisions - clarification of application. (1) This article does not relieve a holder of a duty that arose before July 1, 1987, to report, pay, or deliver property. A holder who did not comply with the law in effect before July 1, 1987, is subject to the applicable enforcement and penalty provisions that then existed, and they are continued in effect for the purpose of this subsection (1), subject to section 38-13-122 (2).

(2) (a) The initial report filed under this article for property that was not required to be reported before July 1, 1987, but that is subject to this article must include all items of property for which the presumption of abandonment first arose during the five-year period preceding July 1, 1987, as if this article had been in effect during that period.

(b) The initial report filed under this article for property that was not required to be reported before July 1, 1992, but that is subject to this article must include all items of property for which the presumption of abandonment first arose during the five-year period preceding July 1, 1992, as if this article had been in effect during that period. Any person who has not reported as of July 1, 1992, shall not be penalized for not reporting prior to November 1, 1993.

38-13-131. Rules. The administrator shall adopt rules and regulations pursuant to section 24-4-103, C.R.S., to effectuate the purposes of this article.

38-13-132. Uniformity of application and construction. This article shall be applied and construed so as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law with respect to the subject of this article among states enacting similar legislation.

38-13-133. Applicability - exclusions. (Repealed)

38-13-134. Application of article to other sections. This article applies to any unclaimed or intangible property as provided in this article; but, where there is a conflict between this article and a specific statutory provision or local law relating to the disposition of tangible or intangible unclaimed property, such specific statutory provision or local law shall control the disposition of said property.

LOANED PROPERTY

ARTICLE 14

Loans to Museums

38-14-101. Legislative declaration. The general assembly hereby finds and declares that the growth and maintenance of museum collections, both public and private, is a matter of general public interest to the citizens of Colorado. Because museums of all kinds depend upon loans of various articles of property to augment their collections and because uncertainty regarding title to and responsibility for loaned property is a hindrance to museums in their efforts to maintain, repair, and dispose of property in their possession, it is the purpose of this article to fairly and reasonably allocate responsibilities and to provide rules for the determination of title and financial responsibilities in certain cases.

38-14-102. Definitions. As used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Loaned property" means any property accepted by a museum which is not accompanied by a transfer of title.

(2) "Museum" means a nonprofit or public institution which is organized and operated

primarily for the purpose of collecting, cataloging, exhibiting, or archiving objects of educational, scientific, historical, or aesthetic interest and the collection of which is generally open to the public. The term includes, without limitation, historical societies, parks, monuments, and libraries.

(3) "Owner" and "lender" mean the actual owner of loaned property or his duly authorized agent, trustee, conservator, custodian, heir, or fiduciary, whether an individual, association, trust, partnership, corporation, or any similar organization capable of having an interest in property.

(4) "Property" means all tangible objects, animate and inanimate, collected or maintained by a museum for educational, historic, or exhibition purposes.

38-14-103. Limitations on recovery of loaned property. (1) Subject to the contrary terms of any written agreement, no action may be brought for damages or the recovery of any loaned property when:

(a) Seven years have passed without written contact between the museum and the lender and the lender's identity or current address is unknown to the museum; or

(b) More than one hundred twenty days have passed since a museum has given written notice of termination of a loan pursuant to section 38-14-104 and the lender has not reclaimed the loaned property; except that no lender shall be prejudiced in this regard for want of reasonable cooperation from the museum holding his loaned property.

38-14-104. Termination of loans by museums. (1) A museum may give written notice of termination of a loan at any time after the expiration of a loan made for a specified period or at any time if the loan is for an indefinite period. Any loan not evidenced by a writing stating the term of the loan and signed by the lender shall be deemed a loan for an indefinite period.

(2) Notice given under this section shall contain:

(a) A description of the loaned property sufficient to identify it;

(b) The last-known name and address of the lender;

(c) The date of the loan or the date the loaned property was accepted by the museum if the loan was not evidenced by a writing;

(d) The name, address, and telephone number of the appropriate officer or official at the museum to be contacted regarding the loan;

(e) A statement referring the lender to this article and informing him that failure to reclaim his loaned property within one hundred twenty days shall result in the loss of all rights in said property.

38-14-105. Manner of giving notice. The notice required in section 38-14-103 (1) (b) shall be sufficient when mailed by certified mail, return receipt requested, delivery restricted to owner as defined in section 38-14-102 (3), to the last-known address of the lender as reflected in

the records of the museum.

38-14-106. Notice upon accepting loaned property. On and after July 1, 1988, when a museum accepts loaned property or receives written notice of a change in ownership of loaned property, the museum shall inform the lender or new lender within thirty days, in writing, of the provisions of section 38-14-103. Where notice is not given in accordance with this section, the provisions of section 38-14-103 (1) (b) shall not apply.

38-14-107. Responsibilities of owners of loaned property. In all cases it shall be the responsibility of the owner of loaned property to notify the museum in writing of his identity and current address. It shall be the responsibility of any new owner acquiring loaned property to notify the museum within sixty days of his name and address. Any owner of loaned property shall, upon request from a museum holding loaned property, promptly provide evidence of ownership satisfactory to the museum. This section shall apply to all changes in ownership, whether by sale, gift, devise, operation of law, or any other means. So long as a museum deals honestly and in good faith, no museum shall be prejudiced by reason of any failure to deal with the true owner of any loaned property if the owner has failed to comply with the requirements of this section.

38-14-108. Museum's lien for expenses. When the lender of loaned property is unknown, a museum shall have a lien against the value of specific loaned property for expenses reasonably necessary to protect the loaned property from ordinary decay and deterioration due to natural causes, from theft, or from vandalism.

38-14-109. Representations as to ownership. A museum shall not be liable for actions taken in reasonable reliance upon the representations of one who first transfers an item of property to the museum that he is the true owner of the loaned property.

38-14-110. Disputed ownership. In cases of disputed ownership of loaned property, a museum shall not be held liable for its refusal to surrender loaned property in its possession except in reliance upon a court order or judgment.

38-14-111. Title of property purchased from museum. When a museum which acquired title to loaned property pursuant to section 38-14-103 sells said property, the purchaser shall acquire good title free of all claims and defenses.

38-14-112. Property not to escheat. Loaned property in the possession of a museum at the time of the owner's death which would otherwise escheat to the state under section 15-11-105 or 15-12-914, C.R.S., shall not so escheat but shall become the property of the museum to which it is then loaned.

LIENS

ARTICLE 20

Lien on Personal Property

PART 1

LIEN ON PERSONAL PROPERTY

38-20-101. Definitions. As used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Customer" means any person who:

(a) Hires a molder to fabricate, cast, or otherwise prepare a die, tool, mold, form, or pattern for the purpose of manufacturing, assembling, casting, fabricating, or otherwise making a product; or

(b) Provides a molder with a die, tool, mold, form, or pattern for the purpose of manufacturing, assembling, casting, fabricating, or otherwise making a product.

(2) "Mold" means a die, tool, mold, form, or pattern.

(3) "Molder" means any person who fabricates, casts, or otherwise prepares or uses a die, tool, mold, form, or pattern for the purpose of manufacturing, assembling, casting, fabricating, or otherwise preparing a product. "Molder" includes, but is not limited to, a tool or die maker. A molder shall not be deemed to be a warehouse as defined in section 4-7-102 (a) (13), C.R.S.

(3.5) "Pet animals" means dogs, cats, or other domestic animals, except livestock as defined in section 38-20-202 (6).

(4) "Rent temporary shelter" or "rent temporary trailer space" means shelter or trailer space that is rented for a fee for a period of time not exceeding one month, but excluding month to month tenancies that have been in effect at least four months.

38-20-102. Lien for care and feeding of pet animals - landlord. (1) (a) Any feeder, veterinarian, or other person to whom pet animals are entrusted for the purpose of feeding, keeping, boarding, or medical care shall have a lien, which shall be superior to all other liens, upon such pet animals for the amount that may be due for such feeding, keeping, boarding, or medical care and for all costs incurred in enforcing such lien.

(b) If the lienholder complies with the provisions of section 38-20-103 and the pet animals referred to in paragraph (a) of this subsection (1) are sold, exchanged, or otherwise disposed of to another from the premises of the lienholder by anyone other than the lienholder acting on his or her own behalf, the lien created by this subsection (1) shall continue and attach to the proceeds received or receivable therefrom. This lien shall also be superior to all other liens.

(2) The keeper of any hotel, motel, inn, or boardinghouse or any other person who rents temporary shelter to transient guests shall have a lien upon the personal property of such transient guests found upon the premises for the amount that may be due for lodging and boarding services rendered and for all costs incurred in enforcing such lien, and such liens shall apply to the personal property of transient guests who rent temporary trailer space in any trailer court or auto court in this state. The provisions of this section shall not apply to motor vehicles owned by such transient guests parked on the premises of such hotel, motel, inn, or boardinghouse or to stolen property.

(3) (a) Any person who rents furnished or unfurnished rooms or apartments for the housekeeping purposes of his tenants, as well as the keeper of a trailer court who rents trailer space, shall have a lien upon the tenant's personal property that is then on or in the rental premises. The value of the lien shall be for the amount of unpaid board, lodging, or rent, and for reasonable costs incurred in enforcing the lien, not including attorney fees. The lien shall be upon the household furniture, goods, appliances, and other personal property of the tenant and members of his household then being upon the rental premises, but exclusive of small kitchen appliances, cooking utensils, beds, bedding, necessary wearing apparel, personal or business records and documents, and the personal effects of the tenant and the members of his household.

(b) In the event the tenant has vacated the premises, the landlord shall allow the tenant and members of his household access to the premises at any reasonable time and in a reasonable manner to remove any property not covered by the lien.

(c) In the event the tenant has not vacated the premises, the landlord or his agent may enter upon the premises at any reasonable time for the purpose of asserting the lien and, in a reasonable manner and peaceably, the landlord may assert dominion over the personal property covered by the lien. Assertion of the lien provided in this section in a manner which substantially interferes with the tenant's right to reasonably occupy and enjoy the premises is unlawful and shall cause forfeiture of the lien and shall give rise to an action for damages.

38-20-103. Pet animal contract to be filed. All contracts, or copies thereof, made by the owner of any pet animal with any other person, including a feeder, for the caring for the same for pay, or on shares, or in any other manner may be filed with the county clerk and recorder of the county where the owners or either of them reside, if they reside in the state, and, if the owners or either of them do not reside in the state, the copies may be filed with the county clerk and recorder of the county in which the contract was made. When such copies are so filed they shall be notice to everyone of the contents of such contracts and of the legal effect thereof.

38-20-104. Landlord to retain property - sale. (Repealed)

38-20-105. Lien of common carrier. Every common carrier of goods or passengers who, at the request of the owner of any personal goods, carries, conveys, or transports the same from one place to another and every other person who safely keeps or stores any personal property at the request of the owner or person lawfully in possession thereof shall have a lien upon all such personal property for his reasonable charges for the transportation, storage, or keeping thereof and for all reasonable and proper advances made thereon by him, in accordance with the usage and custom of common carriers and warehousemen.

38-20-106. Lien for labor. Any mechanic or other person who makes, alters, repairs, or bestows labor upon any article of personal property, at the request of the owner of such personal property or his agent shall have a lien upon such property for the amount due for such labor done or material furnished and for all costs incurred in enforcing such lien.

38-20-106.2. Molders' liens - creation - notice. (1) A molders' lien shall attach to all of a customer's molds in a molder's possession for which a balance is due from such customer for any manufacturing or fabrication work performed and materials furnished. A molders' lien shall be for the amount due for any such work performed or materials furnished, including interest at the rate specified in section 38-22-101 (5), unless otherwise agreed, and for all costs incurred in enforcing such lien, including attorney fees if specified by contract. The amount of such lien shall be determined by the value of any such manufacturing or fabrication work performed and material furnished unless the cost of such work and materials is otherwise specified by contract. A molder may retain possession of a mold until all charges are paid for such lien, unless a claim is made to such mold by the holder of a prior lien or by the holder of a lien of public record.

(2) A molders' lien created pursuant to this section shall be considered a security interest for the purposes of section 18-5-206, C.R.S.

(3) No lien created by this section shall have priority over a lien of public record, including a lien filed pursuant to title 4, C.R.S., regardless of when the financing statement or notice of lien was filed or recorded.

38-20-106.5. Motor vehicle repair garages - restoration of liens. (1) A motor vehicle repair garage which is entitled to a lien under section 38-20-106 for motor vehicle repairs and which has released the motor vehicle upon receipt of payment for such repairs in the form of a check, draft, or order for the payment of money upon any bank, depository, person, firm, or corporation shall be entitled to the restoration of the lien if the check, draft, or order is not honored for full payment or is dishonored upon its presentment and if the maker, issuer, or drawer fails, within twelve days after receiving notice from the motor vehicle repair garage of nonpayment or dishonor, to pay the check, draft, or order. In the event such motor vehicle repair garage has released the motor vehicle upon an open account, the motor vehicle repair garage

shall be entitled to restoration of the lien if the total amount as agreed upon by the parties is not paid when due as agreed upon by the parties and if the debtor fails, within twelve days after receiving notice from the motor vehicle repair garage of nonpayment, to pay the amount due. Restoration of such lien shall entitle the motor vehicle repair garage to regain possession of the motor vehicle. In regaining possession, the motor vehicle repair garage may proceed without judicial process if this can be done without breach of the peace or may proceed by action.

(2) "Notice", as used in subsection (1) of this section, means notice given to the person entitled thereto, either in person or in writing. Such notice in writing shall be conclusively presumed to have been given when deposited by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested and postage prepaid, in the United States mail and addressed to such person at his address as it appears on the invoice or such check, draft, or order or, in the case of an open account, as it appears on the account records of the motor vehicle repair garage. Any notice regarding an open account may only be given subsequent to nonpayment.

38-20-107. Commencement of foreclosure action. (1) If any such charges for which a lien is given by section 38-20-102, 38-20-105, 38-20-106, or 38-20-106.2 or for which a lien is restored by section 38-20-106.5 are not paid within thirty days after the same become due and payable, the mechanic, innkeeper, or other person to whom such lien is given may file a foreclosure action in the county or district court of the county or city and county in which the contract or agreement between the lienholder and the owner of the property was signed or entered into, in which the owner resided at the time the contract or agreement was entered into, in which the owner resides at the time the foreclosure action is commenced or in which the work was performed, or, in the case of a lien created pursuant to section 38-20-106.2, in which any work was performed or materials were furnished. In the event that the lienholder does not foreclose the lien by commencing a judicial action within sixty days and if, under section 38-20-106, within ninety days after charges become due and payable, the lien shall terminate. However, such period of limitation may be extended by agreement between the parties for an additional period not to exceed thirty days. For the purposes of this subsection (1), if the contract between the owner and the lienholder provides for installment or continuing payments, installments or continuing payments shall be deemed to be due after default of any installment or payment or at the time the final installment or payment is due and payable at the option of the lienholder.

(2) If the lienholder sells or otherwise disposes of the property of the owner without substantially complying with this article, the owner is entitled to recover from the lienholder the value of the property, but in no event less than one hundred dollars, and reasonable attorney fees.

(3) Nothing in this article shall require a lienholder to commence a judicial action to foreclose his lien if the property held is abandoned as defined in section 38-20-116.

38-20-108. Foreclosure action - procedure. (1) In any foreclosure action, the lienholder or the lienholder's attorney, by complaint, shall show to the court the following:

(a) That the lienholder did perform a specified service for the defendant which entitles

such lienholder to a lien on personal property owned by the defendant pursuant to the provisions of section 38-20-102, 38-20-105, 38-20-106, or 38-20-106.2;

(b) That said service was performed at the request of the defendant or his agent;

(c) A particular description of the property upon which the lien is claimed and a statement of its actual value;

(d) That the defendant has failed to pay charges within thirty days after the same became due and payable;

(e) That notice of demand for charges has been given to the owner personally or by registered mail at the owner's last-known address;

(f) An itemized description of the charges for labor performed and parts replaced if a lien is claimed under section 38-20-106;

(g) An itemized description of the charges for any work performed and materials furnished, including interest at the rate specified in section 38-22-101 (5), unless otherwise agreed, and for all costs incurred in enforcing such lien, including attorney fees if specified by contract if a lien is claimed under section 38-20-106.2.

(2) Upon filing the complaint, the clerk of the court shall issue a summons as in other cases; except that it shall command the defendant to appear before the court at a place named in such summons and at a time and on a day which shall be not less than three nor more than five days from the day of issuing the same to answer the complaint of plaintiff. The summons shall also contain a statement addressed to the defendant stating: "If you fail to file with the court, at or before the time for appearance specified in the summons, an answer to the complaint, denying or admitting all of the material allegations of the complaint, judgment by default may be taken against you for the lien charges described in the complaint, for costs as provided in this article, and for any other relief to which the plaintiff is entitled."

(3) If either party requests a delay in trial longer than five days, the court, in its discretion, upon good cause shown, may require either of the parties to give bond in an amount to be fixed by the court for the payment to the opposing party of such amount as he may be entitled to due to the delay. The bond shall be secured by two or more sureties, by one corporate surety authorized to do business in this state, or by cash bond, to be approved by the court.

38-20-109. Lienor may sell - procedure. (1) When the lienor has received a judgment and after giving ten days' prior notice of the time and place of such sale, with a description of the property to be sold, by one publication in some newspaper published in the county wherein he or she resides or, if there is no such newspaper, by posting in three public places within such county and after delivering to the owner of such personal property or, if he or she does not reside in the county, transmitting by mail to him or her at his or her usual place of abode, if known, a copy of such notice, he or she may proceed to sell all such personal property, or so much thereof as may be necessary, at public auction, for cash in hand, at any public place within such county between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. of the day appointed. From the proceeds thereof he or she may pay the reasonable costs of such foreclosure, notice, and sale and any necessary and reasonable charges for the preserving, maintaining, feeding, boarding, or caring for the property on which he or she has a lien, together with the reasonable cost of keeping such property up to the time of

sale, but the reasonable costs of keeping such property up to the time of sale shall not exceed ninety dollars. He or she shall render the residue of the proceeds and of the property unsold to the owner.

(2) Where property upon which the lien is being foreclosed is in danger of serious and immediate decay or waste or is likely to depreciate rapidly in value pending the determination of the issue or where the keeping of it will be attended with great expense, the lienholder, as plaintiff to the action, may apply to the court, upon due notice as the court may direct, for a sale thereof; and, thereupon, the court in its discretion may order the property sold in the manner provided for in said order, and the proceeds of said sale shall be deposited with the clerk of the court to abide the further order of the court. Upon application for such order for sale, the court in its discretion, upon good cause shown, may require the plaintiff to give bond in an amount to be fixed by the court for the payment to the defendant of such amount as the defendant may be entitled to for damages sustained by the defendant in the event of wrongful foreclosure. The bond shall be secured by two or more sureties, by one corporate surety authorized to do business in this state, or by cash bond, to be approved by the court.

38-20-110. Sale void, when. (Repealed)

38-20-111. Lienor may purchase. At such sale the person to whom such lien is given may become the purchaser.

38-20-112. Sale continued - when - record. In any case where the property to be sold cannot conveniently be sold in one day, the sale may be continued from day to day at the place of sale. Upon the completion of such sale, the person to whom the lien is given shall cause a bill of sale thereof to be filed with the court in which judgment was taken, in which shall be set down the sum for which each separate article of property was sold and the name of the purchaser. The court shall record such bill of sale in its docket and preserve the original thereof.

38-20-113. Lien no bar to suit for charges. Nothing in this article shall take away the right of action of the party to whom such lien is given to satisfy his judgment pursuant to law and the Colorado rules of civil procedure for his charges or for any residue thereof after sale of such property.

38-20-114. Clerk of sale. At such sale the person to whom such lien is given may appoint a clerk and crier.

38-20-115. Sale fees. Clerks of the county or district court may charge for recording each

bill of sale a fee as authorized by section 13-32-104, C.R.S.

38-20-116. Abandoned property - notice of sale - definitions. (1) Property is presumed to be abandoned if the owner has failed to contact the lienholder for a period of not less than thirty days and the lienholder, in good faith, is without knowledge of any evidence indicating that the owner does not intend to abandon the property.

(2) At least fifteen days prior to selling or otherwise disposing of abandoned property, the lienholder shall notify the owner of the proposed manner and date of disposition by transmitting said notice to the owner's last known address by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, signed by the addressee only. The lienholder shall maintain in his records for a period of one year a copy of said notice together with the return receipt signed by the addressee, or, if said notice is returned unclaimed, said notice and the proof of return unclaimed shall be so maintained. If the written notice is returned unclaimed, the lienholder shall publish said notice at least one day in a newspaper in the county in which the property is located or, if no newspaper is published in that county, then a newspaper in some adjoining county.

(2.5) (a) The provisions of this subsection (2.5) shall apply to abandoned motor vehicles at repair shops.

(b) For purposes of this subsection (2.5), unless the context otherwise requires:

(I) "Abandoned motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle:

(A) That has been left at a repair shop by the motor vehicle's owner, the owner's agent, or an operator hired by the owner or owner's agent;

(B) That the repair shop has offered to repair and for which the repair shop has prepared an estimate of repair costs;

(C) That the owner or the owner's agent has refused to authorize repairs to, has refused to remove from the repair shop upon request, or has refused to pay for authorized and completed repairs to the vehicle. If a repair shop is unable, despite good faith efforts, to obtain a response from the owner or the owner's agent regarding the authorization of repairs, payment for authorized and completed repairs, or the removal of a motor vehicle, the owner or owner's agent shall be deemed to have refused to grant authorization, make payment, or remove the motor vehicle five working days following the repair shop's last good faith effort to contact the owner or owner's agent.

(D) That is not the subject of sale negotiations or a sale agreement between the owner or the owner's agent and the repair shop.

(II) "Department" means the department of revenue.

(III) "Division" means the division of motor vehicles in the department.

(IV) "Lienholder" means a person who holds a security interest in a motor vehicle under article 9 of title 4, C.R.S. For purposes of this subsection (2.5) only, "lienholder" shall not refer to the holder of a lien established pursuant to section 38-20-106.

(c) If a repair shop seeks to obtain a certificate of title for an abandoned motor vehicle for purposes of selling such vehicle, a repair shop, or where practicable, its agent, shall:

(I) At least fifteen days after the vehicle becomes an abandoned motor vehicle, establish the retail fair market value of the vehicle either by reference to sources generally accepted within

the insurance industry, including price guide books and computerized valuation services, or by seeking a Colorado licensed automobile dealer or certified appraisal;

(II) (A) Have the abandoned motor vehicle inspected and a verification of vehicle identification number completed by a peace officer certified pursuant to section 42-5-206, C.R.S. Such inspection shall not be over one year old when the repair shop or its agent seeks to obtain a certificate of title to the abandoned motor vehicle.

(B) If the verification of the vehicle identification number reveals that the vehicle is stolen, the peace officer completing the verification shall recover and secure the motor vehicle and notify its rightful owner.

(III) Request a Colorado title record search of the vehicle identification number of the abandoned motor vehicle from the division or check the electronic system implemented by the department as required in section 42-4-2103 (3) (c) (III), C.R.S., to obtain correct information relating to any owner and lienholder of the abandoned motor vehicle as represented in the department records. In addition to requesting a Colorado title record search, if the abandoned motor vehicle is an out-of-state vehicle, the repair shop or its agent shall request a title and lien search from the other state.

(IV) Use the information provided through the Colorado title record search or out-of-state title and lien search to notify by certified mail the owner of record, including an out-of-state owner of record, and all lienholders of its possession of the abandoned motor vehicle. The notice shall specify the location of the repair shop and that, unless claimed within thirty calendar days after the date the notice was sent, as determined from the postmark on the notice, the motor vehicle is subject to sale. The repair shop or its agent shall keep the proof of notification on file for three years from the date of mailing.

(V) Purchase a surety bond for twice the retail fair market value of the abandoned motor vehicle as established under subparagraph (I) of this paragraph (c);

(VI) Write a statement under penalty of perjury that includes the following information:

(A) That the repair shop or its agent notified the owner and any lienholders of the abandoned motor vehicle as required in subparagraph (IV) of this paragraph (c) and that neither the owner nor any lienholder has attempted to claim the abandoned motor vehicle within the time prescribed in subparagraph (IV) of this paragraph (c);

(B) The business name and address of the repair shop;

(C) The year, make, model, and vehicle identification number of the abandoned motor vehicle;

(D) The date the abandoned motor vehicle was left at the repair shop;

(E) The name of the person who left the abandoned motor vehicle at the repair shop. The repair shop or its agent shall provide a copy of any estimate as defined in section 42-9-102 (1.5), C.R.S., or work order as defined in section 42-9-102 (6), C.R.S. If the parties entered into an oral agreement, the repair shop shall provide the record of such communication as specified in section 42-9-104 (1) (c), C.R.S.

(F) Whether the abandoned motor vehicle is roadworthy as defined in section 42-6-102 (15), C.R.S.; and

(VII) (A) Not less than thirty days after the postmarked date of the notice mailed pursuant to subparagraph (IV) of this paragraph (c), present documentation of the requirements

specified in subparagraphs (I) to (VI) of this paragraph (c) to the county motor vehicle office in the county in which the repair shop is located and apply for a certificate of title for the abandoned motor vehicle.

(B) If the retail fair market value of the abandoned motor vehicle is less than two hundred dollars, the sale shall be made only for the purpose of junking, scrapping, or dismantling the motor vehicle, and the purchaser thereof shall not, under any circumstances, be entitled to a certificate of title. The repair shop shall cause to be executed and delivered to the person purchasing the motor vehicle a bill of sale. The bill of sale shall state that the purchaser acquires no right to a certificate of title for such vehicle. The repair shop shall promptly submit together to the department a report of sale and a copy of the bill of sale and shall also deliver a copy of the report of sale to the purchaser of the motor vehicle. Upon receipt of any report of sale with supporting documents on any sale made pursuant to this sub-subparagraph (B), the department shall purge the records for the vehicle as provided in section 42-4-2109 (1) (b) and shall not issue a new certificate of title for the vehicle. Any certificate of title issued in violation of this sub-subparagraph (B) shall be void.

(d) (I) After the repair shop or its agent has obtained a certificate of title for the abandoned motor vehicle as specified in paragraph (c) of this subsection (2.5), the repair shop or its agent shall sell the motor vehicle in a commercially reasonable manner at a public or private sale.

(II) Nothing in this paragraph (d) shall require a repair shop to be a licensed dealer pursuant to article 6 of title 12, C.R.S., for purposes of selling a motor vehicle pursuant to this section.

(e) The department may promulgate rules in accordance with article 4 of title 24, C.R.S. or create department-approved forms as may be appropriate to satisfy the requirements of this subsection (2.5).

(3) (a) The following provisions shall apply to molds, as defined in section 38-20-101:

(I) In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, a customer shall have all rights and title to any mold in the possession of a molder that was used to perform work for such customer; except that, if a customer has not claimed possession of a mold within three years following its last prior use, such mold shall be presumed to be abandoned by the customer and all rights and title to such mold shall be transferred to the molder who shall destroy or otherwise dispose of such mold as abandoned property in accordance with this section. For purposes of this subsection (3), "within three years following its last prior use" means any period following the last prior use of the mold and includes periods preceding September 30, 1998.

(II) Any molder who desires to have all rights and title to a mold shall send written notice to the customer's last-known address by registered or certified mail return receipt requested, signed by the addressee only. If the written notice is returned unclaimed, the molder shall publish said notice at least one day in a newspaper of general circulation in the area in which the mold is located. Such written notice shall clearly indicate that the molder intends to terminate the customer's rights and title to the mold described in such notice and shall include a recitation of the customer's rights, as set forth in this section.

(III) If a customer does not respond to the written notice sent pursuant to subparagraph (II) of this paragraph (a) within one hundred twenty days after the date of such notice to claim

possession of the mold or does not make other contractual arrangements with the molder for storage of such mold, all rights and title of the customer to such mold shall transfer to the molder. Such molder may then destroy or otherwise dispose of the mold without risk of liability to the customer.

(IV) The molder shall maintain in such molder's records for a period of one year a copy of the notice sent pursuant to subparagraph (II) of this paragraph (a), together with the return receipt signed by the addressee, or, if said notice is returned unclaimed, said notice and the proof of return unclaimed shall be so maintained.

(b) Nothing in this subsection (3) shall require a molder to commence a judicial action to foreclose on a molder's lien if such mold is abandoned, as such term is defined in this section, and nothing in this subsection (3) shall be interpreted to eliminate any right of action a molder may have against a customer for unpaid charges, damages, costs, or attorney fees, if provided for by contract.

PART 2

AGISTOR'S LIEN ACT

38-20-201. Short title. This part 2 shall be known and may be cited as the "Agistor's Lien Act".

38-20-202. Definitions. As used in this part 2, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Abandoned" means having forsaken entirely or neglected or refused to pay for feeding, herding, pasturing, keeping, ranching, boarding, or medical care for any livestock held by an agistor, its owner, or an owner's agent.

(2) "Agent" means any person who contracts for the feeding, herding, pasturing, keeping, ranching, or boarding of livestock or the provision of medical care for livestock.

(3) "Agistor" means any rancher, farmer, feeder, herder of cattle, livery stable keeper, veterinarian, or other person to whom livestock are entrusted by the owner for feeding, herding, pasturing, keeping, ranching, or boarding, or providing medical care.

(4) "Board" means the state board of stock inspection commissioners created in section 35-41-101, C.R.S.

(5) "Continuing payment" means charges that are due and owing to an agistor and do not have a definite termination date.

(6) "Livestock" means horses, mules, asses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and alternative livestock as defined in section 35-41.5-102 (1), C.R.S.

(7) "Public livestock market" means a public livestock market licensed pursuant to article 55 of title 35, C.R.S.

38-20-203. Agistor's lien. (1) An agistor shall have a lien upon the livestock entrusted

to its care for any amount that may be due for feeding, herding, pasturing, keeping, ranching, or boarding such livestock, for medical care provided to such livestock, and for all costs incurred in enforcing such lien, including attorney fees. The provisions of this section shall not apply to stolen livestock.

(2) An agistor's lien shall be effective for the entire period during which the livestock are held by the agistor, and if the livestock referenced in subsection (1) of this section are sold, exchanged, or otherwise disposed of from the premises of the lienor by anyone other than the lienor acting on his or her own behalf or the lienor's agent, the lien created by this section shall continue and shall attach to the proceeds received or receivable from such disposition. To the extent an agistor's lien remains effective, such lien shall be superior to all other liens.

38-20-204. Agistor's lien - filing requirement. An agistor's lien created pursuant to this part 2 shall be filed with the secretary of state or the county clerk where the livestock are located. The filing of an agistor's lien shall constitute notice of the contents and legal effect of the lien.

38-20-205. Foreclosure. (1) (a) If any charges for which a lien has been filed pursuant to section 38-20-204 are not paid not more than thirty days after the date such charges are due, the lienor or the lienor's assignee may file a foreclosure action in the county or district court of the county or city and county in which:

- (I) The contract between the lienor and the owner of the livestock was entered into;
- (II) The owner resided at the time the foreclosure action commenced; or
- (III) The livestock are located.

(b) For purposes of this subsection (1), if the contract between the owner and the lienor provides for continuing payments, such payments may be deemed to be due after the default of any installment or payment, at the option of the lienor.

(2) If a lienor sells or otherwise disposes of an owner's livestock without substantially complying with this article, such owner may recover from the lienor the value of the livestock less the lienor's cost of caring for such livestock, but in no event less than one hundred dollars.

(3) Nothing in this article shall require a lienor to commence a judicial action to foreclose on an agistor's lien if the livestock is abandoned, as defined in section 38-20-207.

(4) With respect to any foreclosure action brought under this article, a copy of the complaint shall be provided to the board before it may be filed with a court. The failure to provide such copy is not jurisdictional but shall be required by a court. The complaint shall show:

(a) That the lienor performed a service for the livestock owner, entitling the lienor to a lien on the owner's livestock pursuant to section 38-20-203;

(b) That the service described in paragraph (a) of this subsection (4) was performed at the written or verbal request of the owner or owner's agent;

(c) A description of the livestock, including the age, color, sex, markings, scars, brands, earmarks, a statement of the lien's actual value, and, if known, the registration number upon which the lien is claimed. A livestock group of twenty or more may be identified by common and

accepted industry practice.

(d) That a notice of demand has been provided to the owner or the owner's agent by certified mail at their last-known address, or if not known, that personal notice was provided pursuant to section 38-20-206 (1) (a);

(e) An itemized list of the fair market value of the charges that are due and unpaid under the lien; and

(f) That a copy of the complaint has been provided to the board.

(5) (a) A court shall examine any complaint filed pursuant to this article without delay. If satisfactory, the court shall order the owner to show cause why the livestock should not be sold pursuant to the procedures in this article, which order shall include the date and time for a hearing. Such hearing shall be held not more than ten working days after the date of the issuance of the order.

(b) The court order set forth in paragraph (a) of this subsection (5) shall be served on the owner at least five days before the hearing date and shall inform such owner of:

(I) His or her right to appear and present testimony at the hearing;

(II) The fact that his or her failure to appear at the hearing may result in the entry of a judgment by default for the lien charges described in the complaint, the costs provided in this part 2, attorney's fees, and any other relief to which the plaintiff is entitled.

(6) If either party requests that the hearing date be delayed more than five days, the court, in its discretion and upon good cause shown, may require the requesting party to post bond. The bond amount shall be sufficient to pay the opposing party such amount as he or she may be entitled because of the delay. The bond shall be secured by two or more sureties, one corporate surety authorized to do business in this state, or a cash or property bond, whichever the court may approve.

38-20-206. Sale of livestock - procedure. (1) A lienor who receives a judgment on an agistor's lien may proceed to sell such livestock necessary to satisfy the lien. The sale shall take place not more than forty-five days after entry of judgment at the nearest public livestock market in this state. In addition:

(a) The lienor shall provide notice to the owner at least fifteen days before any sale. The notice shall include the time and place of the sale and a description of the livestock to be sold. Such notice shall be served by:

(I) Publication in one newspaper published in the county of the lienor's residence; or

(II) Posting in three public places within the county of the lienor's residence and delivering a copy to the owner or the owner's agent. If a copy is to be delivered to the owner's agent and such agent does not reside in the county of the lienor's residence, a copy of the notice shall be published in a newspaper published in the county of the agent's residence, or, if no newspaper is published in such county, a copy shall be mailed to such agent's place of residence.

(b) The purchaser shall receive a transfer of the registration papers for the purchased livestock by the public livestock market and the pertinent organization or registry.

(c) The public livestock market shall:

(I) Pay to the agistor from the sale proceeds the reasonable cost of the foreclosure, notice,

sale, and the reasonable and necessary charges incurred by the agistor for preserving, maintaining, feeding, boarding, pasturing, caring, and keeping the livestock up to the date of the sale. The reasonable cost of keeping the livestock up to the date of the sale shall not exceed five dollars per head per day.

(II) Forward the remainder of the sale proceeds and render any unsold livestock to the court for distribution to the owner or the owner's agent. If the owner and the owner's agent are not known and there are sale proceeds to be forwarded, such proceeds shall be returned to the board. The board shall deposit such proceeds in its estray fund and make a record of such deposit, identifying the livestock and stating the amount realized from the sale. The board shall pay proceeds from the estray fund to any secured party that has filed a lien against the livestock sold and has submitted a claim for payment to the board. Such payments shall be made only to the extent of the amount owed to the secured party. Such record shall be open to public inspection.

(2) (a) When livestock are in danger of serious and immediate decay or waste, or are likely to rapidly depreciate in value pending foreclosure proceedings, or where the keeping of such livestock will be attended with great expense, the lienor may, upon providing such notice as the court may require, apply to the court for an immediate sale. The court, in its discretion, may order that the livestock be sold and that the sale proceeds be deposited with the clerk of the court pending further order of such court.

(b) Upon receiving an application pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (2), a court may, upon good cause shown, require the lienor to post bond for such amount as the defendant may be entitled for damages sustained in the event of wrongful foreclosure. Such bond shall be secured by two or more sureties, one corporate surety authorized to do business in this state, or a cash bond, whichever is approved by the court.

(3) The lienor may purchase the livestock and may bid all or any portion of the fair market value of the lien.

(4) When the livestock cannot be sold in one day, the sale may be continued on a day-to-day basis. Upon completion of the sale, the public livestock market shall file a bill of sale with the court that entered judgment of foreclosure. Such bill of sale shall include the amount for which each animal was sold and the name of each purchaser. The court shall record such bill of sale in its docket and shall preserve the original.

38-20-207. Abandoned livestock - notice - disposition. (1) Livestock shall be presumed abandoned if:

(a) The owner or owner's agent has failed to contact the lienor within ten days after service of notice under section 38-20-206;

(b) The lienor, in good faith, has no reasonable grounds to believe that the owner does not intend to abandon the livestock; and

(c) The agistor has sent written notice of abandonment pursuant to the publication procedures in this article.

(2) The board shall care for and dispose of any abandoned livestock pursuant to section 35-44-112, C.R.S.

(3) After paying all expenses incurred, the board shall pay the agistor for the cost of herding or caring for such livestock, not to exceed the fair market value of the actual cost of such herding or caring or five hundred dollars per head, whichever is less.

(4) (a) Any surplus funds forwarded to the state board of stock inspection commissioners shall be deposited in the stray fund of said board in the manner described in section 38-20-206.

(b) If the owner of livestock presumed to be abandoned is found within three years after the date of the sale of such livestock, the net amount received from the sale shall be paid to the owner, less the following amounts, upon said owner proving ownership to the satisfaction of the board:

(I) A sum determined by the board by rule for each abandoned animal, to be retained by the state board of stock inspection commissioners;

(II) The amount of any judgment awarded the lienor; and

(III) Any amounts owed to a secured party that has filed a lien against the livestock presumed to be abandoned and submitted a claim to the board.

(c) A current livestock inspection certificate shall be prima facie evidence of ownership.

38-20-208. Lien no bar. Nothing in this article shall prohibit a lienor, after the sale of livestock pursuant to this article, from pursuing further action to fully satisfy a judgment on an agistor's lien.

38-20-209. Lien as security interest. A lien created pursuant to this article shall be considered a security interest for purposes of section 18-5-206, C.R.S.

38-20-210. Recording fees. Any clerk of a county or district court may, pursuant to section 13-32-104, C.R.S., charge a fee for recording bills of sale under this article.

ARTICLE 21

Lien for Services

38-21-101. Persons entitled to special lien. Every person who, while lawfully in possession of an article of personal property, renders any service to the owner of such property, by labor or skill, has a special lien thereon, dependent on possession, for the compensation, if any, which is due from the owner for such service. Every laundry proprietor, person conducting a laundry business, dry cleaning establishment proprietor, and person conducting a dry cleaning establishment has a general lien, dependent on possession, upon all personal property in such

person's possession belonging to a customer, for the balance due from such customer for laundry work and for the balance due from such customer for dry cleaning work, but nothing in this section shall be construed to confer a lien in favor of a wholesale dry cleaner on materials received from a dry cleaning establishment proprietor or a person conducting a dry cleaning establishment. The terms "person" and "proprietor", as used in this article, include an individual, firm, partnership, association, corporation, and company.

38-21-102. Lienor may sell or dispose. (1) Any garments, clothing, wearing apparel, household goods, or any other items that remain in the possession of a person, on which cleaning, pressing, glazing, laundering, or washing has been done, alterations or repairs have been made, or materials or supplies have been used or furnished, for a period of ninety days or more after the completion of such services or labor may be sold. The person to whom such charges are payable and owing shall first notify the owner of such property of the time and place of such sale pursuant to section 38-21-104. Property that is to be placed in storage after any of the services or labor mentioned in this section shall not be affected by the provisions of this section.

(2) If any garments, clothing, wearing apparel, household goods, or any other items are left with a launderer or retail dry cleaner for laundering or dry cleaning and are not reclaimed by the customer within one hundred eighty days, the launderer or dry cleaner may, without any liability or responsibility for such garments, clothing, wearing apparel, household goods, or any other items and without notification to the customer, dispose of such items in any manner suitable to the launderer or dry cleaner.

38-21-103. Sale for storage charges - disposal. (1) All garments, clothing, wearing apparel, household goods, and any other items on which any of the services or labor mentioned in section 38-21-102 have been performed and then placed in storage by agreement, remaining in the possession of a person without the reasonable or agreed charges having been paid for a period of ninety days, may be sold. The person to whom the charges are payable and owing shall first notify the owner of such property of the time and place of sale pursuant to section 38-21-104. Persons operating as warehouses or warehousemen shall not be affected by this section.

(2) If any garments, clothing, wearing apparel, household goods, or any other items are left for laundering or dry cleaning and placed in storage without the reasonable or agreed charges having been paid and are not reclaimed by the customer within one hundred eighty days, the person holding such property may, without any liability or responsibility for such garments, clothing, wearing apparel, household goods, or any other items and without notification to the customer, dispose of such items in any manner it deems suitable.

38-21-104. How notice given. (1) The notice required in this article shall be satisfied by mailing a registered letter, with a return address marked thereon, addressed to the owner of the property if an address was given at the time of delivery of the property, stating that the garments, clothing, wearing apparel, household goods, or any other items on which any of the services or

labor mentioned in section 38-21-102 have been performed shall be sold unless they are reclaimed within thirty days after the date of the notice. The notice shall also include the time and place of the sale. The cost of posting or mailing said letter shall be added to the charges.

(2) (Deleted by amendment, L. 94, p. 462, § 1, effective March 31, 1994.)

(3) Whether or not an address was given at the time of delivery of the property, the person holding such property may dispose of any item after one hundred eighty days without notice pursuant to the provisions of section 38-21-102 (2) or section 38-21-103 (2).

38-21-105. Disposition of proceeds of sale. (Deleted by amendment)

38-21-106. Notice posted in receiving office. Each person taking advantage of this article must keep posted in a prominent place in such person's receiving office at all times a notice which shall read as follows:

"All articles cleaned, pressed, glazed, laundered, washed, altered, or repaired and not reclaimed within ninety days may be sold, and such items may be disposed of after one hundred eighty days."

ARTICLE 21.5

Self-service Storage Facility Liens

38-21.5-101. Definitions. As used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Default" means the failure to perform in a timely manner any obligation or duty set forth in this article or the rental agreement.

(1.5) "Electronic mail" or "e-mail" means an electronic message or an executable program or computer file that contains an image of a message that is transmitted between two or more computers or electronic terminals. The term includes electronic messages that are transmitted within or between computer networks.

(2) "Last-known address" means that postal address or e-mail address provided by the occupant in the latest rental agreement or in a subsequent written notice of a change of address.

(3) "Occupant" means a person, or his sublessee, successor, or assign, entitled to the use of the storage space at a self-service storage facility under a rental agreement, to the exclusion of others.

(4) "Owner" means the owner, operator, lessor, or sublessor of a self-service storage facility, his agent, or any other person authorized by him to manage the facility or to receive rent

from an occupant under a rental agreement.

(5) "Personal property" means movable property not affixed to land and includes, but is not limited to, goods, merchandise, and household items.

(6) "Rental agreement" means any written agreement or lease that establishes or modifies the terms, conditions, rules, or any other provisions concerning the use and occupancy at a self-service storage facility and that contains a notice stating that all articles stored under the terms of such agreement will be sold or otherwise disposed of if no payment has been received for a continuous thirty-day period. The agreement must contain a provision directing the occupant to disclose any lienholders with an interest in property that is or will be stored in the self-service storage facility.

(7) "Self-service storage facility" means any real property designed and used for the purpose of renting or leasing individual storage space to occupants who are to have access to such facility for the purpose of storing and removing personal property. No occupant shall use a self-service storage facility for residential purposes. A self-service storage facility is not a warehouse as used in sections 4-7-209 and 4-7-210, C.R.S. If an owner issues any warehouse receipt, bill of lading, or other document of title for the personal property stored, the owner and the occupant are subject to the provisions of the "Uniform Commercial Code", and the provisions of this article do not apply.

(8) "Vehicle" means any item of personal property required to be registered with the department of revenue pursuant to section 42-3-103, C.R.S.

(9) "Verified mail" means any method of mailing that is offered by the United States postal service and that provides evidence of mailing.

(10) "Watercraft" means any vessel, including a personal watercraft, as defined in section 33-13-102, C.R.S.

38-21.5-102. Lien established. Where a rental agreement, as defined in section 38-21.5-101 (6), is entered into between the owner and the occupant, the owner of a self-service storage facility and his or her heirs, executors, administrators, successors, and assigns have a lien upon all personal property located at the self-service storage facility for rent, labor, or other charges, present or future, in relation to the personal property and for expenses necessary for its preservation or expenses reasonably incurred in its sale or other disposition pursuant to this article. The lien attaches as of the date the personal property is brought to the self-service storage facility and continues so long as the owner retains possession and until the default is corrected, or a sale is conducted, or the property is otherwise disposed of to satisfy the lien. Prior to taking enforcement action pursuant to section 38-21.5-103 (1) (b), the owner shall determine if a financing statement concerning the property to be sold or otherwise disposed of has been filed with the secretary of state in accordance with part 5 of article 9 of title 4, C.R.S.

38-21.5-103. Enforcement of lien. (1) An owner's lien, as provided for a claim that has become due, may be satisfied as follows:

(a) No enforcement action shall be taken by the owner until the occupant has been in

default continuously for a period of thirty days.

(b) After the occupant has been in default continuously for thirty days, the owner may begin enforcement action if the occupant has been notified in writing. The owner shall deliver the notice in person or by verified mail or electronic mail to the last-known address of the occupant and shall provide the notice to any lienholder with an interest in the property to be sold or otherwise disposed of, of whom the owner has knowledge through the disclosure provision on the rental agreement, as evidenced by a financing statement filed with the secretary of state, or through the owner's receipt of other written notice of such interest from the lienholder.

(c) The notice shall include:

(I) An itemized statement of the owner's claim showing the sum due at the time of the notice and the date when the sum became due;

(II) A brief and general description of the personal property subject to the lien. Such description shall be reasonably adequate to permit the person notified to identify such property; except that any container including, but not limited to, a trunk, valise, or box that is locked, fastened, sealed, or tied in a manner which deters immediate access to its contents may be described as such without describing its contents.

(III) A notification of denial of access to the personal property, if such denial is permitted under the terms of the rental agreement, which notification shall provide the name, street address, and telephone number of the owner or his designated agent whom the occupant may contact to respond to such notification;

(IV) A demand for payment within a specified time not less than fifteen days after delivery of the notice;

(V) A conspicuous statement that, unless the claim is paid within the time stated in the notice, the personal property will be advertised for sale or other disposition and will be sold or otherwise disposed of at a specified time and place.

(d) If the owner sends notice of a pending sale of property to the occupant's last-known e-mail address and does not receive a response, return receipt, or delivery confirmation from the same e-mail address, the owner must send notice of the sale to the occupant by verified mail to the occupant's last-known postal address before proceeding with the sale.

(e) (I) After the expiration of the time given in the notice, the owner shall advertise the sale of the personal property either by:

(A) Publishing an advertisement of the sale once a week for two consecutive weeks in a periodical that circulates weekly or more frequently in the county where the self-service storage facility is located; or

(B) Advertising the sale in any other commercially reasonable manner. The manner of advertisement is deemed commercially reasonable if at least three independent bidders attend the sale at the time and place advertised.

(II) As used in this paragraph (e), "independent bidder" means a bidder who is not related to and who has no controlling interest in, or common pecuniary interest with, the owner or any other bidder.

(f) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2011, (SB 11-039), ch. 92, p. 272, § 2, effective August 10, 2011.)

(g) (I) Any sale or other disposition of the personal property must be held at the self-

service storage facility or at the nearest suitable place to where the personal property is held or stored.

(II) If the property upon which the lien is claimed is a vehicle or watercraft, and rent and other charges related to the property remain unpaid or unsatisfied for sixty days:

(A) The owner may have the property towed from the self-service storage facility by an independent towing carrier holding current and valid operating authority from the Colorado public utilities commission; and

(B) The owner is not liable for the property, or for any damages to the property, once the towing carrier takes possession of the property.

(III) The owner is not liable for identity theft or other harm resulting from the misuse of information contained in documents or electronic storage media:

(A) That are part of the occupant's property sold or otherwise disposed of; and

(B) Of which the owner did not have actual knowledge.

(h) Before any sale or other disposition of personal property pursuant to this section, the occupant may pay the amount necessary to satisfy the lien and the reasonable expenses incurred under this section and thereby redeem the personal property. Upon receipt of such payment, the owner shall return the personal property, and thereafter the owner shall have no liability to any person with respect to such personal property.

(i) A purchaser in good faith of the personal property sold to satisfy a lien as provided in this article takes the property free of any rights of persons against whom the lien was valid and free of any rights of a secured creditor, despite noncompliance by the owner with the requirements of this section.

(j) In the event of a sale under this section, the owner may satisfy his lien from the proceeds of the sale, subject to the rights of any prior lienholder. The lien rights of such prior lienholder are automatically transferred to the proceeds of the sale. If the sale is made in good faith and is conducted in a reasonable manner, the owner shall not be subject to any surcharge for a deficiency in the amount of a prior secured lien but shall hold the balance, if any, for delivery to the occupant, lienholder, or other person in interest. If the occupant, lienholder, or other person in interest does not claim the balance of the proceeds within three years of the date of sale, it shall become the property of the owner without further recourse by the occupant, lienholder, or other person in interest.

(k) Nothing in this section affects the rights and liabilities of the owner or the occupant if:

(I) The requirements of this article are not satisfied;

(II) The sale of the personal property is not in conformity with the notice of sale; or

(III) There is a willful violation of this article.

38-21.5-104. Notice posted in office. Each owner acting pursuant to this article shall keep posted in a prominent place in his office at all times a notice which shall read as follows:

"All articles stored by a rental agreement, and charges not having been paid for thirty days, will be sold or otherwise disposed of to pay charges."

38-21.5-105. Additional liens. Nothing in this article shall be construed as in any manner impairing or affecting the right of parties to create liens by special contract or agreement, nor shall it in any manner affect or impair other liens arising at common law or in equity, or by any statute of this state.

ARTICLE 22

General Mechanics' Lien

38-22-101. Liens in favor of whom - when filed - definition of person. (1) Every person who furnishes or supplies laborers, machinery, tools, or equipment in the prosecution of the work, and mechanics, materialmen, contractors, subcontractors, builders, and all persons of every class performing labor upon or furnishing directly to the owner or persons furnishing labor, laborers, or materials to be used in construction, alteration, improvement, addition to, or repair, either in whole or in part, of any building, mill, bridge, ditch, flume, aqueduct, reservoir, tunnel, fence, railroad, wagon road, tramway, or any other structure or improvement upon land, including adjacent curb, gutter, and sidewalk, and also architects, engineers, draftsmen, and artisans who have furnished designs, plans, plats, maps, specifications, drawings, estimates of cost, surveys, or superintendence, or who have rendered other professional or skilled service, or bestowed labor in whole or in part, describing or illustrating, or superintending such structure, or work done or to be done, or any part connected therewith, shall have a lien upon the property upon which they have furnished laborers or supplied machinery, tools, or equipment or rendered service or bestowed labor or for which they have furnished materials or mining or milling machinery or other fixtures, for the value of such laborers, machinery, tools, or equipment supplied, or services rendered or labor done or laborers or materials furnished, whether at the instance of the owner, or of any other person acting by the owner's authority or under the owner, as agent, contractor, or otherwise for the laborers, machinery, tools, or equipment supplied, or work or labor done or services rendered or laborers or materials furnished by each, respectively, whether supplied or done or furnished or rendered at the instance of the owner of the building or other improvement, or the owner's agent; and every contractor, architect, engineer, subcontractor, builder, agent, or other person having charge of the construction, alteration, addition to, or repair, either in whole or in part, of said building or other improvement shall be held to be the agent of the owner for the purposes of this article.

(2) In case of a contract for the work, between the reputed owner and a contractor, the lien shall extend to the entire contract price, and such contract shall operate as a lien in favor of all persons performing labor or services or furnishing laborers or materials under contract, express or implied, with said contractor, to the extent of the whole contract price; and after all

such liens are satisfied, then as a lien for any balance of such contract price in favor of the contractor.

(3) All such contracts shall be in writing when the amount to be paid thereunder exceeds five hundred dollars, and shall be subscribed by the parties thereto. The contract, or a memorandum thereof, setting forth the names of all the parties to the contract, a description of the property to be affected thereby, together with a statement of the general character of the work to be done, the estimated total amount to be paid thereunder, together with the times or stages of the work for making payments, shall be filed by the owner or reputed owner, in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county where the property, or the principal portion thereof, is situated before the work is commenced under and in accordance with the terms of the contract. In case such contract, or a memorandum thereof, is not so filed, the labor done and materials furnished by all persons shall be deemed to have been done and furnished at the personal instance of the owner, and such persons shall have a lien for the value thereof.

(4) For the purposes of this article, the value of labor done shall include, but not be limited to, the payments required under any labor contract to any trust established for the provision of any pension, profit-sharing, vacation, health and welfare, prepaid legal services, or apprentice training benefits for the use of the employees of any contractors, and the trustee of any such trust shall have a lien therefor.

(5) All claimants who establish the right to a lien or claim under any of the provisions of this article shall be entitled to receive interest on any such lien or claim at the rate provided for under the terms of any contract or agreement under which the laborers were furnished or the labor or material was supplied or, in the absence of an agreed rate, at the rate of twelve percent per annum.

(6) For purposes of this article, "person" means a natural person, firm, association, corporation, or other legal entity; except that it shall not include a labor organization as defined in section 24-34-401 (6), C.R.S.

38-22-102. Payments - effect. (1) No part of the contract price, by the terms of any such contract, shall be made payable, nor shall the same, or any part thereof, be paid in advance of the commencement of the work, but the contract price, by the terms of the contract, shall be made payable in installments, or upon estimates, at specified times after the commencement of the work, or on the completion of the whole work; but at least the following percentages of the total contract price shall be made payable at least thirty-five days after the final completion of the contract:

- (a) Fifteen percent of the first two hundred fifty thousand dollars of the contract price;
 - (b) Ten percent of the contract price in excess of two hundred fifty thousand dollars up to and including five hundred thousand dollars;
 - (c) Five percent of the contract price in excess of five hundred thousand dollars up to and including seven hundred fifty thousand dollars;
 - (d) Two percent of the contract price in excess of seven hundred fifty thousand dollars.
- (2) No payment made prior to the time when the same is due, under the terms and conditions of the contract, shall be valid for the purpose of defeating, diminishing, or discharging

any lien in favor of any person, except the contractor or other person to or for whom the payment is made, but as to such liens, such payment shall be deemed as if not made and shall be applicable to such liens, notwithstanding that the contractor or other person to or for whom it was paid may thereafter abandon his contract, or be or become indebted to the reputed owner in any amount for damages or otherwise or for nonperformance of his contract or otherwise.

(3) As to all liens, except those of principal contractors, the whole contract price shall be payable in money, and shall not be diminished by any prior or subsequent indebtedness, offset, or counterclaim in favor of the reputed owner and against the principal contractor, and no alteration of such contract shall affect any lien acquired under the provisions of this article. In case such contracts and alterations thereof do not conform substantially to the provisions of this section, the labor done and laborers or materials furnished by all persons other than the principal contractor shall be deemed to have been done and furnished at the personal instance and request of the person who contracted with the principal contractor, they shall have a lien for the value thereof.

(3.5) Any provisions of this section to the contrary notwithstanding, it shall be an affirmative defense in any action to enforce a lien pursuant to this article that the owner or some person acting on the owner's behalf has paid an amount sufficient to satisfy the contractual and legal obligations of the owner, including the initial purchase price or contract amount plus any additions or change orders, to the principal contractor or any subcontractor for the purpose of payment to the subcontractors or suppliers of laborers, materials, or services to the job, when:

- (a) The property is an existing single-family dwelling unit;
- (b) The property is a residence constructed by the owner or under a contract entered into by the owner prior to its occupancy as the owner's primary residence; or
- (c) The property is a single-family, owner-occupied dwelling unit, including a residence constructed and sold for occupancy as a primary residence. This paragraph (c) shall not apply to a developer or builder of multiple residences except for the residence that is occupied as the primary residence of the developer or builder.

(4) Any of the persons mentioned in section 38-22-101, except a principal contractor, at any time may give to the owner, or reputed owner, or to the superintendent of construction, agent, architect, or to the financing institution or other person disbursing construction funds, a written notice that they have performed labor or furnished laborers or materials to or for a principal contractor, or any person acting by authority of the owner or reputed owner, or that they have agreed to and will do so, stating in general terms the kind of labor, laborers, or materials and the name of the person to or for whom the same was or is to be done, or performed, or both, and the estimated or agreed amount in value, as near as may be, of that already done or furnished, or both, and also of the whole agreed to be done or furnished, or both.

(5) Such notice may be given by delivering the same to the owner or reputed owner personally, or by leaving it at his residence or place of business with some person in charge; or by delivering it either to his superintendent of construction, agent, architect, or to the financing institution or other person disbursing construction funds, or by leaving it either at their residence or place of business with some person in charge. No such notice shall be invalid or insufficient by reason of any defect of form, provided it is sufficient to inform the owner or reputed owner of the substantial matters provided for in this section, or to put him upon inquiry as to such matters.

(6) Upon such notice being given, it is the duty of the person who contracted with the

principal contractor to withhold from such principal contractor, or from any other person acting under such owner or reputed owner, and to whom, by said notice, the said labor, laborers, or materials, have been furnished or agreed to be furnished, sufficient money due or that may become due to said principal contractor, or other persons, to satisfy such claim and any lien that may be filed therefor for record under this article, including reasonable costs provided for in this article.

(7) The payment of any such lien, which has been acknowledged by such principal contractor, or other person acting under such owner or reputed owner in writing to be correct, or which has been established by judicial determination, shall be taken and allowed as an offset against any moneys which may be due from the owner, or reputed owner to such principal contractor, or the person for whom such work and labor was performed or furnished.

38-22-103. Attaching of lien - enforcement. (1) The liens granted by this article shall extend to and cover so much of the lands whereon such building, structure, or improvement is made as may be necessary for the convenient use and occupation of such building, structure, or improvement, and the same shall be subject to such liens. In case any such building occupies two or more lots or other subdivisions of land, such several lots or other subdivisions shall be deemed one lot for the purposes of this article, and the same rule shall hold in cases of any other such improvements that are practically indivisible, and shall attach to all machinery and other fixtures used in connection with any such lands, buildings, mills, structures, or improvements.

(2) When the lien is for work done or labor or material furnished for any entire structure, erection, or improvement, such lien shall attach to such building, erection, or improvement for or upon which the work was done, or laborers or materials furnished in preference to any prior lien or encumbrance, or mortgage upon the land upon which the same is erected or put, and any person enforcing such lien may have such building, erection, or improvement sold under execution and the purchaser at any such sale may remove the same within thirty days after such sale.

(3) Any lien provided for by this article shall extend to and embrace any additional or greater interest in any of such property acquired by such owner at any time subsequent to the making of the contract or the commencement of the work upon such structure and before the establishment of such lien by process of law, and shall extend to any assignable, transferable, or conveyable interest of such owner or reputed owner in the land upon which such building, structure, or other improvement is erected or placed.

(4) Whenever any person furnishes any laborers or materials or performs any labor, for the erection, construction, addition to, alteration, or repair of two or more buildings, structures, or other improvements, when they are built and constructed by the same person and under the same contract, it is lawful for the person so furnishing such laborers or materials or performing such labor to divide and apportion the same among the buildings, structures, or other improvements in proportion to the value of the laborers or materials furnished for and the labor performed upon or for each of said buildings, structures, or other improvements and to file with his or her lien claim therefor a statement of the amount so apportioned to each building, structure, or other improvement. This lien claim when so filed may be enforced under the provisions of this article

in the same manner as if said laborers or materials had been furnished and labor performed for each of said buildings, structures, or other improvements separately; but if the cost or value of such labor, laborers, or materials cannot be readily and definitely divided and apportioned among the several buildings, structures, or other improvements, then one lien claim may be made, established, and enforced against all such buildings, structures, or other improvements, together with the ground upon which the same may be situated, and in such case for the purposes of this article, all such buildings, structures, and improvements shall be deemed one building, structure, or improvement, and the land on which the same are situated as one tract of land.

38-22-104. Lien on mining property. The provisions of this article shall apply to all persons who do work or furnish laborers or materials, or mining, milling, or other machinery or other fixtures, as provided in section 38-22-101, for the working, preservation, prospecting, or development of any mine, lode, or mining claim or deposit yielding metals or minerals of any kind, or for the working, preservation, or development of any such mine, lode, or deposit, in search of any such metals or minerals; and to all persons who do work upon or furnish laborers or materials, mining, milling, and other machinery or other fixtures, as provided in section 38-22-101, upon, in, or for any shaft, tunnel, mill, or tunnel site, incline, adit, drift, or any draining or other improvement of or upon any such mine, lode, deposit, or tunnel site; and to every miner or other person who does work upon or furnishes any laborers, coal, power, provisions, timber, powder, rope, nails, candles, fuse, caps, rails, spikes, or iron, or other materials whatever, as provided in section 38-22-101, upon any mine, lode, deposit, mill, or tunnel site. But when two or more lodes, mines, or deposits owned or claimed by the same person are worked through a common shaft, tunnel, incline, adit, drift, or other excavation, then all the mines, mining claims, lodes, deposits, and tunnel and mill sites so owned and worked or developed, for the purpose of this article shall be deemed one mine. This section is not applicable to the owner of any mine, lode, mining claim, deposit, mill, or tunnel where the work or labor has been performed for or the laborers or materials furnished to a lessee.

38-22-105. Property subject to lien - notice. (1) Any building, mill, manufactory, bridge, ditch, flume, aqueduct, reservoir, tunnel, fence, railroad, wagon road, tramway, and every structure or other improvement mentioned in this article, constructed, altered, added to, removed to, or repaired, either in whole or in part, upon or in any land with the knowledge of the owner or reputed owner of such land, or of any person having or claiming an interest therein, otherwise than under a bona fide prior recorded mortgage, deed of trust, or other encumbrance, or prior lien shall be held to have been erected, constructed, altered, removed, repaired, or done at the instance and request of such owner or person, including landlord or vendor, who by lease or contract has authorized such improvements, but so far only as to subject his interest to a lien therefor as provided in this section.

(2) Such interest so owned or claimed shall be subject to any lien given by the provisions of this article, unless such owner or person within five days after obtaining notice of the erection, construction, alteration, removal, addition, repair, or other improvement, gives notice that his or

her interests shall not be subject to any lien for the same by serving a written or printed notice to that effect, personally, upon all persons performing labor or furnishing laborers, materials, machinery, or other fixtures therefor, or within five days after such owner or person has obtained notice of the erection, construction, alteration, removal, addition, repair, or other improvement, or notice of the intended erection, construction, alteration, removal, addition, repair, or other improvement gives such notice by posting and keeping posted a written or printed notice in some conspicuous place upon said land or upon the building or other improvements situate thereon.

(3) This section shall not apply to coowners of unincorporated canals, ditches, flumes, aqueducts, and reservoirs nor to the enforcement of article 23 of this title. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to apply to any owner or person claiming any interest in such property, the interest of whom is subject to a lien pursuant to the provisions of section 38-22-101.

38-22-105.5. Notice of lien law. (1) Upon issuing a building permit for the improvement, restoration, remodeling, or repair of or the construction of improvements or additions to residential property, the agency or other authority issuing the permit shall send a written notice, as set forth in subsection (2) of this section, by first-class mail addressed to the property for which the permit was issued.

(2) The notice shall be in at least ten-point bold-faced type, if printed, or in capital letters, if typewritten, shall identify the contractor by name and address, and shall state substantially as follows:

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO OWNERS: UNDER COLORADO LAW, SUPPLIERS, SUBCONTRACTORS, OR OTHER PERSONS FURNISHING LABORERS OR PROVIDING LABOR OR MATERIALS FOR WORK ON YOUR RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY MAY HAVE A RIGHT TO COLLECT THEIR MONEY FROM YOU BY FILING A LIEN AGAINST YOUR PROPERTY. A LIEN CAN BE FILED AGAINST YOUR RESIDENCE WHEN A SUPPLIER, SUBCONTRACTOR, OR OTHER PERSON IS NOT PAID BY YOUR CONTRACTOR FOR SUCH LABORERS, LABOR, OR MATERIALS. HOWEVER, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COLORADO GENERAL MECHANICS' LIEN LAW, SECTIONS 38-22-102 (3.5) AND 38-22-113 (4), COLORADO REVISED STATUTES, YOU HAVE AN AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE IN ANY ACTION TO ENFORCE A LIEN IF YOU OR SOME PERSON ACTING ON YOUR BEHALF HAS PAID YOUR CONTRACTOR AND SATISFIED YOUR LEGAL OBLIGATIONS.

YOU MAY ALSO WANT TO DISCUSS WITH YOUR CONTRACTOR, YOUR ATTORNEY, OR YOUR LENDER POSSIBLE PRECAUTIONS, INCLUDING THE USE OF LIEN WAIVERS OR REQUIRING THAT EVERY CHECK ISSUED BY YOU OR ON YOUR BEHALF IS MADE PAYABLE TO THE CONTRACTOR, THE SUBCONTRACTOR, AND THE SUPPLIER FOR AVOIDING DOUBLE PAYMENTS IF YOUR PROPERTY DOES NOT

SATISFY THE REQUIREMENTS OF SECTIONS 38-22-102 (3.5) AND 38-22-113 (4), COLORADO REVISED STATUTES.

YOU SHOULD TAKE WHATEVER STEPS NECESSARY TO PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY.

(3) The notice prescribed by this section shall not be required when a building permit is issued for new residential construction or for residential property containing more than four living units.

(4) As used in this section:

(a) "New residential construction" means the construction or addition of living units on real property that was previously unimproved or was used for nonresidential purposes.

(b) "Residential property" means any real property, including improvements, containing living units used for human habitation.

(5) To offset the cost of issuing the notice required by this section, the appropriate authority may raise the fee for a building permit by one dollar.

(6) The failure of the agency or other authority which issues building permits to provide the notice required by this section shall not be an affirmative defense to any lien claimed pursuant to the provisions of this article; nor shall the agency or any employee of the agency incur liability as a result of such failure.

(7) The agency or other authority which issues building permits may deliver the notice required by this section personally to the owner of the property, in lieu of mailing the notice as provided by subsection (1) of this section.

38-22-106. Priority of lien - attachments. (1) All liens established by virtue of this article shall relate back to the time of the commencement of work under the contract between the owner and the first contractor, or, if said contract is not in writing, then such liens shall relate back to and take effect as of the time of the commencement of the work upon the structure or improvement, and shall have priority over any lien or encumbrance subsequently intervening, or which may have been created prior thereto but which was not then recorded and of which the lienor, under this article, did not have actual notice. Nothing contained in this section, however, shall be construed as impairing any valid encumbrance upon any such land duly made and recorded prior to the signing of such contract or the commencement of work upon such improvements or structure.

(2) No attachment, garnishment, or levy under an execution upon any money due or to become due to a contractor from the owner or reputed owner of any such property subject to any such lien shall be valid as against such lien of a subcontractor or materialmen, and no such attachment, garnishment, or levy upon any money due to a subcontractor or materialmen of the second class, as provided in section 38-22-108 (1) (b), from the contractor shall be valid as against any lien of a laborer employed by the day or piece, who does not furnish any material as classified in this article.

38-22-107. Lien attaches to water rights and franchises. Such liens likewise shall attach to rights of water and rights-of-way that may pertain in any manner to any kind of property specified in this article and to which such liens attach. In the case of corporations such liens shall attach to all the franchises and charter privileges that may pertain in any manner to said specified property.

38-22-108. Rank of liens. (1) Every person given a lien by this article whose contract, either express or implied, is with the owner or reputed owner or owner's agent or other representative, is a principal contractor and all others are subcontractors; and in every case in which different liens are claimed against the same property, the rank of each lien, or class of liens, as between the different lien claimants, shall be declared and ordered to be satisfied in the decree or judgment in the following order named:

(a) The liens of all those who were laborers or mechanics working by the day or piece, but without furnishing material therefor, either as principal or subcontractors;

(b) The liens of all other subcontractors and of all materialmen whose claims are either entirely or principally for laborers, materials, machinery, or other fixtures, furnished either as principal contractors or subcontractors;

(c) The liens of all other principal contractors and all moneys realized in any actions for the satisfaction of liens against the same improvements or structures shall be paid out in the order above designated.

38-22-109. Lien statement. (1) Any person wishing to use the provisions of this article shall file for record, in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county wherein the property, or the principal part thereof, to be affected by the lien is situated, a statement containing:

(a) The name of the owner or reputed owner of such property, or in case such name is not known to him, a statement to that effect;

(b) The name of the person claiming the lien, the name of the person who furnished the laborers or materials or performed the labor for which the lien is claimed, and the name of the contractor when the lien is claimed by a subcontractor or by the assignee of a subcontractor, or, in case the name of such contractor is not known to a lien claimant, a statement to that effect;

(c) A description of the property to be charged with the lien, sufficient to identify the same; and

(d) A statement of the amount due or owing such claimant.

(2) Such statement shall be signed and sworn to by the party, or by one of the parties, claiming such lien, or by some other person in his or their behalf, to the best knowledge, information, and belief of the affiant; and the signature of any such affiant to any such verification shall be a sufficient signing of the statement.

(3) In order to preserve any lien for work performed or laborers or materials furnished, there must be a notice of intent to file a lien statement served upon the owner or reputed owner of

the property or the owner's agent and the principal or prime contractor or his or her agent at least ten days before the time of filing the lien statement with the county clerk and recorder. Such notice of intent shall be served by personal service or by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, addressed to the last known address of such persons, and an affidavit of such service or mailing at least ten days before filing of the lien statement with the county clerk and recorder shall be filed for record with said statement and shall constitute proof of such service.

(4) All such lien statements claimed for labor and work by the day or piece, but without furnishing laborers or materials therefor, must be filed for record after the last labor for which the lien claimed has been performed and at any time before the expiration of two months next after the completion of the building, structure, or other improvement.

(5) Except as provided in subsections (10) and (11) of this section, the lien statements of all other lien claimants must be filed for record at any time before the expiration of four months after the day on which the last labor is performed or the last laborers or materials are furnished by such lien claimant.

(6) New or amended statements may be filed within the periods provided in this section for the purpose of curing any mistake or for the purpose of more fully complying with the provisions of this article.

(7) No trivial imperfection in or omission from the said work or in the construction of any building, improvement, or structure, or of the alteration, addition to, or repair thereof, shall be deemed a lack of completion, nor shall such imperfection or omission prevent the filing of any lien statement or filing of or giving notice, nor postpone the running of any time limit within which any lien statement shall be filed for record or served upon the owner or reputed owner of the property or such owner's agent and the principal or prime contractor or his or her agent, or within which any notice shall be given. For the purposes of this section, abandonment of all labor, work, services, and furnishing of laborers or materials under any unfinished contract or upon any unfinished building, improvement, or structure, or the alteration, addition to, or repair thereof, shall be deemed equivalent to a completion thereof. For the purposes of this section, "abandonment" means discontinuance of all labor, work, services, and furnishing of laborers or materials for a three-month period.

(8) Subject to the prior termination of the lien under the provisions of section 38-22-110, no lien claimed by virtue of this article shall hold the property, or remain effective longer than one year from the filing of such lien, unless within thirty days after each annual anniversary of the filing of said lien statement there is filed in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county wherein the property is located an affidavit by the person or one of the persons claiming the lien, or by some person in his behalf, stating that the improvements on said property have not been completed.

(9) Upon the filing of the notice required and the commencement of an action, within the time and in the manner required by said section 38-22-110, no annual affidavit need be filed thereafter.

(10) Within the applicable time period provided in subsections (4) and (5) of this section and subject to the provisions of section 38-22-125, any lien claimant granted a lien pursuant to section 38-22-101 may file with the county clerk and recorder of the county in which the real property is situated a notice stating the legal description or address or such other description as

will identify the real property; the name of the person with whom he has contracted; and the claimant's name, address, and telephone number. One such notice may be filed upon more than one property, and, in the case of a subdivision, one notice may describe only the part thereof upon which the claimant has or will obtain a lien pursuant to section 38-22-101. The filing of said notice shall serve as notice that said person may thereafter file a lien statement and shall extend the time for filing of the mechanic's lien statement to four months after completion of the structure or other improvement or six months after the date of filing of said notice, whichever occurs first. Unless sooner terminated as provided in subsection (11) of this section, the notice provided for in this subsection (10) shall automatically terminate six months after the date said notice is filed. In the event that said structure or other improvements have not been completed prior to the termination of said notice, a claimant, prior to said termination date, may file a new or amended notice which shall remain effective for an additional period of six months after the date of filing or four months after the date of completion of said structure or other improvements, whichever occurs first.

(11) Upon termination of agreement to provide labor, laborers, or materials, the owner, or someone in such owner's behalf, may demand from the person filing said notice a termination of said notice, which termination shall identify the properties upon which labor has not been performed or to which laborers or materials have not been furnished and as to which said notice is terminated. Upon the filing of said termination in the office of the county clerk and recorder in the county wherein said property is situated, such notice no longer constitutes notice as provided in subsection (10) of this section as to the property described in said termination.

(12) The notices provided for in subsections (10) and (11) of this section shall be recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county wherein the real property is located.

38-22-110. Action commenced within six months. No lien claimed by virtue of this article, as against the owner of the property or as against one primarily liable for the debt upon which the lien is based or as against anyone who is neither the owner of the property nor one primarily liable for such debt, shall hold the property longer than six months after the last work or labor is performed, or laborers or materials are furnished, or after the completion of the building, structure, or other improvement, or the completion of the alteration, addition to, or repair thereof, as prescribed in section 38-22-109, unless an action has been commenced within that time to enforce the same, and unless also a notice stating that such action has been commenced is filed for record within that time in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county in which said property is situate. Where two or more liens are claimed of record against the same property, the commencement of any action and the filing of the notice of the commencement of such action within that time by any one or more of such lien claimants in which action all the lien claimants as appear of record are made parties, either plaintiff or defendant shall be sufficient.

38-22-111. Joinder of parties - consolidation of actions. (1) Any number of persons

claiming liens against the same property and not contesting the claims of each other may join as plaintiffs in the same action, and when separate actions are commenced, the court may consolidate them upon motion of any party in interest or upon its own motion.

(2) Upon such procedure for consolidation, one case shall be selected with which the other cases shall be incorporated, and all the parties to such other cases shall be made parties plaintiff or defendant as the court may designate in said case so selected. All persons having claims for liens, the statements of which have been filed as provided in this article, shall be made parties to the action.

(3) Those claiming liens who fail or refuse to become parties plaintiff, or for any reason have not been made such parties, shall be made parties defendant. Any party claiming a lien, not made a party to such action, at any time within the period provided in section 38-22-109, may be allowed to intervene by motion, upon cause shown, and may be made a party defendant on the order of the court, which shall fix by such order the time for such intervenor to plead or otherwise proceed. The pleadings and other proceedings of such intervenor thus made a party shall be the same as though he had been an original party. Any defendant who claims a lien, in answering, shall set forth by cross complaint his claim and lien. Likewise such defendant may set forth in said answer defensive matter to any claim or lien of any plaintiff or codefendant or otherwise deny such claim or lien. The owner of the property to which such lien has attached, and all other parties claiming of record any right, title, interest, or equity therein, whose title or interests are to be charged with or affected by such lien, shall be made parties to the action.

38-22-112. Allegations of complaint. It is sufficient to allege in the complaint in relation to any party claiming a lien whom it is desired to make a defendant, that such party claims a lien under this article upon the property described; and in case of the intervention of parties, or of the making of new parties, or of the consolidation of actions, so that the issues are in any manner changed or increased, any party to the action shall be allowed to amend his pleadings, or file new pleadings, as the nature of the case may require.

38-22-113. Hearing - judgment - summons - defense. (1) The court, whenever the issues in such case are made up, shall advance such cause to the head of the docket for trial and may proceed to hear and determine said liens and claims or may refer the same to a magistrate to ascertain and report upon said liens and claims and the amounts justly due thereon.

(2) Judgments shall be rendered according to the rights of the parties. The various rights of all the lien claimants and other parties to any such action shall be determined and incorporated in one judgment or decree. Each party who establishes his claim under this article shall have judgment against the party personally liable to him for the full amount of his claim so established, and shall have a lien established and determined in said decree upon the property to which his lien has attached to the extent stated in this section.

(3) Proceedings to foreclose and enforce mechanics' liens under this article are actions in rem, and service by publication may be obtained against any defendant therein in a manner as provided by law, and personal judgment against the principal contractor or other person

personally liable for the debt for which the lien is claimed shall not be requisite to a decree of foreclosure in favor of a subcontractor or materialman.

(4) In such proceedings, it shall be an affirmative defense that the owner or some person acting on the owner's behalf has paid an amount sufficient to satisfy the contractual and legal obligations of the owner, including the initial purchase price or contract amount plus any additions or change orders, to the principal contractor or any subcontractor for the purpose of payment to the subcontractors or suppliers of laborers or materials or services to the job, when:

(a) The property is an existing single-family dwelling unit;

(b) The property is a residence constructed by the owner or under a contract entered into by the owner prior to its occupancy as his primary residence; or

(c) The property is a single-family, owner-occupied dwelling unit, including a residence constructed and sold for occupancy as a primary residence. This paragraph (c) shall not apply to a developer or builder of multiple residences except for the residence that is occupied as the primary residence of the developer or builder.

38-22-114. Disposition of proceeds - execution. (1) The court shall cause said property to be sold in satisfaction of said liens and costs of suit as in case of foreclosure of mortgages; and any party in whose favor a judgment for a lien is rendered, may cause the property to be sold within the time and in the manner provided for sales of real estate on executions issued out of any court of record, and there shall be the same rights of redemption as are provided for in the case of sales of real estate on executions. And if the proceeds of such sale, after the payment of costs, are not sufficient to satisfy the whole amount of such liens included in the decree of sale, then such proceeds shall be apportioned according to the rights of the several parties. In case the proceeds of sale amount to more than the sum of said liens and all costs, then the remainder shall be paid over to the owner of said property; and each party whose claim is not fully satisfied in the manner provided in this section shall have execution for the balance unsatisfied against the party personally liable, as in other cases.

(2) In the first instance without a previous sale of said property to which such liens have attached, an execution may issue in behalf of any such lien claimant for the full amount of his claim against the party personally liable, and he may thereafter enforce such lien for any balance of such judgment remaining unsatisfied. A transcript of the docket of said judgment and decree may be filed with the county clerk and recorder of the county where such property is situated or in any other county, and thereupon said judgment and decree shall become a lien upon the real property in such county of each party so personally liable in favor of any such lien claimant holding any such judgment against any such party so personally liable, as in other cases of recording transcripts of judgment.

38-22-115. Parties to action. Principal contractors and all other persons personally liable for the debt for which the lien is claimed shall be made parties to actions to enforce liens under this article, and service of summons shall be made either personally or by publication in the same manner and with like effect as is provided by law in cases of attachment and other

proceedings in rem.

38-22-116. Costs. The court shall divide the costs between the parties liable therefor, according to the justice of the case.

38-22-117. Assignment of lien - failure to support lien. Any party claiming a lien may assign in writing his claim and lien to any other claimant or other person who shall thereupon have all the rights and remedies of the assignor for the purpose of filing and for the enforcement of any such lien by action under this article, and the assignment shall be a sufficient consideration as to all other parties for the purpose of such action. Such assignment may be made before or after the filing of the statement of lien. Any such claimant, whether as assignee or otherwise, may include all the liens he may possess against the same property in any such statement, and when more than one such claim is included in one such statement, one verification thereto shall be sufficient. Any person may file separate statements of two or more claims. If, on the trial of a cause under the provisions of this article, the proceedings will not support a lien, the plaintiff and all lien claimants entitled thereto may proceed to judgment as in an action on contract, and executions may issue as provided in such cases, and said judgment shall have all the rights of a judgment in a personal action.

38-22-118. Satisfaction of lien - failure to release. The claimant of any such lien, the statement of which has been filed, on the payment of the amount thereof, together with the costs of filing and recording such lien, and the acknowledgment of satisfaction, and accrued costs of suit in case a suit has been brought thereon, at the request of any person interested in the property charged therewith, shall enter or cause to be entered an acknowledgment of satisfaction of the same of record, and if he neglects or refuses to do so within ten days after the written request of any person so interested, he shall forfeit and pay to such person the sum of ten dollars per day for every day of such neglect or refusal, to be recovered in the same manner as other debts. A valid tender of payment, refused by any such claimant, shall be equivalent to a payment for the purpose of this section. Any such statement may be satisfied of record in the same manner as mortgages.

38-22-119. Agreement to waive - effect. (1) No agreement to waive, abandon, or refrain from enforcing any lien provided for by this article shall be binding except as between the parties to such contract. The provisions of this article shall receive a liberal construction in all cases.

(2) An agreement to waive lien rights shall contain a statement, by the person waiving lien rights, providing in substance that all debts owed to any third party by the person waiving the lien rights and relating to the goods or services covered by the waiver of lien rights have been paid or will be timely paid.

38-22-120. Rules of civil procedure apply. The provisions of the Colorado rules of civil procedure, insofar as the same are applicable and not in conflict with the provisions of this article, shall be observed in proceedings to establish and enforce mechanics' liens.

38-22-121. Liens of surveyors and engineers. The provisions of this article shall apply to surveyors, civil and mining engineers doing any work of surveying or plotting of any mines, mining claims, lodes, or mineral deposits, and they shall have like lien and claim as other persons under the provisions of this article.

38-22-122. Lien under two contracts - effect. In case the act of doing such work or of furnishing such laborers or materials is continuous, said lien shall attach as in other cases, even though such work is done or laborers or materials have been furnished under two or more contracts between the same parties.

38-22-123. Payment to avoid invalid. No payment made by any owner to any contractor for the purpose of avoiding any anticipated lien of any subcontractor shall be valid; and if any person files either of said statements for a lien for a larger sum than is due or to become due, in fact, or in probability, as the case may be, with intent to cheat or defraud any other person, and that fact appears in any proceeding under this article, such person shall forfeit all rights to such lien under this article.

38-22-124. Other remedies not barred. No remedy given in this article shall be construed as preventing any person from enforcing any other remedy which he otherwise would have had, except as otherwise provided in this article. In case of two or more owners, contractors, or subcontractors interested in the same contract, the rule of procedure shall be the same as in the case of one such.

38-22-125. Bona fide purchaser. No lien, excepting those claimed by laborers or mechanics as defined in section 38-22-108 (1) (a), filed for record more than two months after completion of the building, improvement, or structure shall encumber the interest of any bona fide purchaser for value of real property, the principal improvement upon which is a single- or double-family dwelling, unless said purchaser at the time of conveyance has actual knowledge that the amounts due and secured by such lien have not been paid, or unless such lien statement has been recorded prior to conveyance, or unless a notice as provided in section 38-22-109 (10) has been filed within one month subsequent to completion or prior to conveyance, whichever is later; except that nothing in this section shall extend the time for recording lien statements as provided in section 38-22-109 (4), (5), and (10). For the purposes of this section, the dwelling

shall be deemed complete upon conveyance and occupancy if not completed before. The lien for items of labor, work, or material which shall thereafter be furnished shall be effective and may be claimed within the time thereafter as provided in section 38-22-109 (4), (5), and (10), and their priority shall not be affected by this section.

38-22-126. Disburser - notice - duty of owner and disburser. (1) For the purposes of this section, the word "disburser" means any lender who has agreed to make any loan to the owner or contractor, the proceeds of which are to be disbursed from time to time as work upon a structure or other improvement progresses, or any part of which is to be withheld until all or any part of such work is completed; or, any person who receives funds from any lender, contractor, or owner to be disbursed from time to time as work upon a structure or other improvement progresses, or any part of which is to be withheld until all or any part of such work is completed; or, any owner who has agreed to pay any sum to any contractor from time to time as work upon a structure or other improvement progresses, or any part of which is to be withheld until all or any part of such work is completed.

(2) It is the duty of the disburser, prior to the first disbursement, to see that there has been recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county where the land to be improved is situated, a notice stating the name and address of the owner, the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the principal contractor, if any, and the disburser, and the legal description of the land and its address, if any. One notice may include as many parcels as desired, providing that all the information is stated as to each parcel. Such notice shall be indexed by the county clerk and recorder under the name of the owner and each principal contractor as grantors and according to address.

(3) It is the duty of any person upon ordering or contracting for any labor, services, machinery, tools, equipment, laborers, or materials to be used as provided in section 38-22-101, upon demand of the person from whom he or she is so ordering or with whom he or she is so contracting, to furnish to such person a statement of the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the owner or reputed owner of the land to be improved, the principal contractor, if any, and the disburser, if any, as defined in subsection (1) of this section, together with a legal description or the address, if any, of the land to be improved.

(4) Any lien claimant who is entitled to a lien under this article may give notice to the disburser stating the property by address or legal description, or by such other description as will identify the real property; the claimant's name, address, and telephone number; the person with whom he has contracted; and a general statement of his contract.

(5) Such notice shall be in writing and shall be served upon the disburser by certified mail or by delivering the same personally to such disburser, or by leaving a copy at his residence or at his place of business with some person in charge.

(6) Upon such notice being received by the disburser, it is the duty of the disburser, before disbursing any funds to the person designated in said notice with whom said claimant has contracted, to ascertain the amount due to the claimant on any disbursement date, and to pay such amount directly to the claimant out of any undisbursed funds available for and due to said person

designated in said notice on such date; except that any amounts actually paid by the disburser to others for labor, services, machinery, tools, equipment, and laborers or materials performed, supplied, or furnished for such structure or improvement that are chargeable to said person designated in said notice shall not be deemed available for said person designated in said notice; and further except that if the amount claimed by said claimant is disputed by said person designated in said notice, the disburser may impound such amount until the amount due is settled by agreement or final judicial determination.

(7) If the disburser fails to comply with subsection (6) of this section and the said claimant suffers loss by reason of said failure the disburser shall be liable to said claimant for the amount which the disburser should have paid claimant to the extent of claimant's loss.

38-22-127. Moneys for lien claims made trust funds - disbursements - penalty. (1) All funds disbursed to any contractor or subcontractor under any building, construction, or remodeling contract or on any construction project shall be held in trust for the payment of the subcontractors, laborer or material suppliers, or laborers who have furnished laborers, materials, services, or labor, who have a lien, or may have a lien, against the property, or who claim, or may claim, against a principal and surety under the provisions of this article and for which such disbursement was made.

(2) This section shall not be construed so as to require any such contractor or subcontractor to hold in trust any funds which have been disbursed to him or her for any subcontractor, laborer or material supplier, or laborer who claims a lien against the property or claims against a principal and surety who has furnished a bond under the provisions of this article if such contractor or subcontractor has a good faith belief that such lien or claim is not valid or if such contractor or subcontractor, in good faith, claims a setoff, to the extent of such setoff.

(3) If the contractor or subcontractor has furnished a performance or payment bond or if the owner of the property has executed a written release to the contractor or subcontractor, he need not furnish any such bond or hold such payments or disbursements as trust funds, and the provisions of this section shall not apply.

(4) Every contractor or subcontractor shall maintain separate records of account for each project or contract, but nothing contained in this section shall be construed as requiring a contractor or subcontractor to deposit trust funds from a single project in a separate bank account solely for that project so long as trust funds are not expended in a manner prohibited by this section.

(5) Any person who violates the provisions of subsections (1) and (2) of this section commits theft, as defined in section 18-4-401, C.R.S.

38-22-128. Excessive amounts claimed. Any person who files a lien under this article for an amount greater than is due without a reasonable possibility that said amount claimed is due and with the knowledge that said amount claimed is greater than that amount then due, and that fact is shown in any proceeding under this article, shall forfeit all rights to such lien plus such person shall be liable to the person against whom the lien was filed in an amount equal to the

costs and all attorney's fees.

38-22-129. Principal contractor may provide bond prior to commencement of work. (1) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, the provisions of section 38-22-101 (1) shall not apply if, at the commencement of any work upon any construction project for the improvement of real property as described in section 38-22-101 (1), a performance bond and a labor and materials payment bond, each in an amount equal to one hundred fifty percent of the contract price, are executed by the principal contractor and one or more corporate sureties authorized and qualified to do business in this state, for the protection of all contractors, subcontractors, materialmen, and laborers supplying labor, laborers, or material in the prosecution of the work on such construction project for the use of each contractor, subcontractor, materialman, or laborer.

(2) All subcontractors, materialmen, mechanics, and others who would otherwise be entitled to a lien under the provisions of section 38-22-101 (1) shall have a right of action directly against the principal contractor and his surety for the full amount due. Such action shall be brought within six months after completion of the last work on such project.

(3) In order to be effective, a notice of such bond shall be filed with the county clerk and recorder of the county wherein such project is situate prior to the commencement of any work on the project and shall be indexed according to both the street address and the legal description of the property to be improved. The principal contractor shall post a notice on the property that notice of such bond has been filed with the county clerk and recorder and shall make available copies of the bond to every contractor, subcontractor, materialman, mechanic, or laborer upon request.

(4) If any claimant files for record a lien statement or other notice, pursuant to section 38-22-109, such lien shall be deemed released upon the filing for record of a notice executed by both the principal and all sureties acknowledging the existence of the bond furnished for such project and that said lien claimant is entitled to claim the benefits of said bond. Such acknowledgment shall be executed by the principal and sureties upon demand of the owners or any person filing a lien statement. Said notice may be delivered personally to the surety or its agent and the principal or his agent or may be mailed by certified or registered mail. If the principal and all sureties on any such bonds fail or refuse to execute and record such acknowledgment within thirty days after written demand is made upon them, all lien claimants shall be entitled to enforce their lien claims in the same manner as if no bond had been filed as provided in subsection (1) of this section.

(5) In the event that any corporate surety on any bond filed pursuant to the provisions of subsection (1) of this section becomes subject to an order for relief under the federal bankruptcy code of 1978, title 11 of the United States Code, is the subject of any state or federal corporate reorganization proceedings, makes any assignment for the benefit of creditors, or otherwise is unable to meet its financial obligations as they become due, the provisions of this section shall not apply, and any lien claimant shall be entitled to enforce such lien claim in the same manner as if no bond had been filed as provided in subsection (1) of this section.

38-22-130. Payment of claims by surety. (1) Subcontractors, materialmen, mechanics, and others who have claims aggregating two thousand dollars or less each on construction projects for the improvement of real property as described in section 38-22-101 (1) for which a bond was executed pursuant to section 38-22-129 shall serve upon the principal contractor and his surety an affidavit, supported by all reasonably available documentary evidence, that a claimant has furnished labor or materials used or performed in the prosecution of the work on such project, that he has been unpaid therefor, and the amount of such claim. If after forty-five days such affidavit remains uncontroverted, such surety shall pay to such claimant forthwith the full value of his claim.

(2) Service of such affidavit may be accomplished by certified or registered mail, by personal delivery to such person, or by leaving a copy at his residence or at his place of business with some person in charge.

38-22-131. Substitution of bond allowed. (1) Whenever a mechanic's lien has been filed in accordance with this article, the owner, whether legal or beneficial, of any interest in the property subject to the lien may, at any time, file with the clerk of the district court of the county wherein the property is situated a corporate surety bond or any other undertaking which has been approved by a judge of said district court.

(2) Such bond or undertaking plus costs allowed to date shall be in an amount equal to one and one-half times the amount of the lien plus costs allowed to date and shall be approved by a judge of the district court with which such bond or undertaking is filed.

(3) The bond or undertaking shall be conditioned that, if the lien claimant shall be finally adjudged to be entitled to recover upon the claim upon which his lien is based, the principal or his sureties shall pay to such claimant the amount of his judgment, together with any interest, costs, and other sums which such claimant would be entitled to recover upon the foreclosure of the lien.

38-22-132. Lien to be discharged. Notwithstanding any other provision of this article or section 38-35-110, upon court approval of a bond or undertaking as provided in section 38-22-131, and upon the issuance and recording of a certificate of release as specified in this section, the lien against the property, and any notice of lis pendens or notice of the commencement of any action relating to such lien, shall be immediately discharged and released in full; the real property described in such bond or undertaking shall be forever released from the lien, from any notice of lis pendens or notice of the commencement of any action relating to such lien, and from any action brought to foreclose such lien; the bond or undertaking shall be substituted; and no notice of lis pendens or notice of the commencement of any action relating to such lien or any action for the enforcement or foreclosure thereof shall thereafter be recorded against the property. The clerk of the district court with which such bond or undertaking has been filed shall issue a certificate of release which shall be recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of the county wherein the original mechanic's lien was filed, and the certificate of release shall show that the property has

been forever released from the lien, from any notice of lis pendens or notice of the commencement of any action relating to such lien, and from any action brought to foreclose such lien.

38-22-133. Action to be brought on bond or undertaking. When a bond or undertaking is filed as provided in section 38-22-131, the person filing the original mechanic's lien may bring an action upon the said bond or undertaking. Such action shall be commenced within the time allowed for the commencement of an action upon foreclosure of the lien, and the statute of limitations applicable to a lien foreclosure shall apply to the action upon the bond or undertaking as it would had no bond or undertaking been filed.

ARTICLE 22.5

Commercial Real Estate Brokers Commission Security Act

38-22.5-101. Short title. This article shall be known and may be cited as the "Commercial Real Estate Brokers Commission Security Act".

38-22.5-102. Definitions. As used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Agreement" means a written listing agreement, written compensation agreement, or other written agreement between a real estate broker and an owner that grants the real estate broker a right to compensation for professional services in connection with leasing or attempting to lease commercial real estate.

(2) "Commercial real estate" means any real property other than real property containing one to four residential units. "Commercial real estate" does not include single-family or multi-family residential units including condominiums, townhouses, or homes in a subdivision when such real estate is sold, leased, or otherwise conveyed on a unit-by-unit basis even though the units may be part of a larger building or parcel of real property containing more than four residential units.

(3) "Owner" means the owner of record of real estate and includes an agent of such owner.

(4) "Real estate broker" has the meaning set forth in section 12-61-101, C.R.S.

(5) "Renewal commission" means an additional commission that may become payable to a real estate broker if a lease is later renewed or modified to expand the leased premises or extend the lease term.

38-22.5-103. Brokers' lien for compensation for services - requirements. (1) A real estate broker shall have a lien on commercial real estate, in the amount of the compensation as set forth in the agreement, if:

(a) Such real estate is listed with the real estate broker under terms of an agreement or is the subject of an agreement; and

(b) The real estate broker has provided licensed services that resulted in the procuring of a person or entity who has leased any interest in the commercial real estate in accordance with the agreement.

(2) The general assembly intends that nothing in this section is subject to a prospective waiver by either party without consideration acceptable to the parties to the waiver.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, commercial real estate is not subject to a real estate brokers' lien to enforce the payment of a renewal commission if the property is conveyed to a bona fide purchaser before the recording of a notice of lien pursuant to section 38-22.5-104.

38-22.5-104. Notice of intent - lien notice - service - contents - filing. (1) The real estate broker shall serve a notice of intent to record a notice of lien upon the owner at least thirty days before recording the notice of lien with the county clerk and recorder of the county in which the commercial real estate is located. Such notice of intent shall be served by personal service or by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, addressed to the last-known address of the owner or the owner's agent, at least thirty days before recording of the notice of lien with the county clerk and recorder. If the notice of intent is served upon the owner's agent, a copy of the notice shall also be served upon the owner of record by personal service or by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, addressed to the owner's last-known address, at least thirty days before recording of the notice of lien with the county clerk and recorder.

(2) The notice of lien shall state the name of the real estate broker, the name of the owner, a legal description of the property upon which the lien is being claimed, the amount for which the lien is claimed, and the real estate license number of the real estate broker. The real estate broker shall sign the notice of lien and attest that the information contained in the notice is true and accurate as to his or her knowledge and belief.

38-22.5-105. Mediation period. The real estate broker shall make a good faith effort to attempt to resolve the nonpayment of the commission through mediation. The mediator's recommended resolution is not binding unless the parties so agree in writing. The parties shall jointly appoint an acceptable mediator and shall share equally in the cost of the mediation. Mediation shall commence when a written notice requesting mediation is delivered by one party to the other at the party's last-known address, and, unless otherwise agreed, the mediation shall terminate if the entire dispute is not resolved within thirty days thereafter. This section does not impair the ability of a real estate broker to record a notice of lien if a resolution is not agreed

upon by both parties.

38-22.5-106. When lien attaches - effect of payment by installments - affirmative defense. (1) The lien created by section 38-22.5-103 attaches to an interest in commercial real estate when all of the following conditions are met:

(a) The real estate broker either:

(I) Procures a person or entity who leases the property in accordance with the agreement;

or

(II) Has otherwise earned a fee or commission in accordance with the agreement;

(b) The real estate broker serves a notice of intent to record a notice of lien upon the owner or owner's agent as provided in section 38-22.5-104;

(c) The real estate broker makes a good faith attempt to obtain settlement through mediation as provided in section 38-22.5-105; and

(d) At least thirty days after serving the owner with notice of intent to record a notice of lien, but not more than ninety days after the tenant takes possession of the leased property or ninety days after the compensation is due under the agreement, whichever is later, the real estate broker records a notice of the lien in the office of the clerk and recorder of the county in which the commercial real estate is located.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of this section:

(a) If payment is due in installments and a portion of the payment is due after the leasing of any interest in commercial real estate, a claim for a lien for only that portion may be recorded within ninety days after the tenant takes possession of the leased property or ninety days after the compensation is due under the agreement, whichever is later; and

(b) The lien shall be effective as a lien against the commercial real estate only to the extent moneys are still owed to the real estate broker by the owner. Any claims for a lien for future installment payments shall only be recorded within ninety days after those installment payments become due in accordance with the agreement.

(3) The lien attaches for purposes of this section when the claim for lien is recorded, and shall not relate back to the date of the agreement.

(4) Notwithstanding any provision of this article to the contrary, it shall be an affirmative defense in an action to foreclose a lien pursuant to this article that the owner has paid any compensation owed to the listing broker in an amount sufficient to satisfy the contractual and legal obligations of the owner, including compensation to the tenant's broker.

38-22.5-107. Conditions on validity of lien - subsequent service of notice to owner - action commenced within six months. (1) No lien claimed by virtue of this article shall hold the property longer than ten days after the recording of the notice of lien under section 38-22.5-104 unless the real estate broker provides a copy of the notice of lien to the owner or owner's agent by personal service or by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, addressed to the last-known address of such person, within ten days after recording the notice of lien.

(2) No lien claimed by virtue of this article shall hold the property longer than six months after the recording of the notice of lien under section 38-22.5-104 unless an action to foreclose the lien has been commenced within that time and unless also a notice stating that such action has been commenced is filed for record within that time in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county in which the property is situated. Where two or more liens under this article are claimed of record against the same property, the commencement of any action and the filing of the notice of the commencement of such action within that time by any one or more of such lien claimants in which action all the lien claimants as appear of record are made parties, either plaintiff or defendant, shall be sufficient.

38-22.5-108. Priority of liens. The priority of a lien created under this article in relation to other interests in the subject property shall be determined in accordance with section 38-35-109.

38-22.5-109. Satisfaction or release of brokers' lien - written demand by owner - obligation to record. If a real estate brokers' lien has been recorded pursuant to section 38-22.5-106 and the indebtedness has been paid in full or the lien is not valid and enforceable in accordance with this article and other applicable law, the real estate broker shall acknowledge satisfaction or release of such lien in writing within ten days after receiving written demand from the owner and shall record a written release or satisfaction of the lien in the office of the clerk and recorder of the county in which the property is located.

38-22.5-110. Spurious liens. Section 38-35-204 applies to liens asserted pursuant to this article.

38-22.5-111. Substitution of bond allowed - lien to be discharged. (1) Whenever a brokers' lien has been recorded in accordance with this article, the owner of any interest in the property subject to the lien may, at any time, file with the clerk of the district court of the county wherein the property is situated a corporate surety bond or similar financial assurance. Such bond or assurance shall be in an amount equal to one and one-half times the amount of the lien plus costs allowed to date and is subject to approval by a judge of the district court with which such bond or assurance is filed.

(2) The bond or assurance shall be conditioned that, if the lien claimant is finally adjudged to be entitled to recover on the claim upon which the lien is based, the principal or surety shall pay to such claimant the amount of the judgment, including any interest, costs, or other sums to which the claimant would be entitled upon foreclosure of the lien.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this article or section 38-35-110, upon the filing of a bond or undertaking as provided in this section, the lien against the property, and any notice of lis pendens relating to such lien or notice of the commencement of any action relating

to such lien, shall be immediately discharged and released in full; the real property described in such bond or undertaking shall be forever released from the lien, from any notice of lis pendens or notice of the commencement of any action relating to such lien, and from any action brought to foreclose the lien; the bond or undertaking shall be substituted; and no notice of lis pendens or notice of the commencement of any action relating to such lien or any action for the enforcement or foreclosure thereof shall thereafter be recorded against the property. The clerk of the district court with which the bond or undertaking has been filed shall issue a certificate of release, which shall be recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of the county in which the original real estate brokers' lien was filed, and the certificate of release shall show that the property has been forever released from the lien, from any notice of lis pendens relating to such lien, from any notice of the commencement of any action relating to such lien, and from any action brought to foreclose such lien.

ARTICLE 23

Lien on Ditches

38-23-101. Liability of co-owners. All co-owners of unincorporated irrigating ditches shall pay for the necessary cleaning and repairing of such ditches in the proportion that their respective interests bear to the total expenses incurred in said cleaning and repairing. Any such co-owner may perform labor in cleaning and repairing such ditch equivalent in value to his share of such expenses. No co-owner shall be held liable for cleaning or repairing any ditch below the point from which he takes his portion of the water.

38-23-102. Request to clean ditch. Upon the failure of any one or more of several coowners, upon written request of the owners of one-third of the carrying capacity or board of directors, to assist in cleaning and repairing such ditch, the other coowners shall proceed to clean and repair the same and shall keep an accurate account of the cost and expenses incurred and upon the completion of such work shall deliver to each of such delinquent coowners or his agent, lessee, or legal representative an itemized statement of such costs and expenses.

38-23-103. Lien of co-owner against delinquent. The co-owners of any such ditch who clean and repair the same, as specified in section 38-23-102, shall have a lien upon the interest in such ditch owned by such delinquent co-owner for his proportion of such cost and expenses.

38-23-104. Claimant to file verified statement. Any person wishing to avail himself of

the provisions of this article shall file for record in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county wherein the ditch to be affected by the lien is situated, within thirty days after the completion of such work, a statement addressed to the owner of the interest upon which such lien is claimed, specifying the name of the ditch and the extent of the interest in the same upon which such lien is claimed; the date upon which the work was commenced and the date it was completed; the total amount expended on such ditch and the amount due from such delinquent coowners. Said statement shall be signed and verified upon oath by a claimant.

38-23-105. Lien may be assigned - effect. Any party claiming a lien under the provisions of this article may assign in writing his claim and lien to any person, who shall thereafter have all the rights and remedies of the assignor.

38-23-106. Lien duration - action prolongs. No lien claimant by virtue of this article shall hold the property longer than six months after filing the statement described in section 38-23-104 unless an action is commenced within that time to enforce the same.

38-23-107. Judgment - execution. Actions to enforce liens claimed by virtue of this article shall be commenced and prosecuted in accordance with the procedure in other civil actions in the state of Colorado. Each party who establishes his claim under this article shall have a judgment against the party personally liable to him for the full amount of his claim so established and shall have a lien decreed and determined upon the ditch interest to which his lien has attached to the extent of his said claims; but no judgment shall exceed the interest of the party in such ditch, nor shall execution issue against other than his interest in said ditch.

38-23-108. Sale - right of redemption. The court shall cause such ditch interest to be sold in satisfaction of said lien and costs, as in the case of foreclosure of mortgages and in the manner and form provided for sales on executions issued out of courts of record, and the owner and creditors shall have a right to redeem, as is provided for in cases of sales of real estate on execution.

38-23-109. Costs. The plaintiff if successful shall also recover all other costs and expenses incurred in claiming and enforcing his lien.

38-23-110. Releasing lien - penalty for delay. The claimant of any such lien, the statement of which has been recorded, on the payment of the amount claimed together with costs of making and recording such statement and costs of satisfaction, at the request of any person interested in the ditch interest charged therewith, shall enter of record satisfaction of the same,

and if he neglects or refuses to do so within ten days after such request, he shall forfeit and pay to the person making such request the sum of ten dollars for every day of such neglect or refusal, to be recovered in the same manner as other debts. Any such statement may be canceled on the margin of the record by an acknowledgment of satisfaction over the signature of the claimant or an agent authorized in writing.

ARTICLE 24

Lien on Wells and Equipment

38-24-101. Property subject to lien. Every person, firm, or corporation, whether as contractor, subcontractor, materialman, or laborer, who performs labor upon or furnishes machinery, material, fuel, explosives, power, or supplies for sinking, repairing, altering, or operating any gas well, oil well, or other well or for constructing, repairing, or operating any oil derrick, oil tank, oil pipeline or water pipeline, pump or pumping station, transportation or communication line, or gasoline plant and refinery by virtue of a contract, express or implied, with the owner or lessee of any interest in real estate or with the trustee, agent, or receiver of any such owner, part owner, or lessee shall have a lien to secure the payment thereof upon the properties mentioned belonging to the party contracting with the lien claimants, and upon the machinery, materials, and supplies so furnished, and upon any well upon and in which such machinery, materials, and supplies have been placed and used, and upon all other wells, buildings, and appurtenances, and the interest, leasehold, or otherwise, of such owner, part owner, or lessee in the lot or land upon which said improvements are located, or to which they may be removed, to the extent of the right, title, and interest of the owner, part owner, or lessee, at the time the work was commenced or machinery, materials, and supplies were begun to be furnished by the lien claimant or by the contractor under the original contract; and such lien shall extend to any subsequently acquired interest of any such owner, part owner, or lessee.

38-24-102. Other property subject to lien. Every person, firm, or corporation who performs labor or furnishes machinery, material, fuel, explosives, or supplies to a contractor or subcontractor shall have a lien upon the properties and premises mentioned in section 38-24-101 to the same extent and in the same manner as the original contractor for the amount due for such machinery, material, fuel, explosives, or supplies furnished or labor performed. All liens created by virtue of this article in any particular case shall be of equal rank and validity, except liens for labor which shall be preferred.

38-24-103. Security interest invalid - when. No chattel mortgage or security interest

shall be valid as against any person, firm, or corporation entitled to a lien under the provisions of this article; but no mortgage, lien, or other encumbrance existing and recorded as provided by law at the time of the inception of the lien provided for in this article shall be affected thereby.

38-24-104. Lien statement - when filed. (1) Every person wishing to avail himself of the benefits of this article must file with the county clerk and recorder of the county in which the property or premises mentioned in this article are situated, and within six months after the machinery, materials, fuel, explosives, or supplies have been furnished or the labor performed, a statement containing:

- (a) A just and true account of the amount due him after allowing all credits;
- (b) A description of the property to be charged with such lien sufficient for its proper identification; and

- (c) A verification by affidavit.

(2) No error in the account shall effect the validity of the lien by the inclusion of items erroneously taken in, if such items can be identified. An open running account shall constitute a single contract, and in such case the lien shall relate back to the first item of material furnished or labor performed, as the case may be, and the six-month filing period shall begin to run for the whole account from the date of the last item.

38-24-105. Action commenced within six months. Every person, firm, or corporation filing a statement as provided in section 38-24-104 and claiming a lien under this article shall commence suit thereon in the district court of the county in which the statement is filed not later than six months after the date of such filing, and the lien shall remain in force until the final determination of such suit. Costs shall be divided according to the justice of the case.

38-24-106. Perfecting of lien on removed property - when. Whenever any person removes any property subject to a lien under this article out of the county in which the statement has been filed, the lien claimant may file, within thirty days after receiving notice of such removal, with the county clerk and recorder of the county to which such property has been removed, an inventory of said property so removed, showing the amount due and unpaid thereon, which inventory shall be filed in the lien records of such county. Such filing shall operate as a notice of the existence of the lien, and it shall thereupon attach to and extend to the leasehold and other premises, properties, and appurtenances with which said property so removed has been put in use or to which it has attached if it is of the kind and character enumerated in section 38-24-101. If said leasehold, premises, properties, and appurtenances belong to some party other than the party originally contracting with the lien claimant, the lien shall be limited to the property and chattels so removed. The benefits of this section as regards removal shall apply even though such removal is to another locality in the same county.

38-24-107. Lienholder's consent in removal or sale. When the lien provided in this article attaches to the property covered thereby in the manner indicated in this article, no one shall sell or remove the property subject to said lien, or cause the same to be removed from such lands or premises, or otherwise sell or dispose of the same without the written consent of the lien claimant under this article. In the event of any violation of the provisions of this section, the lien claimant shall be entitled to the possession of the property to which said lien has attached, wherever the same may be found, and shall hold the same pending the disposition of the action provided for in this article.

38-24-108. Penalty for removing property. Any person who removes or causes to be removed any property covered by the lien provided for in this article from the place where such property was located when such lien was filed, without the written consent of the lien claimant, is guilty of theft of such property and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished accordingly.

38-24-109. Assignment of lien. Any person, firm, or corporation entitled to a lien under this article may assign his claim before or after filing the lien statement provided for in section 38-24-104, and in such event the assignee shall be clothed with all the rights inherent by virtue of this article in the assignor.

38-24-110. Provisions of article cumulative. The provisions of this article are cumulative and in addition to all lien rights and remedies already provided by the laws of this state.

38-24-111. Liability against owner of land. Nothing in this article shall fix a liability against the owner of the land, except when such owner is a party to the contract with the lien claimant.

ARTICLE 24.5

Harvesters' Liens

38-24.5-101. Definitions. As used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Harvester" means any person who gathers in grain or other crops by manual or mechanical threshing, swathing, or picking but shall not include an owner.

(2) "Harvesting" means the manual or mechanical threshing, swathing, cutting, or picking of grain or other crops, including any services rendered and labor performed in connection therewith.

(3) "Owner" means any person, including any guardian or minor, married person, company, firm, association, or corporation, for whose use or benefit the grain or other crops are harvested.

38-24.5-102. Who may have lien - amount. (1) Every harvester shall have a lien upon the grain and other crops harvested for and on account of harvesting. A lien on grain or other crops shall be charged for at the prevailing price for a particular locality in which such grain or other crop is harvested after notice has been given and a lien has been filed within the time provided under section 38-24.5-103.

(2) If the prevailing price for harvesting is disputed by the harvester or the owner, the matter may be submitted to arbitration under the provisions of rule 109 of the Colorado rules of civil procedure.

38-24.5-103. How lien obtained - lien statement. (1) Every person intending to avail himself or herself of the benefits of this article shall serve on the owner by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, or by personal service, within ten days after completing the harvesting, a notice that, within twenty days, a lien, as specified in section 38-24.5-102, shall be claimed, and, within said twenty days, such person shall file in the same locations for farm products and crops as provided in section 4-9-501, C.R.S., a statement containing a just and true account of the amount due him or her for such harvesting, after allowing all just credits and offsets, and containing a correct description of the grain or other crops to be charged with such lien, the price agreed upon for such harvesting, the name of the person, firm, or corporation for whom such harvesting was performed, a legal description of the lands upon which said grain or other crops were raised, a description of the legal subdivision of land upon which said grain or other crops are stored and, if said grain or other crops are stored in a storage facility, the locality of the storage facility, which statement of facts shall be verified by affidavit of the person claiming such lien or his or her duly authorized agent or attorney having knowledge of the facts, and a copy of the notice of intent to file a lien and an affidavit of service or mailing thereof. Any immaterial error or mistake in the account or description of the grain or other crops or of the property upon which it was raised shall not invalidate such lien.

(2) If the grain or other crops so harvested will be hauled directly to the storage facility or to a purchaser, the person claiming the lien pursuant to subsection (1) of this section shall also serve written notice upon the owner of such storage facility or other private purchaser of his intent to claim and file a lien upon said grain or other crops for harvesting pursuant to section 38-24.5-102 within the time frames set forth in this section.

38-24.5-104. Filing with county clerk and recorder. The county clerk and recorder

shall endorse upon a lien the day of its filing and make an abstract thereof in a book kept and indexed by him for that purpose containing the date of the filing, the name of the person claiming the lien, the amount thereof, the name of any other person against whose property the lien is filed, and a description of the property to be charged with the same.

38-24.5-105. Priority. (1) The lien for harvesting specified in section 38-24.5-102 shall not be prior to nor have precedence over any mortgage, encumbrance, security interest, or other valid lien upon the grain or other crops if such other mortgage, encumbrance, security interest, or valid lien attached or was filed prior to the filing of a lien under this article.

(2) A person seeking to perfect a lien under this article shall comply with article 9.5 of title 4, C.R.S., and section 1324 of the federal "Food Security Act of 1985", in order to perfect a lien under this article.

38-24.5-106. Parties. Any person interested in the matter in controversy or the property to be charged with the lien or having a lien thereon may be made a party to an action for the foreclosure thereof.

38-24.5-107. Limitations of actions. Any action for the foreclosure and enforcement of a lien authorized in section 38-24.5-102 shall be commenced, and a notice of commencement of action filed in the same locations as the lien statements, within three months from the filing of the lien and shall be filed in the district court for the county in which the lien authorized in section 38-24.5-103 is filed. The failure to file such an action and notice on a timely basis shall render the lien null and void.

38-24.5-108. Acknowledgment of satisfaction of lien - penalty. Whenever the indebtedness which is a lien upon any such grain or other crops is paid and satisfied, it is the duty of the lienor to acknowledge satisfaction thereof and to discharge the lien of record; and, if any lienor fails to acknowledge satisfaction and discharge said lien within thirty days after being requested to do so by a person having a property interest in such grain or other crops, he is liable to any person injured thereby in the amount of such injury and the costs of the action.

ARTICLE 25

Uniform Federal Lien Registration Act

38-25-101. Short title. This article shall be known and may be cited as the "Uniform Federal Lien Registration Act".

38-25-101.5. Scope. This article applies only to federal tax liens and to other federal liens notices of which under any act of congress or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto are required or permitted to be filed in the same manner as notices of federal tax liens.

38-25-102. Federal liens - places of filing. (1) (a) Notices of liens, certificates, and other notices affecting federal tax liens or other federal liens must be filed in accordance with this article.

(b) Notices of liens upon real property for obligations payable to the United States and certificates and notices affecting the liens shall be recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county in which the real property subject to the liens is situated.

(2) Notices of federal liens upon personal property, whether tangible or intangible, for obligations payable to the United States and certificates and notices affecting the liens shall be filed as follows:

(a) If the person against whose interest the lien applies is a corporation, partnership, or limited liability company whose chief executive office is in this state, as these entities are defined in the internal revenue laws of the United States, in the office of the secretary of state;

(b) If the person against whose interest the lien applies is a trust that is not covered by paragraph (a) of this subsection (2), in the office of the secretary of state;

(c) If the person against whose interest the lien applies is the estate of a decedent, in the office of the secretary of state;

(d) In all other cases, where the person against whose interest the lien applies has his, her, or its principal residence in this state at the time of recording of the notice of lien, the notice of lien shall be recorded in the office of the secretary of state.

(2.5) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2001, p. 1431, § 11, effective July 1, 2001.)

38-25-103. Execution of notices and certificates. Certification of notices of liens, certificates, or other notices affecting federal liens by the secretary of the treasury of the United States or his delegate, or by any official or entity of the United States responsible for the filing or certifying of notice of any other lien, entitles them to be filed, and no other attestation, certification, or acknowledgment is necessary.

38-25-104. Duties of filing officer. (1) If a notice of federal lien, a refiling of a notice of federal lien, or a notice of revocation of any certificate described in subsection (2) of this section is presented to a filing officer who is:

(a) The secretary of state, then the secretary of state shall cause the notice to be marked, held, and indexed in accordance with the provisions of section 4-9-519, C.R.S., as if the notice

were a financing statement within the meaning of such section; or

(b) The county clerk and recorder, then the county clerk and recorder shall endorse thereon the county clerk and recorder's identification and the date and time of receipt and forthwith record and index in the real estate records in accordance with the provisions of sections 30-10-408 and 30-10-409, C.R.S., showing the name and address of the person named in the notice, the date and time of receipt, the title and address of the official or entity certifying the lien, and the total amount appearing on the notice of lien.

(2) If a certificate of release, nonattachment, discharge, or subordination of any lien is presented to the secretary of state for filing, the secretary of state shall:

(a) Cause a certificate of release or nonattachment to be marked, held, and indexed as if the certificate were a termination statement within the meaning of the "Uniform Commercial Code", but the notice of lien to which the certificate relates may not be removed from the files; and

(b) Cause a certificate of discharge or subordination to be marked, held, and indexed as if the certificate were a release of collateral within the meaning of the "Uniform Commercial Code".

(3) If a refiled notice of federal lien referred to in subsection (1) of this section or any of the certificates or notices referred to in subsection (2) of this section is presented for recording to any county clerk and recorder, such clerk and recorder shall enter the refiled notice or the certificate with the date of recording in the index in accordance with the provisions of sections 30-10-408 and 30-10-409, C.R.S.

(4) Upon request of any person, the filing officer shall issue a certificate showing whether there is on file, or recorded on the date and hour stated therein, any notice of lien or certificate or notice affecting any lien filed under this article, naming a particular person and, if a notice or certificate is on file, giving the date and hour of filing of each notice or certificate. The fee for the issuance of a certificate by the secretary of state shall be determined and collected pursuant to section 24-21-104 (3), C.R.S., and the fee for the issuance of a certificate by a county clerk and recorder shall be five dollars. Upon request, the filing officer shall furnish a copy of any notice of federal lien or notice or certificate affecting a federal lien. The fee for furnishing and for certifying such copy and affixing the seal thereto shall be determined and collected pursuant to section 24-21-104 (3), C.R.S., if furnished by the secretary of state, and the said fee shall be five dollars, if furnished by a county clerk and recorder.

38-25-105. Fees. (1) (a) A fee shall be charged for filing or recording and indexing each notice of lien or certificate or notice affecting the lien:

(I) For a lien on real estate;

(II) For a lien on tangible and intangible personal property;

(III) For a certificate of discharge or subordination;

(IV) For all other notices, including a certificate of release or nonattachment.

(b) The fee charged by a county clerk and recorder for filing and indexing each notice of lien or certificate or notice affecting the lien shall be five dollars.

(c) When the filing officer is the secretary of state, the fees required by this subsection

(1) shall be determined and collected pursuant to section 24-21-104 (3), C.R.S.

(2) The filing officer shall bill the district directors of internal revenue or other appropriate federal officials on a monthly basis for fees for documents filed by them.

38-25-106. Lien not valid until notice filed. Prior to the time of the filing of a notice of lien in the office of the secretary of state or the county clerk and recorder, as the case may be, the lien shall not be valid as against any mortgagee, purchaser, or judgment creditor.

38-25-107. Uniformity of interpretation. This article shall be applied and construed to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law with respect to the subject of this article among states enacting it.

ARTICLE 25.5

State and Local Tax Liens

38-25.5-101. Definitions. As used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Authorized person" means:

(a) A person who has obtained a written authorization signed and notarized by a taxpayer to receive a certificate of taxes due for the taxpayer, to receive copies of tax returns and filings by the taxpayer with a public entity, to receive a summary statement of tax payments made to any public entity by the taxpayer, or all of the above, to the degree set forth in the authorization. The authorization may be a signed original or a copy thereof and may be a separate document or part of a more general document; or

(b) A lending institution that has obtained written authorization from a borrower to receive notification from the department of revenue when the borrower is delinquent in the payment of sales and use taxes, special fuel taxes, withholding taxes, gas taxes, or aviation fuel taxes. The authorization may be a signed and dated original or a copy thereof and may be a separate document or part of a more general document.

(2) "Lender" means a person who has made a loan of value to a taxpayer in good faith and not for the purposes of evading this article.

(3) "Public entity" means the state and every county, city and county, city, town, school district, special improvement district, special district, and every other kind of district, agency, instrumentality, political subdivision, or taxing authority of the state organized pursuant to state law, whether or not it is subject to home rule.

(4) "Statement of intent" means a declaration by a lender or transferor that he intends to

foreclose or transfer assets. A statement of intent need not specify a date certain for such foreclosure or transfer.

(5) "Tax" means a tax and assessment collected by a public entity which is secured by a first and prior lien, including any interest, additional amount, additions to tax, penalties, and costs that are due.

(6) "Tax liability" means the liability of a taxpayer for a tax.

(7) "Tax lien" means a lien imposed by state or local law to secure the payment of a tax liability.

(8) "Transferee" means a person to whom assets are transferred, as provided in section 38-25.5-102 (3).

(9) "Transferor" means a person who transfers assets, as provided in section 38-25.5-102 (3).

(10) "Treasurer" means the treasurer, director of the department of revenue, sales and use tax administrator, or the chief tax collection officer of a public entity.

38-25.5-102. Certificate of taxes due. (1) (a) As soon as practical but in no event later than thirty days after receipt of a written request from a taxpayer or authorized person, the treasurer of a public entity shall certify in writing as of the date of the certificate the full amount of the taxes identified in the request known to be due from the taxpayer. If there is a delinquency in the payment of taxes of an unknown amount, the public entity shall, if practical, provide a good faith estimate of the amount of the taxes due and indicate on the certificate that the figure provided is an estimate. A fee of ten dollars shall be collected for each specifically identified tax included in a certificate issued by a public entity in response to a request.

(b) Notwithstanding the amount of the fee specified in paragraph (a) of this subsection (1), if the public entity collecting the fee is a state agency, the executive director of the state agency, by rule or as otherwise provided by law, may reduce the amount of the fee if necessary pursuant to section 24-75-402 (3), C.R.S., to reduce the uncommitted reserves of the fund to which all or any portion of the fee is credited. After the uncommitted reserves of the fund are sufficiently reduced, the executive director of the state agency, by rule or as otherwise provided by law, may increase the amount of the fee as provided in section 24-75-402 (4), C.R.S.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section and notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary:

(a) When signed by the treasurer of a public entity, a certificate of taxes due shall be conclusive evidence for all purposes and against all persons, including the public entity, that, at the time of certification, the property of the taxpayer was free and clear of all such identified taxes due and any tax liens arising therefrom or was subject to each such identified tax due and any tax lien arising therefrom in a stated or estimated amount; and

(b) If more than one certificate of taxes due is issued by the treasurer of the same public entity with respect to the same taxpayer and the later certificate sets forth an amount of taxes due for a particular tax which is:

(I) In excess of the amount set forth in the earlier certificate, the earlier certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the amount of taxes due and any tax liens arising therefrom as of the

date of that earlier certificate. The later certificate shall be evidence of the amount of taxes due and any tax liens arising therefrom as of the date of the later certificate, but any tax lien arising therefrom shall only be effective for the amount of taxes which became due after the date of the earlier certificate.

(II) Less than the amount set forth in the earlier certificate, the later certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the amount of taxes due and any tax liens arising therefrom as of the date of the later certificate;

(c) Any tax lien arising from taxes becoming due after the date of the latest certificate of taxes due shall not be affected by this section.

(3) (a) This subsection (3) shall apply only to taxes identified in and due as of the date of a certificate of taxes due. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, if a public entity completes an audit or investigation subsequent to the date of such certificate which reveals a tax liability for the identified taxes due as of the date of a certificate previously issued in excess of the amount certified in the certificate, then the public entity shall retain whatever rights and remedies for collection of such tax liability as otherwise provided by state or local law; except that:

(I) In the event of a foreclosure initiated by a lender which results in a sale of assets subject to any tax lien to a purchaser other than the lender, such tax lien shall remain a lien on such assets but not on the proceeds to the lender of the foreclosure sale, and neither the lender nor the purchaser shall have any personal liability for the tax liability underlying the tax lien;

(II) In the event of a foreclosure initiated by a lender which results in a sale of assets subject to any tax lien to the lender or in the event of a transfer of assets subject to any tax lien to a lender in lieu of foreclosure, such tax lien shall remain a lien on such assets, but the lender shall not have any personal liability for the tax liability underlying the tax lien;

(III) In the event the circumstances described in subparagraph (II) of this paragraph (a) occur and the lender subsequently sells such assets to a purchaser, such tax lien shall remain a lien on such assets but not on the proceeds to the lender of the sale, and neither the lender nor the purchaser shall have any personal liability for the tax liability underlying the tax lien; and

(IV) In the event the circumstances described in subparagraph (I) or subparagraph (III) of this paragraph (a) occur and the purchaser transfers such assets to a subsequent purchaser, such tax lien shall remain a lien on such assets but not on the proceeds of sale, and neither the subsequent purchaser nor any subsequent purchaser thereafter shall have any personal liability for the tax liability underlying the tax lien.

(b) In order to qualify for the protections provided by this subsection (3), a lender or transferor shall comply with the following requirements:

(I) Upon receipt of a written request from a public entity, the lender or transferor shall promptly provide to the public entity a description of any assets of the taxpayer subject to a tax lien which have been transferred and the name and address of the transferee of such assets. The lender or transferor shall maintain records relating to such asset transfers for a minimum of four years; and

(II) Prior to a foreclosure sale or transfer of taxpayer assets which may be subject to a tax lien, the lender or transferor shall request or cause to be requested from the appropriate public entity a certificate of taxes due. Such request shall be accompanied by or shall include a

statement of intent. Such certificate of taxes due shall have been issued no more than six months prior to the date of the foreclosure sale or transfer of assets.

(4) This section shall not apply to general taxes for real property as governed by articles 1 to 14 of title 39, C.R.S.

38-25.5-103. Copies of returns and filings - summary statement - fees. (1) As soon as practical but in no event later than thirty days after receipt of a written request from a taxpayer or authorized person, the treasurer of a public entity shall provide, as to taxes of the public entity which are specifically identified in the request, either copies of returns and filings by the taxpayer which are in the possession or custody of the public entity or a summary statement of tax payments made by the taxpayer to the public entity. A request made under the provisions of this section shall be limited to the current year and the previous three years. A request made by an authorized person shall be limited to the extent set forth in the written authorization of the authorized person.

(2) A request made pursuant to this section may be either in the form of a request for copies of tax returns and filings or in the form of a request for a summary statement but may not contain both types of requests. If the specified form of the request cannot be readily complied with by the treasurer, the treasurer shall so notify the requesting party and may comply with the request by furnishing the information in the alternative form.

(3) (a) A fee of ten dollars shall be collected for each specifically identified tax included in such summary statement issued by a public entity. A fee of one dollar and twenty-five cents shall be collected for each page of tax returns and filings of a taxpayer copied and delivered by a public entity.

(b) Notwithstanding the amount of any fee specified in paragraph (a) of this subsection (3), if the public entity collecting the fee is a state agency, the executive director of the state agency by rule or as otherwise provided by law may reduce the amount of one or more of the fees if necessary pursuant to section 24-75-402 (3), C.R.S., to reduce the uncommitted reserves of the fund to which all or any portion of one or more of the fees is credited. After the uncommitted reserves of the fund are sufficiently reduced, the executive director of the state agency by rule or as otherwise provided by law may increase the amount of one or more of the fees as provided in section 24-75-402 (4), C.R.S.

(4) This section shall not apply to general taxes for real property as governed by articles 1 to 14 of title 39, C.R.S.

38-25.5-103.5. Notification requirements - tax delinquency notification fund - creation - immunity. (1) The department of revenue shall provide information to any lending institution that is an authorized person regarding the delinquent payment of sales and use tax, withholding tax, special fuels tax, gas tax, or aviation fuel tax by a borrower of funds from such institution provided such delinquency is in distraint warrant stage. The department shall honor any request made by a lending institution that is an authorized person to the extent set forth in the written authorization. Such provision of information shall be made in accordance with rules

promulgated by the department, which shall include the following:

(a) The procedures pursuant to which lending institutions may request notification under this section, when such notification will be provided by the department, and the manner in which such information shall be provided;

(b) The amount of the filing fee needed to cover programming and other administrative costs, which may be adjusted periodically by the department and not necessarily at the beginning of the year;

(c) The level, type, or degree of delinquency subject to the disclosure provided by this section;

(d) Any other information needed for the implementation of this section.

(2) The level, type, or degree of delinquency subject to the disclosure provided by this section shall be set by the department of revenue.

(3) The department shall transmit any filing fees collected pursuant to this section to the state treasurer, who shall deposit such fees in the state treasury in the tax delinquency notification fund, which fund is hereby created. Moneys so deposited and all interest earned on such moneys shall be retained in the fund.

38-25.5-104. Civil liability. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, no public entity, lender, authorized person, or transferor or any director, officer, employee, or agent thereof shall be liable in any civil action for damages to a taxpayer, authorized person, transferee, or any other person for any act done or omitted in accordance with the provisions of this article.

38-25.5-105. Department of revenue fees. Except as provided in section 38-25.5-103.5, fees collected by the department of revenue pursuant to this article shall be deposited in the state treasury in the tax lien certification fund which is hereby created. Moneys so deposited and all interest earned on such moneys shall be used by the department of revenue for the purposes of this article in accordance with the annual appropriation by the general assembly and shall not be deposited in or transferred to the general fund; except that moneys in excess of the target reserve, as defined in section 24-75-402 (2) (g), C.R.S., that remain in the fund at the end of any state fiscal year commencing on or after July 1, 2000, shall be transferred to the general fund.

ARTICLE 26

Contractor's Bonds and Lien on Funds

38-26-101. Contractor defined. The word "contractor", as used in sections 38-26-101, 38-26-106, and 38-26-107, means any person, copartnership, association of persons, company, or corporation to whom is awarded any contract for the construction, erection, repair, maintenance, or improvement of any building, road, bridge, viaduct, tunnel, excavation, or other public work of this state or for any county, city and county, municipality, school district, or other political subdivision of the state.

38-26-102. Railroad and irrigation contractor's bond - action - limitation. (1) Whenever any railroad, reservoir, or irrigating canal company contracts with any person or corporation for the construction of its railroad, reservoir, or irrigating canal, or any part thereof, such company shall take from the person or corporation with whom such contract is made a good and sufficient bond, conditioned that such contractor shall pay or cause to be paid to all laborers, mechanics, materialmen, ranchmen, farmers, merchants, and other persons who supply such contractor, or any of his or her subcontractors, with labor, work, laborers, materials, ranch or farm products, provisions, goods, or supplies of any kind all just debts incurred therefor in carrying on such work, which bond shall be filed by such company in the office of the county clerk and recorder in the county where the principal work of such contractor is carried on. If any such railroad, reservoir, or irrigation canal company fails to take such bond, such company shall be liable to the persons mentioned to the full extent of all such debts so contracted by such contractor or any of his or her subcontractors. Any such contractor may take a similar bond from each of his or her subcontractors to secure the payment of all debts of the kind mentioned incurred by such contractor and file the same.

(2) All such persons mentioned in this section to whom any debt of the kind mentioned is due from any such contractor or subcontractor shall severally have a right of action upon any such bond covering such debt taken as provided for the recovery of the full amount of such debt. A certified copy of the bond shall be received as evidence in any such action. In order that the right of action upon such bonds may exist, such person or parties granted such right shall comply with either of the following conditions:

(a) An action in a court of competent jurisdiction in the county where such bond is filed shall be commenced within ninety days after the last item of indebtedness has accrued; or

(b) An itemized statement of the indebtedness duly verified shall be filed within ninety days after the last item of such indebtedness has accrued in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the proper county, and an action shall be brought in any court of competent jurisdiction of such county within three months after the filing of such statement.

(3) In case an action is commenced upon the bond of a contractor, such contractor may give notice thereof to the subcontractor liable for the claim. In such case the result of such action shall be binding upon the subcontractor and his sureties. In any case when a contractor has paid a claim for which a subcontractor is liable, such contractor shall bring action against the subcontractor and his sureties within sixty days after the payment of such claim.

38-26-103. Verified account to company - withhold payments. Every laborer,

mechanic, ranchman, farmer, merchant, or other person performing any work or labor or furnishing any laborers, materials, ranch or farm products, provisions, goods, or supplies to any contractor or subcontractor in the construction of any railroad, reservoir, or irrigation canal, or any part thereof, used by such contractor or subcontractor in carrying on said work of construction whose demand for work, labor, laborers, material, ranch or farm products, provisions, goods, or supplies so furnished has not been paid may deliver to the company owning such railroad, reservoir, or irrigation canal, or to its agent, a verified account of the amount and value of the work and labor so performed or the laborers, material, ranch or farm products, provisions, goods, or supplies so furnished. Thereupon such company, or its agent, shall retain out of the subsequent payments to the contractor the amount of such unpaid account for the benefit of the person to whom the same is due.

38-26-104. Contractor furnished copy - undisputed accounts - condition. Whenever any verified account mentioned in section 38-26-103 is placed in the hands of any railroad, reservoir, or irrigating canal company, or its agent, it is the duty of such company to furnish the contractor with a copy of such verified account so that if there is any disagreement between the debtor and creditor as to the amount due the same may be amicably adjusted. If the contractor or subcontractor, if he is the debtor, does not give, within ten days after the receipt of such amount, the same railroad, reservoir, or irrigating canal company, or its agent, written notice that the claim is disputed, he shall be considered as assenting to its payment and the railroad, reservoir, or irrigating canal company, or its agent, shall be justified in paying the same when due and charging the same to the contractor. The person to whom any such debt is due and who delivers a verified account thereof as provided may recover the amount thereof in an action at law to the extent of any balance due by the railroad, reservoir, or irrigating canal company to the contractor at or after the time of delivering the verified account. Nothing in this section or in section 38-26-103 shall interfere with the right of action upon bonds provided for in section 38-26-102 or against the railroad, reservoir, or irrigating canal company for the full amount of any such debt in case of a failure of the company to take a bond.

38-26-105. Public works contractor's bond - conditions. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2) of this section, any person, company, firm, or corporation entering into a contract for more than fifty thousand dollars with any county, municipality, or school district for the construction of any public building or the prosecution or completion of any public works or for repairs upon any public building or public works shall be required before commencing work to execute, in addition to all bonds that may be required of it, a penal bond with good and sufficient surety to be approved by the board or boards of county commissioners of the county or counties, the governing body or bodies of the municipality or municipalities, or the district school board or boards, conditioned that such contractor shall at all times promptly make payments of all amounts lawfully due to all persons supplying or furnishing such person or such person's subcontractors with labor, laborers, materials, rental machinery, tools, or equipment used or performed in the prosecution of the work provided for in such contract and that such

contractor will indemnify and save harmless the county, municipality, or school district to the extent of any payments in connection with the carrying out of any such contract which the county or counties, municipality or municipalities, and school district or school districts may be required to make under the law. Subcontractors, materialmen, mechanics, suppliers of rental equipment, and others may have a right of action for amounts lawfully due them from the contractor or subcontractor directly against the principal and surety of such bond. Such action for laborers, materials, rental machinery, tools, or equipment furnished or labor rendered shall be brought within six months after the completion of the work and not afterwards.

(2) Notwithstanding the monetary qualification provided in subsection (1) of this section, the state, or the governing body of any county, municipality, school district, or other political subdivision determining it to be in the best interest of this state, or any county, municipality, school district, or other political subdivision may require the execution of a penal bond for any contract of fifty thousand dollars or less.

38-26-106. Contractor executes bond. (1) A contractor who is awarded a contract for more than fifty thousand dollars for the construction, erection, repair, maintenance, or improvement of any building, road, bridge, viaduct, tunnel, excavation, or other public works for any county, city and county, municipality, school district, or other political subdivision of the state, and a contractor who is awarded a contract for more than one hundred fifty thousand dollars for the construction, erection, repair, maintenance, or improvement of any building, road, bridge, viaduct, tunnel, excavation, or other public works for this state, before entering upon the performance of any such work included in the contract, shall duly execute, deliver to, and file with the board, officer, body, or person by whom the contract was awarded a good and sufficient bond or other acceptable surety approved by the contracting board, officer, body, or person, in a penal sum not less than one-half of the total amount payable under the terms of the contract; except that, for a public works contract having a total value of five hundred million dollars or more, a bond or other acceptable surety, including but not limited to a letter of credit, may be issued in a penal sum not less than one-half of the maximum amount payable under the terms of the contract in any calendar year in which the contract is performed. The contracting board, office, body, or person shall ensure that the contract requires that a bond or other acceptable surety, including but not limited to a letter of credit, be filed and current for the duration of the contract.

(2) A bond or other acceptable surety shall be duly executed by a qualified corporate surety or other qualified financial institution, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the contract, and, in addition, shall provide that, if the contractor or his or her subcontractor fails to duly pay for any labor, materials, team hire, sustenance, provisions, provender, or other supplies used or consumed by such contractor or his or her subcontractor in performance of the work contracted to be done or fails to pay any person who supplies laborers, rental machinery, tools, or equipment, all amounts due as the result of the use of such laborers, machinery, tools, or equipment, in the prosecution of the work, the surety or other qualified financial institution will pay the same in an amount not exceeding the sum specified in the bond or other acceptable surety together with interest at the rate of eight percent per annum. Unless a bond or other acceptable

surety is executed, delivered, and filed, no claim in favor of the contractor arising under the contract shall be audited, allowed, or paid. A certified or cashier's check or a bank money order made payable to the treasurer of the state of Colorado or to the treasurer or other officer designated by the governing body of the contracting local government may be accepted in lieu of a bond or other acceptable surety.

38-26-107. Supplier may file statement - notice - withholding funds. (1) Any person, as defined in section 2-4-401 (8), C.R.S., that has furnished labor, materials, sustenance, or other supplies used or consumed by a contractor or his or her subcontractor in or about the performance of the work contracted to be done or that supplies laborers, rental machinery, tools, or equipment to the extent used in the prosecution of the work whose claim therefor has not been paid by the contractor or the subcontractor may, at any time up to and including the time of final settlement for the work contracted to be done, file with the board, officer, person, or other contracting body by whom the contract was awarded a verified statement of the amount due and unpaid on account of the claim. If the amount of the contract awarded to the contractor exceeds one hundred fifty thousand dollars, the board, officer, person, or other contracting body by whom the contract was awarded shall, no later than ten days before the final settlement is made, publish a notice of the final settlement at least twice in a newspaper of general circulation in any county where the work was contracted for or performed or in an electronic medium approved by the executive director of the department of personnel. It is unlawful for any person to divide a public works contract into two or more separate contracts for the sole purpose of evading or attempting to evade the requirements of this subsection (1).

(2) Upon the filing of any such claim, such board, officer, person, or other body awarding the contract shall withhold from all payments to said contractor sufficient funds to insure the payment of said claims until the same have been paid or such claims as filed have been withdrawn, such payment or withdrawal to be evidenced by filing with the person or contracting body by whom the contract was awarded a receipt in full or an order for withdrawal in writing and signed by the person filing such claim or his duly authorized agents or assigns. Such funds shall not be withheld longer than ninety days following the date fixed for final settlement as published unless an action is commenced within that time to enforce such unpaid claim and a notice of lis pendens is filed with the person or contracting body by whom the contract was awarded.

(3) At the expiration of the ninety-day period, the person or other body awarding the contract shall pay to the contractor such moneys and funds as are not the subject of suit and lis pendens notices and shall retain thereafter, subject to the final outcome thereof, only sufficient funds to insure the payment of judgments that may result from the suit. Failure on the part of a claimant to comply with the provisions of sections 38-26-101, 38-26-106, and this section shall relieve the board, officer, body, or person by whom such contract was awarded from any liability for making payment to the contractor. At any time within ninety days following the date fixed for final settlement as published, any person, copartnership, association of persons, company, or corporation, or its assigns, whose claims have not been paid by any such contractor or subcontractor may commence an action to recover the same, individually or collectively, against

the surety or other qualified financial institution on the bond or other acceptable surety specified and required in section 38-26-106.

38-26-108. Substitution of bond allowed. (1) Whenever a verified statement of a claim has been filed in accordance with section 38-26-107, the contractor holding the contract against which such statement has been filed, or other person who has an interest in the payments being withheld, by the contracting body that awarded the contract may, at any time, file with the clerk of the district court of the county where the contract is being performed or of the county where the office in which the verified statement of claim is located an ex parte motion for approval of a substitute corporate surety bond or any other undertaking that may be acceptable to a judge of such district court.

(2) A corporate surety bond or undertaking filed pursuant to subsection (1) of this section shall be in an amount equal to one and one-half times the amount of the claim plus costs allowed by the court up to the date of such filing and shall have been approved by an order of a judge of the district court in which such bond or undertaking is filed. The order shall state that:

- (a) The corporate surety bond or undertaking is approved;
- (b) The verified statement of claim is discharged;
- (c) The corporate surety bond or undertaking shall be substituted for the moneys withheld pursuant to the verified statement of claim; and
- (d) The contracting body that awarded the contract shall release the moneys being withheld pursuant to the verified statement of claim on the same terms and conditions as if the verified statement of claim had been released by the claimant.

(3) A corporate surety bond or undertaking filed pursuant to subsection (1) of this section shall be conditioned that, if the claimant is finally adjudged to be entitled to recover upon the claim upon which the claimant's verified statement of a claim is based, the surety issuing the bond or undertaking or the principal thereunder, shall pay to such claimant the amount of the judgment issued upon such claim, together with any interest, costs, and other amounts awarded by the judgment.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 38-26-107, upon the issuance of an order from a judge of the district court approving a bond or undertaking filed pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, the clerk of such district court shall issue a certificate of release, which shall be served on the board, officer, person, or other contracting body by whom the contract was awarded by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by personal delivery. The certificate of release shall show that such claim against the contract has been discharged and released in full and the corporate surety bond or undertaking has been substituted. After the certificate of release is filed, payments to the contractor by the contracting body by whom the contract was awarded shall resume in accordance with the terms of the contract, and any funds previously withheld as a result of the filing of the verified statement shall be released to the contractor pursuant to the terms of the contract or, if not specified in the contract, within thirty days after the receipt of the certificate of release by the board, officer, person, or other contracting body by whom the contract was awarded.

(5) When a corporate surety bond or undertaking is substituted for a claim as provided in

this section, the claimant who filed the verified statement of a claim pursuant to section 38-26-107 (1) may bring an action against such bond or undertaking. Such action shall be commenced within the time allowed for the commencement of an action set forth in section 38-26-107 (3).

(6) In the event that no action is commenced upon the corporate surety bond or undertaking within the time period called for by section 38-26-107, the corporate surety bond or undertaking shall be discharged and shall be returned to the contractor.

38-26-109. Moneys for verified claims made - trust funds - disbursements - penalty. (1) All funds disbursed to any contractor or subcontractor under any contract or project subject to the provisions of this article shall be held in trust for the payment of any person that has furnished labor, materials, sustenance, or other supplies used or consumed by the contractor in or about the performance of the work contracted to be done or that supplies laborers, rental machinery, tools, or equipment to the extent used in the prosecution of the work where the person has:

(a) Filed or may file a verified statement of a claim arising from the project; or
(b) Asserted or may assert a claim against a principal or surety under the provisions of this article and for whom or which such disbursement was made.

(2) The requirements of this section shall not be construed so as to require a contractor or subcontractor to hold in trust any funds that have been disbursed to him or her for any person that has furnished labor, materials, sustenance, or other supplies used or consumed by the contractor or his or her subcontractor in the performance of the work contracted to be done; supplied laborers, rental machinery, tools, or equipment to the extent used in the prosecution of the work; filed or may file a verified statement of a claim arising from the project; or asserted or may assert a claim against a principal or surety that has furnished a bond under the provisions of this article if:

(a) The contractor or subcontractor has a good faith belief that the verified statement of a claim or bond claim is not valid; or

(b) The contractor or subcontractor, in good faith, claims a setoff, to the extent of such setoff.

(3) Each contractor or subcontractor shall maintain separate records of account of each project or account; except that nothing in this section shall be construed to require a contractor or subcontractor to deposit trust funds from a single project in a separate bank account solely for that project as long as the trust funds are not disbursed in a manner that conflicts with the requirements of this section.

(4) Any person who violates the provisions of subsections (1) and (2) of this section commits theft within the meaning of section 18-4-401, C.R.S.

38-26-110. Excessive amounts claimed. (1) Any person who files a verified statement of a claim or asserts a claim against a principal or surety that has furnished a bond under this article for an amount greater than the amount due without a reasonable possibility that the

amount claimed is due and with the knowledge that the amount claimed is greater than the amount due, and that fact is demonstrated in any proceedings under this article, shall forfeit all rights to the amount claimed and shall be liable to the following in an amount equal to all costs and all attorney fees reasonably incurred in bonding over, contesting, or otherwise responding in any way to the excessive verified statement of claim or excessive bond claim:

- (a) The person to whom or which a disbursement would be made but for the verified statement of a claim or bond claim; or
- (b) The principal and surety on the bond.

ARTICLE 27

Hospital Liens

38-27-101. Lien for hospital care. Every hospital duly licensed by the department of public health and environment, pursuant to part 1 of article 3 of title 25, C.R.S., which furnishes services to any person injured as the result of the negligence or other wrongful acts of another person and not covered by the provisions of the "Workers' Compensation Act of Colorado" shall, subject to the provisions of this article, have a lien for all reasonable and necessary charges for hospital care upon the net amount payable to such injured person, his heirs, assigns, or legal representatives out of the total amount of any recovery or sum had or collected, or to be collected, whether by judgment, settlement, or compromise, by such person, his heirs, or legal representatives as damages on account of such injuries. The lien of attorneys and counselors at law created by section 12-5-119, C.R.S., shall have precedence over and be senior to the lien created under this section. The provisions of this article shall not apply to any hospital charges incurred subsequent to any such judgment, settlement, or compromise.

38-27-102. Notice of lien. Such lien shall take effect if, prior to any such judgment, settlement, or compromise, a written notice of lien containing the name and address of the injured person, the date of the accident, the name and location of the hospital, and the name of the person alleged to be liable to the injured person for the injuries received is filed by the hospital in the office of the secretary of state. Hospital liens properly recorded with the division of insurance prior to July 1, 1994, shall be valid and enforceable without filing with the office of the secretary of state. Within ten days after such filing, the hospital shall mail by certified mail, return receipt requested, a copy of said notice to such injured person at the last address provided to the hospital by such person, to his or her attorney, if known, to the persons alleged to be liable to such injured person for the injuries sustained, if known, and to the insurance carriers, if known, which have insured such persons alleged to be liable against such liability. If an action for damages on account of such injuries or death is pending, the requirements of notice contained

in this section shall be satisfied by the filing of the said notice of lien in the pending action, with copies thereof to the attorneys of record for the parties thereto.

38-27-103. Enforcement of lien and limitation of action. Any person, private or corporate, who pays over any money to any such injured person, his attorney, heirs, assigns, or legal representatives against whom there is a lien as provided in this article of which he has received notice as provided in this article is liable to the hospital having such lien for the amount thereof not exceeding the net amount paid to such injured person, his heirs, assigns, or legal representatives. Any action under this section shall be commenced within one year after the date of such payment, and the court shall allow a reasonable attorney's fee for the collection and enforcement of such lien.

38-27-104. Hospital to furnish itemized statement. Upon receipt of a written request mailed by certified mail, return receipt requested, from any person notified of such lien in accordance with the provisions of section 38-27-102, such hospital shall, within ten days after receipt of such request, furnish such person with an itemized statement of all charges for which the lien is claimed. If such injured person has not been discharged from said hospital at the time such request is received, then the hospital shall recite that hospitalization or medical treatments are continuing and shall furnish the said itemized statement within ten days after such person has been discharged from said hospital. In addition to being furnished the said itemized statement, the person, private or corporate, against whom the lien is asserted shall also be permitted to examine the financial records of the said hospital in reference to the services furnished for which the hospital is asserting a lien.

38-27-105. Assignment of lien. Any party claiming a lien under the provisions of this article may assign, in writing, his claim and lien to any other party, who shall thereafter have all the rights and remedies of the assignor.

38-27-106. Applicability. This article shall apply only to liens for hospital services and care rendered on or after June 12, 1967.

PARTITION

ARTICLE 28

Partition

38-28-101. Action - who may maintain. Actions for the division and partition of real or personal property or interest therein may be maintained by any person having an interest in such property.

38-28-102. Parties. All persons having any interest, direct, beneficial, contingent, or otherwise, in such property shall be made parties.

38-28-103. Complete adjudication. The court shall make a complete adjudication of the rights of all parties to such property.

38-28-104. Process, practice, procedure. The process, practice, and procedure shall be in compliance with the Colorado rules of civil procedure then in effect.

38-28-105. Commissioners - oath - partition - objections. Upon the entry of any order for partition, the court shall appoint one or more disinterested commissioners who shall take oath to fairly and impartially make partition of the property in accordance with the decree of court. Such commissioners shall view the property and make partition thereof in writing, assigning to each party his share, and shall submit the same to the court for confirmation. Objections may be filed by any party within the time fixed by the court.

38-28-106. Commissioners may divide land. The commissioners appointed by the court, with the approval of the court, may divide any lands involved in such action into lots or parcels, streets, and alleys and file a map or plat thereof in compliance with law and applicable ordinances.

38-28-107. Sale of property - notice. If the commissioners report and the court finds that partition of the property cannot be made without manifest prejudice to the rights of any interested party, the court may direct the sale of such property at public sale upon such terms as the court may fix. Notice of such sale shall be given in the same manner as may be required by law for sales of real estate upon execution.

38-28-108. Report - confirmation - distribution. The person making such sale shall make report thereof to the court for confirmation, and upon confirmation, the court shall direct the execution of a proper instrument of conveyance to the purchaser. The court shall direct the

distribution of the net proceeds of such sale and any undistributed income from such property among the persons entitled thereto.

38-28-109. Compensation of commissioners - fees and costs. The court shall fix the compensation of the commissioners and the person making the sale and may order the payment thereof, with costs, expenses, and attorney's fees, out of the proceeds of such sale or make any other order which it deems best for the payment of such compensation, fees, and costs.

38-28-110. Powers of court. The court at any time may make such orders as it may deem necessary to promote the ends of justice to completely adjudicate every question and controversy concerning the title, rights, and interest of all persons whether in being or not, known or unknown, and may direct the payment and discharge of liens and have the property sold free from any lien or may apportion any lien among the persons to whom the partition is made.

MANUFACTURED HOMES

ARTICLE 29

Titles to Manufactured Homes

PART 1

TITLES TO MANUFACTURED HOMES

38-29-101. Short title. This part 1 shall be known and may be cited as the "Titles to Manufactured Homes Act".

38-29-102. Definitions. As used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Authorized agent" means the county clerk and recorder in each of the counties of the state, except in the city and county of Denver, and therein the manager of revenue, or such other official of the city and county of Denver as may be appointed by the mayor to perform functions related to the registration of manufactured homes, is the authorized agent.

(1.5) "Clerk and recorder" means the clerk and recorder of any county or city and county in the state of Colorado.

(2) "Dealer" means any person, firm, partnership, corporation, or association licensed under the laws of this state to engage in the business of buying, selling, exchanging, or otherwise

trading in manufactured homes.

(3) "Department" means the department of revenue.

(4) "Director" means the executive director of the department of revenue.

(5) "Home" means any manufactured home as defined in subsection (6) of this section.

(6) "Manufactured home" means a preconstructed building unit or combination of preconstructed building units that is constructed in compliance with the federal manufactured home construction safety standard, as defined in section 24-32-3302 (13), C.R.S. "Manufactured home" shall also include a mobile home, as defined in section 24-32-3302 (24), C.R.S.

(7) "Manufacturer" means a person, firm, partnership, corporation, or association engaged in the manufacture of new manufactured homes.

(8) Repealed.

(9) "Mortgages" or "mortgage" or "chattel mortgage" means chattel mortgages, conditional sales contracts, or any other like instrument intended to operate as a mortgage or to create a lien on a manufactured home as security for an undertaking of the owner thereof or some other person; except that, as used in part 2 of this article, "mortgage" also includes mortgages, deeds of trust, and other liens on real property.

(10) "Owner" means any person, association of persons, firm, or corporation in whose name the title to a manufactured home is registered.

(11) "Person" means a natural person, association of persons, firm, partnership, or corporation.

(12) "State" includes the territories and the federal districts of the United States.

(13) "Verification of application form" means the form generated by an authorized agent upon receipt of a properly completed application for title submitted in accordance with section 38-29-107.

38-29-103. Application. The provisions of this article shall apply to manufactured homes as defined in section 38-29-102 (6).

38-29-104. Administration. The director is charged with the duty of administering this part 1. For that purpose he or she is vested with the power to make such reasonable rules, prepare, prescribe, and require the use of such forms, and provide such procedures as may be reasonably necessary or essential to the efficient administration of this part 1.

38-29-105. Authorized agents. The county clerk and recorder in each of the counties of the state, except in the city and county of Denver the manager of revenue or such other official of the city and county of Denver as may be appointed by the mayor to perform functions related to the registration of manufactured homes, is designated to be the authorized agent of the director and, under the direction of the director, is charged with the administration of the terms and provisions of this article and the rules that may from time to time be adopted for the administration thereof in the county in which such authorized agent holds office.

38-29-106. Sale or transfer of manufactured home. Except as provided in section 38-29-114, no person shall sell or otherwise transfer a manufactured home to a purchaser or transferee thereof without delivering to such purchaser or transferee the certificate of title to such home, duly transferred in the manner prescribed in section 38-29-112, and no purchaser or transferee shall acquire any right, title, or interest in and to a manufactured home purchased by him unless and until he obtains from the transferor the certificate of title thereto, duly transferred to him in accordance with the provisions of this article.

38-29-107. Applications for certificates of title. (1) In any case under the provisions of this article wherein a person who is entitled to a certificate of title to a manufactured home is required to make formal application to the director therefor, such applicant shall make application upon a form provided by the director in which appears a description of the manufactured home, including the manufacturer and model thereof, the manufacturer's number, the date on which said manufactured home was first sold by the dealer or manufacturer thereof to the initial user thereof, and a description of any other distinguishing mark, number, or symbol placed on said home by the manufacturer thereof for identification purposes, as may by rule be required by the director. Such application shall also show the applicant's source of title and the new or resale price of said manufactured home, whichever is applicable, paid by such applicant and shall include a description of all known mortgages and liens upon said manufactured home, each including the name of the legal holder thereof, the amount originally secured, the amount outstanding on the obligation secured at the time such application is made, the name of the county or city and county and state in which such mortgage or lien instrument is recorded or filed, and proof of the fact that no property taxes for previous years are due on such manufactured home. Such proof shall be a certificate of taxes, or an authentication of paid ad valorem taxes, issued by the county treasurer of the county in which the manufactured home is located. Such application shall be affirmed by a statement signed by the applicant and shall contain or be accompanied by a written declaration that it is made under the penalties of perjury in the second degree, as defined in section 18-8-503, C.R.S.

(2) In any case in which the manufactured home was affixed to the ground prior to July 1, 2008, and a certificate of permanent location was not filed and recorded, a person who is entitled to a certificate of title to a manufactured home shall make formal application to the director upon a form provided by the director. As part of the application, in addition to any information required pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, the applicant shall provide an affidavit of real property, a statement that the identification number has been verified pursuant to section 38-29-122 (3) (a), a certificate of removal, and a copy of all deeds recorded since the home was affixed to the ground. The director shall accept these documents as sufficient evidence of the applicant's proof of ownership of the manufactured home.

(3) (a) In any case in which the manufactured home was affixed to the ground after July 1, 2008, and a certificate of permanent location was filed and recorded, a person who is entitled to a certificate of title to a manufactured home shall make formal application to the director upon

a form provided by the director. As part of the application, in addition to any information required pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, the applicant shall provide a copy of the recorded certificate of permanent location, a certificate of removal, a statement that the identification number has been verified pursuant to section 38-29-122 (3) (a), and a copy of all deeds recorded since the home was affixed to the ground. The director shall accept these documents as sufficient evidence of the applicant's proof of ownership of the manufactured home.

(b) In any case in which a manufactured home occupies real property subject to a long-term lease that has an express term of at least ten years, the manufactured home was affixed to the ground after July 1, 2008, and a certificate of permanent location was filed and recorded, a person who is entitled to a certificate of title to a manufactured home shall make formal application to the director upon a form provided by the director. As part of the application, in addition to any information required pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, the applicant shall provide a copy of the recorded certificate of permanent location, a statement that the identification number has been verified pursuant to section 38-29-122 (3) (a), and a copy of the recorded long-term lease. The director shall accept these documents as sufficient evidence of the applicant's proof of ownership of the manufactured home.

38-29-108. Where application for certificates of title made - procedure. (1) An application for a certificate of title upon the sale, transfer, or movement into the state of any manufactured home that does not become real property pursuant to section 38-29-114 (2) or section 38-29-117 (6) shall be directed to the director and filed with the authorized agent of the county or city or city and county in which such manufactured home is to be located. Upon sale or transfer, an application for a certificate of title on a manufactured home shall be made within forty-five days of the receipt of a manufacturer's certificate or statement of origin or its equivalent. The authorized agents shall forward copies of all such applications to the county assessor. Any person, other than an individual selling a manufactured home used as his residence, who receives a commission or other valuable consideration for the transfer or sale of a manufactured home shall fulfill the application and notice requirements of this subsection (1).

(2) Repealed.

38-29-109. Director may refuse certificate, when. The director shall use reasonable diligence in ascertaining whether the facts stated in any application and facts contained in other documents submitted to him with said application are true and, in appropriate cases, may require the applicant to furnish other and additional information regarding his ownership of the manufactured home and his right to have issued to him a certificate of title therefor. He may refuse to issue a certificate of title to such home if from his investigation he determines that the applicant is not entitled thereto.

38-29-110. Certificates of title - contents. (1) All certificates of title to manufactured

homes issued under the provisions of this article shall be subscribed by the director, or by some duly authorized officer or employee in the department in the name, place, and stead of the director, to which shall be affixed the seal of the department. Such certificate shall be mailed to the applicant, except as provided in section 38-29-111, and information of the facts therein appearing and concerning the issuance thereof shall be retained by the director and appropriately indexed and filed in his office. The certificate shall be in such form as the director may prescribe and shall contain, in addition to other information which he may by rule from time to time require, the manufacturer and model of the manufactured home for which said certificate is issued, the date on which said home therein described was first sold by the manufacturer or dealer to the initial user thereof, where such information is available, together with the serial number thereof, if any, and a description of such other marks or symbols as may be placed upon the home by the manufacturer thereof for identification purposes.

(2) Beginning January 1, 1983, there shall be issued a distinctive certificate of title identifying the home as a manufactured home. Any person in whose name a certificate of title to a mobile home, as defined in section 38-29-102 (8), was issued prior to January 1, 1983, and which title is free and clear of all encumbrances, may apply to the director or one of his authorized agents for a distinctive manufactured home certificate of title, accompanied by the fee required in section 38-29-138 to be paid for the issuance of a duplicate certificate of title; whereupon, a distinctive certificate of title shall be issued and disposition thereof made as required in this article.

38-29-111. Disposition of certificates of title. (1) All certificates of title issued by the director shall be disposed of by him in the following manner:

(a) If it appears from the records in the director's office and from an examination of the certificate of title that the manufactured home therein described is not subject to a mortgage filed subsequent to August 1, 1949, or if such home is encumbered by a mortgage filed in any county of a state other than the state of Colorado, the certificate of title shall be delivered to the person who therein appears to be the owner of the home described, or such certificate shall be mailed to the owner thereof at his address as the same may appear in the application, the certificate of title, or other records in the director's office.

(b) If it appears from the records in the office of the director and from the certificate of title that the manufactured home therein described is subject to one or more mortgages filed subsequent to August 1, 1949, the director shall deliver the certificate of title issued by him to the mortgagee named therein or the holder thereof whose mortgage was first filed in the office of an authorized agent or shall mail the same to such mortgagee or holder at his address as the same appears in the certificate of title to said manufactured home.

38-29-112. Certificate of title - transfer. (1) Upon the sale or transfer of a manufactured home for which a certificate of title has been issued, the person in whose name said certificate of title is registered, if he is other than a dealer, shall, in his own person or by his duly authorized agent or attorney, execute a formal transfer of the home described in the

certificate, which transfer shall be affirmed by a statement signed by the person in whose name said certificate of title is registered or by his duly authorized agent or attorney and shall contain or be accompanied by a written declaration that it is made under the penalties of perjury in the second degree, as defined in section 18-8-503, C.R.S. The purchaser or transferee, within thirty days thereafter, shall present such certificate, duly transferred, together with his application for a new certificate of title to the director or one of his authorized agents, accompanied by the fee required in section 38-29-138 to be paid for the issuance of a new certificate of title; whereupon, a new certificate of title shall be issued and disposition thereof made as required in this article.

(1.3) Prior to the sale or transfer of a manufactured home for which a certificate of title has been issued, a holder of a mortgage that is the legal holder of certificate of title shall provide a copy of the certificate of title to any title insurance agent, title insurance company, or financial institution requesting information related to the payoff of the mortgage within fourteen days of the request.

(1.5) The purchaser or transferee of a manufactured home that becomes permanently affixed at an existing site or is transported to a site and is permanently affixed to the ground so that it is no longer capable of being drawn over the public highways shall present a certificate of transfer as required in subsection (1) of this section, together with his or her application for purging a manufactured home title and a certificate of permanent location, to the authorized agent of the county or city or city and county in which such manufactured home is located. The manufactured home shall become real property upon the filing and recording of the certificate of permanent location in accordance with section 38-29-202. The provisions of articles 30 to 44 of this title and of any other law of this state shall be applicable to manufactured homes that have become real property pursuant to this subsection (1.5) and to instruments creating, disposing of, or otherwise affecting such real property wherever such provisions would be applicable to estates, rights, and interests in land or to instruments creating, disposing of, or otherwise affecting estates, rights, and interest in land. The manufactured home for which a Colorado certificate of title has been issued shall continue to be valued and taxed separately from the land on which it sits until such time that the manufactured home becomes real property pursuant to this subsection (1.5).

(1.7) (a) If the conditions set forth in paragraph (b) of this subsection (1.7) are met, the legal holder of the certificate of title, within forty-five days, shall deliver to the title insurance agent who is the settlement agent related to the sale of the manufactured home the certificate of title or evidence that the holder has lost the certificate of title and requested a duplicate from the department. The holder shall mail or otherwise deliver the duplicate certificate of title to the title insurance agent within five business days of receipt from the department. Upon receipt from the holder, the title insurance agent shall present the certificate of title to the person in whose name the certificate of title is issued or his or her authorized agent or attorney to allow such person to execute a formal transfer as required by subsection (1) of this section.

(b) The provisions of paragraph (a) of this subsection (1.7) shall apply if:

(I) A title insurance agent acts as a settlement agent related to the sale of a manufactured home;

(II) The manufactured home that is sold is the subject of one or more mortgages that have been filed pursuant to section 38-29-128; and

(III) All holders of a mortgage on the manufactured home that have been filed pursuant to section 38-29-128 have been paid in full from the proceeds of the sale.

(2) Any person who violates any of the provisions of subsection (1) of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred fifty dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(3) Any person who violates the provisions of subsection (1.3) or (1.7) of this section shall be liable to an injured person for any actual economic damages caused by the violation, to be recovered in a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction.

38-29-113. Lost certificates of title. (1) Upon the loss in the mails of any certificate of title to a manufactured home and accompanying papers which may be sent by an authorized agent to the director and upon an appropriate application of the owner or other person entitled to such certificate of title directed to the authorized agent therefor, such certificate of title may be reissued bearing such notations respecting existing mortgages on the home therein described as the records of the authorized agent and of the director may indicate are unreleased and constitute an encumbrance upon the home, which certificate of title shall be issued without charge.

(2) If the holder of any certificate of title loses, misplaces, or accidentally destroys any certificate of title to a manufactured home which he holds whether as the holder of a mortgage or as the owner of the home therein described, upon application therefor to the director, the director may issue a duplicate certificate of title as in other cases.

(3) Upon the issuance of any duplicate certificate of title as provided in this section, the director shall note thereon every mortgage shown to be unreleased and the lien of which is in force and effect as may be disclosed by the records in his office and shall dispose of such certificate as in other cases.

38-29-114. New manufactured homes - bill of sale - certificate of title. (1) Upon the sale or transfer by a dealer of a new manufactured home, such dealer shall, upon the delivery thereof, make, execute, and deliver to the purchaser or transferee a good and sufficient bill of sale therefor, together with the manufacturer's certificate or statement of origin or the filing of a mortgage by the holder of such mortgage pursuant to section 38-29-128. Said bill of sale shall be affirmed by a statement signed by such dealer and shall contain or be accompanied by a written declaration that it is made under the penalties of perjury in the second degree, as defined in section 18-8-503, C.R.S., and the manufacturer's certificate or statement of origin shall be notarized. Both the bill of sale and the manufacturer's certificate or statement of origin shall be in such form as the director may prescribe, and shall contain, in addition to other information which he may by rule from time to time require, the manufacturer and model of the manufactured home so sold or transferred, the identification number placed upon the home by the manufacturer for identification purposes, the manufacturer's suggested retail price or the retail delivered price, and the date of the sale or transfer thereof, together with a description of any mortgage thereon given to secure the purchase price or any part thereof. Upon presentation of such a bill of sale to the

director or one of his authorized agents, a new certificate of title for the home therein described shall be issued and disposition thereof made as in other cases. The transfer of a manufactured home which has been used by a dealer for the purpose of demonstration to prospective customers shall be made in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(2) Any purchaser of a new manufactured home that is transported to a site and permanently affixed to the ground so that it is no longer capable of being drawn over the public highways shall not be required to procure a certificate of title thereto as is otherwise required by this article. The purchaser shall file a certificate of permanent location along with the manufacturer's certificate or statement of origin or its equivalent with the clerk and recorder for the county or city and county in which the new manufactured home is permanently affixed to the ground. The manufactured home shall become real property upon the filing and recording of such documents in accordance with section 38-29-202. The provisions of articles 30 to 44 of this title and of any other law of this state shall be applicable to manufactured homes that have become real property pursuant to this subsection (2) and to instruments creating, disposing of, or otherwise affecting such real property wherever such provisions would be applicable to estates, rights, and interests in land or to instruments creating, disposing of, or otherwise affecting estates, rights, and interests in land.

38-29-115. Sale to dealers - certificate need not issue. Upon the sale or transfer to a dealer of a manufactured home for which a Colorado certificate of title has been issued, formal transfer and delivery of the certificate of title thereto shall be made as in other cases; except that, so long as the home so sold or transferred remains in the dealer's inventory for sale and for no other purpose, such dealer shall not be required to procure the issuance of a new certificate of title thereto as is otherwise required in this article.

38-29-116. Transfers by bequest, descent, law. Upon the transfer of ownership of a manufactured home by a bequest contained in the will of the person in whose name the certificate of title is registered, or upon the descent and distribution upon the death intestate of the owner of such home, or upon the transfer by operation of law, as in proceedings in bankruptcy, insolvency, replevin, attachment, execution, or other judicial sale, or whenever such manufactured home is sold to satisfy storage or repair charges or repossession is had upon default in the performance of the terms of any mortgage, the director or an authorized agent, upon the surrender of the certificate of title, if the same is available, or upon presentation of such proof of ownership of such home as the director may reasonably require and upon presentation of an application for a certificate of title, as required in section 38-29-107, a new certificate of title may thereupon issue to the person shown by such evidence to be entitled thereto, and disposition shall be made as in other cases.

38-29-117. Certificates for manufactured homes registered in other states. (1) Whenever any resident of the state acquires the ownership of a manufactured home,

located or to be located in the state of Colorado, by purchase, gift, or otherwise, for which a certificate of title has been issued under the laws of a state other than the state of Colorado, the person so acquiring such home upon acquiring the same shall make application to the director or his authorized agent for a certificate of title as in other cases.

(2) If any dealer acquires the ownership by any lawful means whatsoever of a manufactured home, the title to which is registered under the laws of and in a state other than the state of Colorado, such dealer shall not be required to procure a Colorado certificate of title therefor so long as such home remains in the dealer's inventory for sale and for no other purpose.

(3) Upon the sale by a dealer of a manufactured home, the certificate of title to which was issued in a state other than Colorado, the dealer shall immediately deliver to the purchaser or transferee such certificate of title from a state other than Colorado duly and properly endorsed or assigned to the purchaser or transferee, together with the dealer's statement, which shall contain or be accompanied by a written declaration that it is made under the penalties of perjury in the second degree, as defined in section 18-8-503, C.R.S., and which shall set forth the following:

(a) That such dealer has warranted and, by the execution of such affidavit, does warrant to the purchaser or transferee and all persons claiming or who shall claim under, by, or through the named purchaser or transferee that, at the time of the sale, transfer, and delivery thereof by the dealer, the manufactured home therein described was free and clear of all liens and mortgages, except those which might otherwise appear therein;

(b) That the home therein described is not stolen; and

(c) That such dealer had good, sure, and adequate title thereto and full right and authority to sell and transfer the same.

(4) If the purchaser or transferee of the said manufactured home accompanies his application for a Colorado certificate of title to such home with the affidavit required by subsection (3) of this section and the duly endorsed or assigned certificate of title from a state other than Colorado, a Colorado certificate of title therefor may issue in the same manner as upon the sale or transfer of a manufactured home for which a Colorado certificate of title has been issued. Upon the issuance by the director of such certificate of title, he shall dispose of the same as provided in section 38-29-111.

(5) Each dealer, on or before the fifteenth day of each month, on a form to be provided therefor, shall prepare, subscribe, and send to the auto theft division of the Colorado state patrol a complete description of each manufactured home held by such dealer during the preceding calendar month, or any part thereof, the certificate of title to which was issued by a state other than the state of Colorado or which home was registered under the laws of a state other than the state of Colorado and for which no application for a Colorado certificate of title has been made as provided in this section.

(6) If any person acquires the ownership in a manufactured home for which a certificate of title has been issued under the laws of a state other than the state of Colorado and such home is transported to a site where it is permanently affixed to the ground so that it is no longer capable of being drawn over the public highways, such person shall not be required to procure a new certificate of title as is otherwise required by this article. The owner shall file a certificate of permanent location along with the certificate of title or the manufacturer's certificate or statement of origin or its equivalent with the clerk and recorder for the county or city and county in which

the manufactured home is permanently affixed to the ground. The manufactured home shall become real property upon the filing and recording of such documents in accordance with section 38-29-202. The provisions of articles 30 to 44 of this title and of any other law of this state shall be applicable to manufactured homes that have become real property pursuant to this subsection (6) and to instruments creating, disposing of, or otherwise affecting such real property wherever such provisions would be applicable to estates, rights, and interests in land or to instruments creating, disposing of, or otherwise affecting estates, rights, and interests in land.

38-29-118. Surrender and cancellation of certificate - purge of certificate - penalty for violation. (1) The owner of any manufactured home for which a Colorado certificate of title has been issued, upon the destruction or dismantling of said manufactured home or upon its being sold or otherwise disposed of as salvage, shall surrender his or her certificate of title thereto to the director with the request that such certificate of title be cancelled and shall submit a certificate of destruction as set forth in section 38-29-204, and such certificate of title may thereupon be cancelled. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this subsection (1) commits a class 1 petty offense and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished as provided in section 18-1.3-503, C.R.S.

(2) The owner of any manufactured home for which a Colorado certificate of title has been issued, upon its being permanently affixed to the ground so that it is no longer capable of being drawn over the public highways, shall surrender his or her certificate of title thereto and file with the authorized agent of the county or city and county in which such manufactured home is located a request for purging of the manufactured home title and a certificate of permanent location. The manufactured home shall become real property upon the filing and recording of the certificate of permanent location in accordance with section 38-29-202. The provisions of articles 30 to 44 of this title and of any other law of this state shall be applicable to manufactured homes that have become real property pursuant to this subsection (2) and to instruments creating, disposing of, or otherwise affecting such real property wherever such provisions would be applicable to estates, rights, and interests in land or to instruments creating, disposing of, or otherwise affecting estates, rights, and interests in land. The manufactured home for which a Colorado certificate of title has been issued shall continue to be valued and taxed separately from the land on which it sits until such time that the manufactured home becomes real property pursuant to this subsection (2).

38-29-119. Furnishing bond for certificates. (1) In cases where the applicant for a certificate of title to a manufactured home is unable to provide the director or the director's authorized agent with a certificate of title thereto, duly transferred to such applicant, a bill of sale therefor, or other evidence of the ownership thereof that satisfies the director of the right of the applicant to have a certificate of title issued to him or her, as provided in section 38-29-110, a certificate of title for such home may, nevertheless, be issued by the director upon the applicant therefor furnishing the director with his or her statement, in such form as the director may prescribe. There shall appear a recital of the facts and circumstances by which the applicant

acquired the ownership and possession of such home, the source of the title thereto, and such other information as the director may require to enable him or her to determine what liens and encumbrances are outstanding against such manufactured home, if any, the date thereof, the amount secured thereby, where said liens or encumbrances are of public record, if they are of public record, and the right of the applicant to have a certificate of title issued to him or her. In situations involving an abandoned manufactured home located on an applicant's real property, a copy of an order or judgment for possession obtained through a civil eviction proceeding, along with proof of efforts to notify, via certified mail, regular mail, and posting as otherwise required by law, the prior owner of the potential removal or transfer of title of the home, as well as proof of ownership of the real property on which the home is located, shall constitute sufficient evidence of the applicant's right to a certificate of title for the home. The statement shall contain or be accompanied by a written declaration that it is made under the penalties of perjury in the second degree, as defined in section 18-8-503, C.R.S., and shall accompany the formal application for the certificate as required in section 38-29-107.

(2) (a) If, from the affidavit of the applicant and such other evidence as may be submitted to him or her, the director finds that the applicant is the same person to whom a certificate of title for said home has previously been issued or that a certificate of title should be issued to the applicant, such certificate may be issued, in which event disposition thereof shall be made as in other cases. Except as provided by paragraph (b) of this subsection (2), no certificate of title shall be issued as provided in this section unless and until the applicant furnishes evidence of a savings account, deposit, or certificate of deposit meeting the requirements of section 11-35-101, C.R.S., or a good and sufficient bond with a corporate surety, to the people of the state of Colorado, in an amount equal to twice the actual value of the manufactured home according to the assessor's records, as of the time application for the certificate is made, conditioned that the applicant and his or her surety shall hold harmless any person who suffers any loss or damage by reason of the issuance thereof.

(b) An applicant shall not be required to furnish surety pursuant to this subsection (2) for a manufactured home that is twenty-five years old or older, if the applicant:

(I) Provides proof that no property taxes for previous years are due for the manufactured home;

(II) Has had a manufactured home identification inspection performed on the manufactured home; and

(III) Presents the information required in subsection (1) of this section with the title application, accompanied by the written declaration set forth therein.

(c) If any person suffers any loss or damage by reason of the issuance of the certificate of title as provided in this section, such person shall have a right of action against the applicant and, if applicable, the surety on his or her bond. The person who has suffered a loss or damage may proceed against the applicant, the surety, or against both the applicant and the surety.

38-29-120. Where to apply for certificate of title. Except as may be otherwise provided by rule of the director, it is unlawful for any person who is a resident of the state to procure a certificate of title to a manufactured home in any county of this state other than the county in

which such home is to be used as a residence. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this section or any rule of the director relating thereto, made pursuant to the authority conferred upon him in this article, is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

38-29-121. Altering or using altered certificate. Any person who alters or forges or causes to be altered or forged any certificate of title issued by the director pursuant to the provisions of this article, or any written transfer thereof, or any other notation placed thereon by the director or under his or her authority respecting the mortgaging of the manufactured home therein described or who uses or attempts to use any such certificate for the transfer thereof, knowing the same to have been altered or forged, commits a class 6 felony and shall be punished as provided in section 18-1.3-401, C.R.S.

38-29-122. Substitute manufactured home identification numbers - inspection. (1) Any person required to make an application for a certificate of title to a manufactured home shall use the identification number placed upon the home by the manufacturer thereof or an identification number assigned to the home by the department. The certificate of title issued by the department shall use the identification number assigned to the manufactured home.

(2) On and after February 25, 1954, the identification number provided for in this section shall be accepted in lieu of any serial number provided for by law prior to said date.

(3) (a) The department may designate a manufactured home identification inspector to physically inspect a manufactured home in order to verify the following information: The identification number, the make of the manufactured home, the year of manufacture of the manufactured home, and such other information as may be required by the department. A manufactured home identification inspector may charge a fee for the inspection; except that such fee shall not exceed the reasonable costs related to the inspection. A manufactured home identification inspector shall notify the owner of the amount of the fee before commencing any verification activities. If the manufactured home identification inspector determines that the manufactured home identification number has been removed, changed, altered, or obliterated, the owner shall request that the department assign a distinguishing number to the manufactured home pursuant to section 38-29-123.

(b) The department may designate one or more of the following persons to be a manufactured home identification inspector charged with the functions set forth in paragraph (a) of this subsection (3):

(I) An authorized agent as defined in section 38-29-102 (1) or a person designated by such agent;

(II) A Colorado law enforcement officer;

(III) A person registered to sell manufactured homes pursuant to section 24-32-3323,

C.R.S.; or
(IV) A county assessor.

38-29-123. Assignment of a special manufactured home identification number by the department of revenue. The department is authorized to assign a distinguishing number to any manufactured home whenever there is no identifying number thereon or such number has been destroyed, obliterated, or mutilated. In such cases, the department shall provide a form on which the distinguishing number has been assigned to the manufactured home. The distinguishing number shall be affixed to the manufactured home in the door frame or fuse box or as determined by the department. The distinguishing number shall then be the manufactured home identification number. Such manufactured home shall be titled under such distinguishing number in lieu of the former number or absence thereof, or in the event that the manufactured home is affixed to the ground so that it is no longer capable of being drawn over the public highways, the owner shall file the form provided by the department on which the distinguishing number has been assigned with the clerk and recorder for the county or city and county in which the manufactured home is located. The clerk and recorder shall file and record such form in his or her office.

38-29-124. Amended certificate to issue, when. If the owner of any manufactured home for which a Colorado certificate of title has been issued replaces any part of said home on which appears the identification number or symbol described in the certificate of title and by which said home is known and identified, by reason whereof such identification number or symbol no longer appears thereon, or incorporates the part containing the identification number or symbol into a manufactured home other than the one for which the original certificate of title was issued, immediately thereafter, such owner shall make application to the director or one of his authorized agents for an assigned identification number and an amended certificate of title to such manufactured home.

38-29-125. Security interests upon manufactured homes. (1) Except as provided in this section, the provisions of the "Uniform Commercial Code", title 4, C.R.S., relating to the filing, recording, releasing, renewal, and extension of mortgages, as the term is defined in section 38-29-102 (9), shall not be applicable to manufactured homes. Any mortgage intended by the parties thereto to encumber or create a lien on a manufactured home, to be effective as a valid lien against the rights of third persons, purchasers for value without notice, mortgagees, or creditors of the owner, shall be filed for public record and the fact thereof noted on the owner's certificate of title or bill of sale substantially in the manner provided in section 38-29-128; and the filing of such mortgage with the authorized agent and the notation by him of that fact on the certificate of title or bill of sale substantially in the manner provided in section 38-29-128 shall constitute notice to the world of each and every right of the person secured by such mortgage.

(2) The provisions of this section and section 38-29-128 shall not apply to any mortgage

or security interest upon any manufactured home held for sale or lease which constitutes inventory as defined in section 4-9-102, C.R.S. As to such mortgages or security interests, the provisions of article 9 of title 4, C.R.S., shall apply, and perfection of such mortgages or security interests shall be made pursuant thereto, and the rights of the parties shall be governed and determined thereby.

38-29-126. Existing mortgages not affected. Nothing in this article shall be construed to impair the rights of the holder of any lien on a manufactured home created by mortgage or otherwise prior to August 1, 1949, which remains unreleased and the undertaking which the lien thereof secures remains undischarged. Nothing in this article shall be construed to relieve the holders of such liens of the duty to file such instruments respecting the undertakings secured thereby as may be required by law to preserve the liens of such mortgages unimpaired.

38-29-127. Foreign mortgages. No mortgage on a manufactured home, filed for record in any state other than the state of Colorado, shall be valid and enforceable against the rights of subsequent purchasers for value, creditors, or mortgagees having no actual notice of the existence thereof. If the certificate of title for such home, whether issued under the laws of this state or any other state, bears thereon any notation adequate to apprise a purchaser, creditor, or mortgagee of the existence of such mortgage at the time any third party acquires a right in the manufactured home covered thereby, such mortgage and the rights of the holder thereof shall be enforceable in this state the same and with like effect as though such mortgage were filed in the state of Colorado and noted on the certificate of title in the manner prescribed in section 38-29-128.

38-29-128. Filing of mortgage. The holder of any mortgage on a manufactured home desiring to secure to himself the rights provided for in this article and to have the existence of the mortgage and the fact of the filing thereof for public record noted on the certificate of title to the manufactured home thereby encumbered shall present said mortgage or a duly executed copy or certified copy thereof and the certificate of title to the manufactured home encumbered to the authorized agent of the director in the county or city and county in which the manufactured home is located. Upon the receipt of said mortgage or executed copy or certified copy thereof and certificate of title, the authorized agent, if he is satisfied that the manufactured home described in the mortgage is the same as that described in the certificate of title, shall make and subscribe a certificate to be attached or stamped on the mortgage and on the certificate of title, in which shall appear the day and hour on which said mortgage was received for filing, the name and address of the mortgagee therein named and the name and address of the holder of such mortgage, if such person is other than the mortgagee named, the amount secured thereby, the date thereof, the day and year on which said mortgage was filed for public record, and such other information regarding the filing thereof in the office of the authorized agent as may be required by the director by rule, to which certificate the authorized agent shall affix his signature and the seal of his office.

38-29-129. Disposition of mortgages by agent. (1) The authorized agent upon receipt of the mortgage shall file the same in his office separately and apart from records affecting real property and personal property, other than manufactured homes, which he may by law be required to keep. Such mortgage shall be appropriately indexed and cross-indexed:

(a) Under one or more of the following headings in accordance with such rules and regulations relating thereto as may be adopted by the director:

(I) Manufacturer, manufacturer's number, or serial number of manufactured homes mortgaged;

(II) The numbers of the certificates of title for manufactured homes mortgaged;

(b) Under the name of the mortgagee, the holder of such mortgage, or the owner of such mortgaged home; or

(c) Under such other system as the director may devise and determine to be necessary for the efficient administration of this article.

(2) All records of mortgages affecting manufactured homes shall be public and may be inspected and copies thereof made, as is provided by law respecting public records affecting real property.

38-29-130. Disposition after mortgaging. Within forty-eight hours after a mortgage on a manufactured home has been filed in his office, the authorized agent shall mail to the director the certificate of title or bill of sale on which he has affixed his certificate respecting the filing of such mortgage. Upon the receipt thereof, the director shall note, on records to be kept and maintained by him in his office, the fact of the existence of the mortgage on such manufactured home and other information respecting the date thereof, the date of filing, the amount secured by the lien thereof, the name and address of the mortgagee and of the holder of the mortgage, if such person is other than the mortgagee, and such other information relating thereto as appears in the certificate of the authorized agent affixed to the certificate of title or bill of sale. The director shall thereupon issue a new certificate of title containing, in addition to the other matters and things required to be set forth in certificates of title, a description of the mortgage and all information respecting said mortgage and the filing thereof as may appear in the certificate of the authorized agent, and he shall thereafter dispose of said new certificate of title containing said notation as provided in section 38-29-111.

38-29-131. Release of mortgages. (1) Upon the payment or discharge of the undertaking secured by any mortgage on a manufactured home that has been filed for record and noted on the certificate of title in the manner prescribed in section 38-29-128, the legal holder of the certificate of title, in a place to be provided therefor, shall make and execute such notation of the discharge of the obligation and release of the mortgage securing the same and set forth therein such facts concerning the right of the holder to so release said mortgage as the director may require by appropriate rule, which satisfaction and release shall be affirmed by a statement

signed by the legal holder of the certificate of title and shall contain or be accompanied by a written declaration that it is made under the penalties of perjury in the second degree, as defined in section 18-8-503, C.R.S. Thereupon, except as otherwise provided in section 38-29-112 (1.7), the holder of the mortgage so released shall dispose of the certificate of title as follows:

(a) If it appears from an examination of the certificate of title that the manufactured home therein described is subject to an outstanding junior mortgage or mortgages filed for record subsequent to August 1, 1949, the holder shall deliver the certificate of title to the person so shown to be the holder of the mortgage which was filed earliest in point of time after the filing of the mortgage released or to the person or agent of the person shown to be the assignee or other legal holder of the undertaking secured thereby or shall mail the same to such mortgagee or holder thereof at his address as the same thereon appears. If such certificate is returned unclaimed, it shall thereupon be mailed to the director.

(b) If it appears from an examination of the certificate of title that there are no other outstanding mortgages against the manufactured home therein described, filed for record subsequent to August 1, 1949, upon the release of such mortgage as provided in this section, the holder thereof shall deliver the certificate of title to the owner of the home therein described or shall mail the same to him at his address as the same may therein appear. If for any reason said certificate of title is not delivered to the owner of the home therein described or is returned unclaimed upon the mailing thereof, it shall thereupon be mailed to the director.

38-29-132. New certificate upon release of mortgage. Upon the release of any mortgage on a manufactured home, filed for record in the manner prescribed in section 38-29-128, the owner of the home encumbered by such mortgage, the purchaser from or transferee of the owner thereof as appears on the certificate of title, or the holder of any mortgage the lien of which was junior to the lien of the mortgage released, whichever the case may be, upon the receipt of the certificate of title, as provided in section 38-29-131, shall deliver the same to the authorized agent who shall transmit the same to the director as in other cases. Upon the receipt by the director of the certificate of title bearing thereon the release and satisfaction of mortgage referred to in section 38-29-131, he shall make such notation on the records in his office as shall show the release of the lien of such mortgage, shall issue a new certificate of title to the manufactured home therein described, omitting therefrom all reference to the mortgage so released, and shall dispose of the new certificate of title in the manner prescribed in other cases.

38-29-133. Duration of lien of mortgage - extensions. (1) The duration of the lien of any mortgage on a manufactured home shall be for the full term of the mortgage, but the lien of the mortgage may be extended beyond the original term thereof for successive three-year periods during the term of the mortgage or any extension thereof upon the holder thereof presenting the certificate of title, on which the existence of the mortgage has been noted, to the authorized agent of the county wherein said mortgage is filed, together with a notarized written request for an extension of the mortgage or a written request that is made under the penalties of perjury in the second degree, as defined in section 18-8-503, C.R.S., in which shall appear a description of the

undertaking secured, to what extent it has been discharged or remains unperformed, and such other and further information respecting the same as may be required by appropriate rule of the director to enable him or her to properly record such extension upon the director's records.

(2) Upon receipt of a mortgage extension, the authorized agent shall make and complete a record of the extension and shall issue a new certificate of title on which the extension of the mortgage is noted. Thereafter the newly issued certificate of title shall be returned to the person shown thereon to be entitled thereto, the same as in other cases. If a mortgage noted on the certificate of title has not been released or extended after its maturity date, the owner of the manufactured home described in the certificate of title may request that any references to the mortgages shown on the records of the authorized agent be removed, and upon the request, the authorized agent shall remove such references.

38-29-134. Priority of mortgages. The liens of mortgages filed for record and noted on a certificate of title to a manufactured home, as provided in sections 38-29-128 and 38-29-135, shall take priority in the same order that the mortgages creating such liens were filed in the office of the authorized agent.

38-29-135. Second or other junior mortgages. (1) On and after July 1, 1977, any person who takes a second or other junior mortgage on a manufactured home for which a Colorado certificate of title has been issued may file said mortgage for public record and have the existence thereof noted on the certificate of title with like effect as in other cases, in the manner prescribed in this section.

(2) Such second or junior mortgagee or the holder thereof shall file said mortgage with the authorized agent of the county wherein the manufactured home is located and shall accompany said mortgage with a written request to have the existence thereof noted on the certificate of title to the manufactured home covered thereby, subscribed by such mortgagee or holder, in which shall appear the names and addresses of the holders of all outstanding mortgages against the home described in said second or junior mortgage and the name and address of the person in possession of the certificate of title thereto. Upon the filing of such mortgage, the authorized agent shall note thereon the day and hour on which such mortgage was received by him and shall make and deliver a receipt therefor to the person filing the same.

(3) The authorized agent, by registered mail, return receipt requested, shall make a written demand on the holder of the certificate of title, addressed to such person at his address as the same may appear in said written request, that such certificate be delivered to the authorized agent for the purpose of having noted thereon such second or junior mortgage. Within fifteen days after the receipt of such demand, the person holding such certificate shall either mail or deliver the same to such authorized agent or, if he no longer has possession thereof, shall so notify the agent and, if he knows, shall likewise inform him where and from whom such certificate may be procured. Upon the receipt of such certificate, the authorized agent shall complete his application for a new title and record the number thereof on the mortgage, as in the case of a first mortgage, and shall thereafter transmit the current certificate of title and

application for a new certificate of title to the director. Upon the receipt thereof, the director, as in the case of a first mortgage, shall thereupon issue a new certificate of title on which the existence of all mortgages on the manufactured home, including such second or junior mortgage, have been noted, which certificate he shall dispose of as in other cases.

(4) If any person lawfully in possession of a certificate of title to any manufactured home upon whom demand is made for the delivery thereof to the authorized agent omits, for any reason whatsoever, to deliver or mail the same to the authorized agent, such person shall be liable to the holder of such second or junior mortgage for all damage sustained by reason of such omission.

38-29-136. Validity of mortgage between parties. Nothing in this article shall be construed to impair the validity of a mortgage on a manufactured home between the parties thereto as long as no purchaser for value, mortgagee, or creditor without actual notice of the existence thereof has acquired an interest in the manufactured home described therein, notwithstanding that the parties to said mortgage have failed to comply with the provisions of this article.

38-29-137. Mechanics', warehouse, and other liens. Nothing in this article shall be construed to impair the rights of lien claimants arising under any mechanics' lien law in force and effect in this state or the lien of any warehouseman or any other person claimed for repairs on or storage of any manufactured home, when a mechanic's lien or storage lien has originated prior to the time any mortgage on said manufactured home has been filed for record, as provided in section 38-29-125, and such manufactured home has remained continuously in the possession of the person claiming such mechanic's lien or lien for storage, notwithstanding that no notation of such lien is made upon the certificate of title to the home in respect of which it is claimed.

38-29-138. Fees. (1) (a) Upon filing with the authorized agent any application for a certificate of title, the applicant shall pay to the agent a fee of seven dollars and twenty cents, which shall be disposed pursuant to section 42-6-138, C.R.S.

(b) Repealed.

(2) Upon the receipt by the authorized agent of any mortgage for filing under the provisions of section 38-29-128, the agent shall be paid such fees as are prescribed by law for the filing of like instruments in the office of the county clerk and recorder in the county or city and county in which such mortgage is filed and shall receive, in addition, a fee of seven dollars and twenty cents for the issuance or recording of the certificate of title and the notation of the existence of said mortgage.

(3) Upon application to the authorized agent to have noted on a certificate of title the extension of any mortgage therein described and noted thereon, such authorized agent shall receive a fee of one dollar and fifty cents.

(4) Upon the release and satisfaction of any mortgage and upon application to the authorized agent for the notation thereof on the certificate of title in the manner prescribed in

section 38-29-131, such authorized agent shall be paid a fee of seven dollars and twenty cents, which shall be disposed pursuant to section 42-6-138, C.R.S.

(5) For the issuance of any duplicate certificate of title, except as may be otherwise provided in this article, the agent shall be paid a fee of eight dollars and twenty cents, and, in all cases in which the department assigns a new identifying number to any manufactured home, the fee charged for such assignment shall be three dollars and fifty cents.

(6) The fees provided for in subsections (1) and (2) of this section shall not apply to the issuance of a certificate of title for a tax-deferred mobile home pursuant to the provisions of section 39-3.5-105 (1) (b) (II), C.R.S.

38-29-139. Disposition of fees. (1) All fees received by the authorized agent under the provisions of section 38-29-138 (1) and (2), upon application being made for a certificate of title, shall be disposed of pursuant to section 42-6-138 (1), C.R.S.

(2) All fees collected by the authorized agent under the provisions of section 38-29-138 (5) shall be disposed of pursuant to section 42-6-138 (2), C.R.S.

(3) All fees paid to the authorized agent under section 38-29-138 (3) for the filing or extension of any mortgage on a manufactured home filed in his or her office shall be kept and retained by said agent to defray the cost thereof and shall be disposed of by him or her as provided by law; except that fees for this service that may be paid to the authorized agent in the city and county of Denver shall, by such agent, be disposed of in the same manner as fees retained by him or her that were paid upon application being made for a certificate of title.

38-29-140. Director's records to be public. All records in the director's office pertaining to the title to any manufactured home shall be public records and shall be subject to the provisions of section 42-1-206, C.R.S. This shall include any records regarding ownership of and mortgages on any manufactured home for which a Colorado certificate of title has been issued.

38-29-141. Penalties. (1) No person may:

(a) Sell, transfer, or in any manner dispose of a manufactured home in this state without complying with the requirements of this article.

(b) (Deleted by amendment, L. 89, p. 1573, § 8, effective January 1, 1990.)

(2) Any person who violates any of the provisions of subsection (1) of this section for which no other penalty is expressly provided is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

38-29-141.5. False oath. Any person who makes any application for a certificate of title,

written transfer thereof, satisfaction and release, oath, affirmation, affidavit, statement, report, or deposition required to be made or taken under any of the provisions of this article and who, upon such application, transfer, satisfaction and release, oath, affirmation, affidavit, statement, report, or deposition, swears or affirms willfully and falsely in a matter material to any issue, point, or subject matter in question, in addition to any other penalties provided in this article, is guilty of perjury in the second degree, as defined in section 18-8-503, C.R.S.

38-29-142. Repossession of manufactured home - owner must notify law enforcement agency - penalty. (1) If any mortgagee or his assignee or the agent of either repossesses a manufactured home because of default in the terms of a mortgage, the mortgagee or his assignee shall notify, either verbally or in writing, a law enforcement agency, as provided in this section, of the fact of such repossession, the name of the owner, and the name of the mortgagee or assignee. Such notification shall be made not later than twelve hours after the repossession occurs. If such repossession takes place in an incorporated city or town, the notification shall be made to the police department, town marshal, or other local law enforcement agency of such city or town, and, if such repossession takes place in the unincorporated area of a county, the notification shall be made to the county sheriff.

(2) Any mortgagee of a manufactured home or his assignee who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

38-29-143. Change of location - penalty. (1) The owner shall file notice of any change of location within the county with the county assessor and the county treasurer or change of location from one county to another county with the county assessor and the county treasurer of each county within twenty days after such change of location occurs. For the purposes of this subsection (1), "owner" shall mean the owner at the time of the change of location.

(2) Any person who fails to file notice of any change of location as required by subsection (1) of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor traffic offense and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars. This shall be a strict liability offense.

PART 2

FILING AND RECORDING OF DOCUMENTS RELATED TO A MANUFACTURED HOME

38-29-201. Verification of application form - supporting materials. (1) In all instances under part 1 of this article in which an application for a certificate of title is filed with an authorized agent pursuant to section 38-29-107, the authorized agent, in his or her capacity as the clerk and recorder, shall file and record the documents set forth in subsection (2) of this

section in his or her office.

(2) (a) For an application for a certificate of title for a new manufactured home, the following documents shall be filed and recorded:

(I) The manufacturer's certificate or statement of origin or its equivalent; and

(II) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2009, (SB 09-040), ch. 9, p. 67, § 8, effective July 1, 2009.)

(III) The verification of application form.

(b) For an application for a certificate of title for which a bond is furnished pursuant to section 38-29-119 (2), the following documents shall be filed and recorded:

(I) A copy of the written declaration required pursuant to section 38-29-119 (1);

(II) A copy of the bond that was furnished; and

(III) The verification of application form.

(c) For all other applications for a certificate of title, the following documents shall be filed and recorded:

(I) A copy of the certificate of title presented to the authorized agent, if any; and

(II) The verification of application form.

(3) A verification of application form shall comply with the federal "Driver's Privacy Protection Act of 1994", 18 U.S.C. sec. 2721 et seq.

38-29-202. Certificate of permanent location. (1) (a) If a manufactured home is permanently affixed to the ground so that it is no longer capable of being drawn over the public highways on or after July 1, 2008, the owner of the manufactured home shall file a certificate of permanent location.

(b) If the certificate of permanent location accompanies an application for purging a manufactured home title pursuant to section 38-29-112 (1.5) or 38-29-118 (2), the certificate shall be filed with the authorized agent for the county or city and county in which the manufactured home is located. For a manufactured home that occupies real property subject to a long-term lease that has an express term of at least ten years, a copy of the lease shall be filed along with the certificate. The authorized agent, in his or her capacity as the clerk and recorder, shall file and record the certificate of permanent location and, if applicable, the copy of the long-term lease in his or her office.

(c) If the certificate of permanent location is received in accordance with section 38-29-114 (2) or 38-29-117 (6), the certificate shall be filed with the clerk and recorder for the county or city and county in which the manufactured home is located. For a manufactured home that occupies real property subject to a long-term lease that has an express term of at least ten years, a copy of the lease shall be filed along with the certificate. The clerk and recorder shall file and record the certificate of permanent location, a copy of the bill of sale, a copy of the manufacturer's certificate or statement of origin or its equivalent, and, if applicable, the copy of the long-term lease in his or her office and destroy the original manufacturer's certificate or statement of origin or its equivalent.

(d) At least one of the owners of the manufactured home, as reflected on the certificate of title, the bill of sale, or the manufacturer's certificate or statement of origin or its equivalent, must

be an owner of record of the real property to which the manufactured home is to be affixed or permanently located; except that this paragraph (d) shall not apply to any manufactured home that occupies real property subject to a long-term lease that has an express term of at least ten years.

(2) The property tax administrator shall establish the form of the certificate of permanent location. In addition to any other information that the administrator may require, the certificate shall include the following:

- (a) The name and mailing address of the owner of the manufactured home;
- (b) The name and mailing address of any holder of a mortgage on the manufactured home or on the real property to which the home has been affixed;
- (c) The identification number of the manufactured home and the certificate of title number, if applicable;
- (d) The manufacturer or make and year of the manufactured home;
- (e) Attached to the certificate of permanent location, a certificate of taxes due, or an authentication of paid ad valorem taxes, issued by the county treasurer of the county in which the manufactured home is located;
- (f) The legal description of the real property to which the manufactured home has been permanently affixed;
- (g) The name of the legal owner or owners of the land upon which the home is affixed;
- (h) The county or city and county in which the certificate of permanent location is filed;
- (i) Verification that the manufactured home is permanently affixed to the ground so that it is no longer capable of being drawn over the public highways in accordance with any applicable county or city and county codes or requirements;
- (j) Consent to the permanent location of the manufactured home by all holders of a security interest in the manufactured home;
- (k) An affirmative statement of relinquishment and release of all rights in the manufactured home by all holders of a security interest in the manufactured home;
- (l) An affirmative statement of relinquishment of all rights in the manufactured home by any owner on the certificate of title of the manufactured home who is not also an owner of the real property to which the manufactured home is to be affixed or permanently located. The provisions of this paragraph (l) shall not apply to any manufactured home that occupies real property subject to a long-term lease that has an express term of at least ten years.
- (1.5) For any manufactured home that occupies real property subject to a long-term lease that has an express term of at least ten years, an affirmative statement that all owners of the real property and the manufactured home consent to the affixation of the manufactured home to the real property and an acknowledgment that, upon such affixation and upon the filing and recording of the certificate of permanent location, the manufactured home will become a part of the real property, subject to the reversion of the manufactured home to the owners of the home upon termination of the long-term lease; and
- (m) An affirmative statement that all owners of the real property and the manufactured home consent to the affixation of the manufactured home to the real property and an acknowledgment that upon such affixation and upon the filing and recording of the certificate of

permanent location the manufactured home will become a part of the real property and ownership shall be vested only in the title owners of the real property. Ownership in the manufactured home shall vest in the same parties and be subject to the same tenancies, encumbrances, liens, limitations, restrictions, and estates as the real property to which the manufactured home is affixed or permanently located. The provisions of this paragraph (m) shall not apply to any manufactured home that occupies real property subject to a long-term lease that has an express term of at least ten years.

(3) The certificate of permanent location shall be acknowledged and shall contain or be accompanied by a written declaration that the statements made therein are made under the penalties of perjury in the second degree, as defined in section 18-8-503, C.R.S.

38-29-203. Certificate of removal. (1) (a) On or after July 1, 2008, a manufactured home shall not be removed from its permanent location unless the owner of the manufactured home files a certificate of removal. If a certificate of permanent location has not been previously filed and recorded for the manufactured home, the owner shall also file an affidavit of real property, described in section 38-29-208, along with the certificate of removal.

(b) The certificate of removal and the affidavit of real property, if any, along with the application for a new certificate of title required in part 1 of this article, shall be filed with the authorized agent for the county or city and county in which the manufactured home is located. The authorized agent, in his or her capacity as the clerk and recorder, shall file and record the certificate of removal and the affidavit of real property in his or her office.

(2) The property tax administrator shall establish the form of the certificate of removal. In addition to any other information that the administrator may require, the certificate shall include the following:

- (a) The name and mailing address of the owner of the manufactured home;
- (b) The name and mailing address of any holder of a mortgage on or lien against the real property on which the manufactured home was affixed or permanently located;
- (c) The identification number of the manufactured home;
- (d) The manufacturer or make and year of the manufactured home;
- (e) Attached to the certificate of removal, a certificate of taxes due, or an authentication of paid ad valorem taxes, issued by the county treasurer of the county in which the manufactured home is located;
- (f) The legal description of the real property from which the manufactured home was removed; and
- (g) Consent of all lienholders and a release by all holders of a mortgage, only to the extent that the mortgage or lien applies to the manufactured home, to allow the removal of the manufactured home from its permanent location.

(2.5) (a) The provisions of this section shall apply to a manufactured home that occupies real property subject to a long-term lease that has an express term of at least ten years, except as set forth in paragraph (b) of this subsection (2.5).

(b) A landlord evicting a tenant who owns a manufactured home that occupies real property subject to a long-term lease that has an express term of at least ten years may cause the

home to be removed from its permanent location without the owner first filing a certificate of removal if, within twenty days after such removal, the landlord files a certificate of removal accompanied by a copy of the notice of judgment or order for possession allowing the eviction of the home and the address of the location to which the home has been moved. Such certificate of removal shall comply with subsection (5) of this section and include the information required in subsection (2) of this section; except that paragraphs (e) and (g) of said subsection (2) shall not apply. The landlord shall file the certificate of removal and the additional information with the authorized agent for the county or city and county from which the manufactured home was removed.

(3) The consent of a mortgage or other lien holder on the certificate of removal shall serve as a full release of any interest against the manufactured home once the manufactured home is removed from the real property. The consent on the certificate of removal shall not release any interest of the mortgage or lien holder against the remaining real property.

(4) If consent of any mortgagee or lien holder is not given, the owner may file a corporate surety bond or any other undertaking with the clerk of the district court of the county in which the real property to which the manufactured home was affixed is situated. The bond or undertaking shall be in an amount equal to one and one-half times the amount of the mortgage or lien and shall be approved by a judge of the district court with which the bond or undertaking is filed. The bond or undertaking shall be conditioned that, if the mortgagee or lien holder shall be finally adjudged to be entitled to recover upon the mortgage or lien, the principal or his sureties shall pay to the mortgagee or lien holder the amount of the indebtedness together with any interest, costs, and other sums which the mortgagee or lien holder would be entitled to recover upon foreclosure of the mortgage or lien. Upon the filing of a bond or undertaking, the mortgage or lien against the property shall be forthwith discharged and released in full, and the real property described in the bond or undertaking shall be released from the mortgage or lien and from any action brought to foreclose the mortgage or lien, and the bond or undertaking shall be substituted. The clerk of the district court with which the bond or undertaking has been filed shall issue a certificate of release that shall be recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of the county in which the real property to which the manufactured home was affixed is situated, and the certificate of release shall show that the property has been released from the mortgage or lien and from any action brought to foreclose the mortgage or lien.

(5) The certificate of removal shall be acknowledged and shall contain or be accompanied by a written declaration that the statements made therein are made under the penalties of perjury in the second degree, as defined in section 18-8-503, C.R.S.

38-29-204. Certificate of destruction. (1) (a) If a manufactured home is destroyed, dismantled, or sold or otherwise disposed of as salvage on or after July 1, 2008, the owner of the manufactured home or the person on whose real property the manufactured home is situated shall file a certificate of destruction.

(b) If the certificate of destruction accompanies an application to cancel a certificate of title pursuant to section 38-29-118 (1), the certificate shall be filed with the authorized agent for the county or city and county in which the manufactured home is or was located. The authorized

agent, in his or her capacity as the clerk and recorder, shall file and record the certificate of destruction in his or her office.

(c) If an application to cancel a certificate of title is not required pursuant to section 38-29-118 (1) because no certificate of title was ever issued or because the title has been purged, the certificate of destruction shall be filed with the county clerk and recorder for the county or city and county in which the manufactured home is or was located. The clerk and recorder shall file and record the certificate of destruction in his or her office.

(d) (I) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if a manufactured home has been deemed materially dangerous or materially hazardous, pursuant to local building or health codes by a governmental entity, the person on whose real property the manufactured home is situated may file and record a certificate of destruction without attaching a certificate of taxes due or an authentication of paid ad valorem taxes and without surrendering a certificate of title or filing an application to cancel a certificate of title. Any certificate of destruction filed and recorded pursuant to this paragraph (d) shall be accompanied by the evidence of violation.

(II) The certificate of destruction and the evidence of violation shall be filed and recorded with the clerk and recorder for the county or city and county in which the manufactured home is or was located. The clerk and recorder shall file and record the certificate of destruction and the evidence of violation in his or her office.

(III) For purposes of this paragraph (d):

(A) "Evidence of violation" means a notice and order from a governmental entity that a manufactured home has been deemed materially dangerous or materially hazardous pursuant to local building or health codes and that all applicable cure periods have expired.

(B) "Governmental entity" means any federal agency, the state, or any county, town, city, or city and county.

(2) The property tax administrator shall establish the form of the certificate of destruction. In addition to any other information that the administrator may require, the certificate shall include the following:

- (a) The name and mailing address of the owner of the manufactured home;
- (b) The name and mailing address of each holder of a security interest in the manufactured home and all holders of a lien against the real property on which the manufactured home was affixed or permanently located;
- (c) The identification number of the manufactured home;
- (d) The manufacturer or make and year of the manufactured home;
- (e) Attached to the certificate of destruction, a certificate of taxes due, or an authentication of paid ad valorem taxes, issued by the county treasurer of the county in which the manufactured home is located;
- (f) The legal description of the real property on which the manufactured home was affixed or permanently located prior to destruction;
- (g) A book and page or reception number reference for a certificate of permanent location that was previously filed related to the manufactured home, if any;
- (h) Consent of all lienholders to the destruction of the manufactured home, or proof that a request for such consent was sent by certified mail to such lienholders, along with proof that a copy of the request for such consent was mailed to the owner if the certificate of destruction is

filed by the person on whose real property the manufactured home is situated, at their last-known address and a notarized declaration, signed under penalty of perjury, that no response was received from any such lienholders within thirty days of the date of the mailing of the notice;

(i) Release of all holders of a mortgage to the extent that the mortgage applies to the manufactured home, or proof that a request for such consent was sent by certified mail to such mortgage holders at their last-known address and a notarized declaration, signed under penalty of perjury, that no response was received within thirty days of the date of the mailing of the notice; and

(j) Verification that the manufactured home has been destroyed, dismantled, or sold or otherwise disposed of as salvage.

(3) The certificate of destruction shall be acknowledged and shall contain or be accompanied by a written declaration that the statements made therein are made under the penalties of perjury in the second degree, as defined in section 18-8-503, C.R.S.

(4) Any owner or person on whose real property the manufactured home is situated who fails to file a properly completed certificate of destruction when required pursuant to this section shall be responsible for all actual damages sustained by any affected party related to the manufactured home being destroyed, dismantled, or sold or otherwise disposed of as salvage.

38-29-205. Authorized agent - forward to the clerk and recorder. If an authorized agent who receives a document for filing and recording pursuant to this part 2 is not the clerk and recorder for the county or city and county, the authorized agent shall forward such document to the clerk and recorder, for the clerk and recorder to file and record the document in his or her office.

38-29-206. Recorded documents - index. Any document filed and recorded by a clerk and recorder pursuant to this part 2 shall be indexed in both the grantor and grantee indexes under the name of the owner or owners of the manufactured home and the owners of the land to which the manufactured home was affixed or permanently located at the time the document is required to be filed and recorded.

38-29-207. Copy of certificates to assessor. The clerk and recorder shall forward a copy of a certificate of permanent location, certificate of removal, and certificate of destruction to the assessor for the county or city and county.

38-29-208. Affidavit of real property. (1) Any person can prove that a manufactured home and the land upon which it has been permanently affixed is real property by filing an affidavit of real property with the clerk and recorder for the county or city and county in which the manufactured home is located. The clerk and recorder shall file and record the affidavit of real property in his or her office. Except as otherwise set forth in subsection (2) of this section,

the affidavit of real property shall include the following:

(a) An acknowledged statement by all owners that the manufactured home and real property to which the manufactured home is permanently affixed became real property pursuant to this article;

(b) A statement from the county assessor that the manufactured home has been valued together with the land upon which it is affixed;

(c) A statement from the county treasurer that taxes have been paid on the manufactured home and the land upon which it is affixed in the same manner as other real property, as that term is defined in section 39-1-102 (14), C.R.S.;

(d) Proof that a search of the director's records pursuant to section 42-1-206, C.R.S., was conducted and that no certificate of title was found for the manufactured home; and

(e) Verification that the manufactured home is permanently affixed to the ground in accordance with any applicable county or city and county codes or requirements so that it is no longer capable of being drawn over the public highways.

(2) If a manufactured home occupies real property subject to a long-term lease that has an express term of at least ten years, then the affidavit of real property shall include the following:

(a) A copy of the applicable long-term lease;

(b) A statement from the county treasurer that taxes have been paid separately on the manufactured home and the land upon which it is affixed; and

(c) The items set forth in paragraphs (a), (d), and (e) of subsection (1) of this section.

38-29-209. Fees - disposition. (1) In all instances in which a document is to be filed and recorded pursuant to this part 2, the authorized agent or clerk and recorder, as the case may be, shall be paid such fees for each document so filed and recorded as are prescribed by law for the filing of like instruments in the office of the county clerk and recorder.

(2) The recording fees authorized by this section are in addition to any fees that are required pursuant to section 38-29-138.

(3) All fees paid pursuant to this section shall be kept and retained by the authorized agent or the clerk and recorder to defray the cost thereof and shall be disposed of by him or her as provided by law.

REAL PROPERTY

Interests in Land

ARTICLE 30

Titles and Interests

38-30-101. Parties entitled to hold lands may convey. Any person, association of persons, or body politic or corporate which is entitled to hold real estate, or any interest in real estate whatever, shall be authorized to convey the same to another or a body corporate or politic by deed.

38-30-102. Water rights conveyed as real estate - well permit transfers - legislative declaration - definitions. (1) The general assembly:

(a) Finds that the division of water resources in the department of natural resources needs timely and accurate data regarding well ownership in order to efficiently and accurately account for wells and to ensure that wells are properly constructed and maintained;

(b) Determines that current data concerning well ownership is inadequate and that a substantial number of residential real estate transactions that transfer ownership of a well are not reported to the division;

(c) Determines that current and accurate data is necessary for the state to notify well owners of any health, safety, water right, or stewardship issues pertaining to their groundwater well; and

(d) Declares that this section is intended to provide the division with the information it needs to properly carry out its statutory duties.

(2) In the conveyance of water rights in all cases, except where the ownership of stock in ditch companies or other companies constitutes the ownership of a water right, the same formalities shall be observed and complied with as in the conveyance of real estate.

(3) (a) As used in this subsection (3):

(I) "Closing service" means closing and settlement services, as defined in section 10-11-102, C.R.S.

(II) "Division" means the division of water resources in the department of natural resources.

(III) "Person" means any individual, corporation, government or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, limited liability company, partnership, association, or other legal entity.

(b) (I) On and after January 1, 2009, when a buyer of residential real estate enters into a transaction that results in the transfer of ownership of a small capacity well listed in section 37-90-105 (1) (a) or (1) (b), C.R.S., or a domestic exempt water well used for ordinary household purposes that is listed in section 37-92-602 (1) (b) or (1) (e), C.R.S., the buyer shall, prior to or at closing of the transaction, complete a change in ownership form for the well in compliance with section 37-90-143, C.R.S.; except that, if an existing well has not yet been registered with the division, the buyer shall complete a registration of existing well form for the well.

(II) The residential real estate contract approved by the real estate commission created in section 12-61-105, C.R.S., shall require the buyer to complete the appropriate form for the well and, if no person will be providing a closing service in connection with the transaction, to file the form with the division within sixty days after closing.

(c) (I) If a person provides a closing service in connection with a residential real estate transaction subject to this subsection (3), that person shall:

(A) Within sixty days after closing, submit the appropriate form to the division with as much information as is available, and the division shall be responsible for obtaining the necessary well registration information directly from the buyer; and

(B) Not be liable for delaying the closing of the transaction in order to ensure that the buyer completes the form required by subparagraph (I) of paragraph (b) of this subsection (3). If the closing is delayed pursuant to this sub-subparagraph (B), neither the buyer nor the seller shall have any claim under this section for relief against the buyer, the seller, the person who provided closing services, a title insurance company regulated pursuant to article 11 of title 10, C.R.S., or any person licensed pursuant to article 61 of title 12, C.R.S.

(II) If no person provides such closing service, the buyer shall submit the appropriate form within the deadline specified in sub-subparagraph (A) of subparagraph (I) of this paragraph (c) and pay the applicable fee.

38-30-103. Livery of seisin, not necessary. Livery of seisin is in no case necessary for the conveyance of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments.

38-30-104. Vendor's after-acquired title deemed in trust for vendee. If any person sells and conveys to another by deed or conveyance, purporting to convey an estate in fee simple absolute, any tract of land or real estate lying and being in this state, not being possessed of the legal estate or interest therein at the time of the sale and conveyance and, after such sale and conveyance, the vendor becomes possessed of and confirmed in the legal estate of the land or real estate so sold and conveyed, it shall be taken and held to be in trust and for the use of the grantee or vendee, and said conveyance shall be held and taken, and shall be as valid as if the grantor or vendor had the legal estate or interest at the time of said sale or conveyance.

38-30-105. Lands not in possession may be conveyed. Any person claiming right or title to lands, tenements, or hereditaments, although he may be out of possession, and notwithstanding there may be an adverse possession thereof, may sell, convey, and transfer his interest in and to the same in as full and complete a manner as if he were in the actual possession of the lands and premises intended to be conveyed.

38-30-106. Tenant in fee tail takes in fee simple. In cases where, by the common law, any person may be or become seized in fee tail of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments by virtue of any devise or conveyance, or by any other means whatsoever, such person, instead of becoming seized in fee tail thereof, shall be deemed and adjudged to be seized of such lands, tenements, and hereditaments in fee simple.

38-30-107. Estate granted deemed fee simple unless limited. Every estate in land which is granted, conveyed, or devised to one, although other words necessary to transfer an estate of inheritance are not added, shall be deemed a fee simple estate of inheritance if a lesser estate is not limited by express words or does not appear to be granted, devised, or conveyed by operation of law.

38-30-107.5. Royalty interests - minerals or geothermal resources. (1) Any conveyance, reservation, or devise of a royalty interest in minerals or geothermal resources, whether of a perpetual or limited duration, contained in any instrument executed on or after July 1, 1991, creates a real property interest which vests in the holder or holders of such interest the right to receive the designated royalty share of the specified minerals or geothermal resources or the proceeds therefrom in accordance with the terms of the instrument. Unless otherwise provided in the conveyance, reservation, or devise, the holder of such interest shall not have the right to:

- (a) Explore for or develop the minerals or geothermal resources;
- (b) Grant a mineral development lease; or
- (c) Receive any share of rentals, bonus payments, surface damage payments, or similar sums that might be payable under the terms of any mineral development lease.

38-30-108. Conveyances to grantee in a representative capacity. (1) An instrument conveying an interest in real property, in which the grantee is described as trustee, agent, conservator, executor, administrator, attorney-in-fact, personal representative, nominee, custodian, or a person acting in any other representative capacity, shall also describe the representative capacity of such grantee by one or more of the following means:

- (a) Naming the person so represented;
- (b) Identifying the statute, the trust or other agreement, or the court appointment under which the grantee is acting; or
- (c) Referring, by proper description to book, page, document number, or file to an instrument, order, decree, or other writing containing any such description of the representative capacity of the grantee that is recorded with the county clerk and recorder in the county where the real property is located.

(2) If the representative capacity of the grantee is not described as provided in subsection (1) of this section, the description of a grantee in any such representative capacity in such instrument of conveyance shall be presumed to be a description of the person only and shall not be notice of the representative capacity of such grantee.

(3) After the recording of an instrument conveying an interest in real property in which the grantee is described as acting in a representative capacity, but in which the description of the grantee does not comply with subsection (1) of this section, and regardless of whether such instrument of conveyance was recorded prior to or after August 8, 2001, an affidavit that has been executed by or on behalf of such grantee, which refers by proper description by book, page,

document number, or file to the recording information of such instrument of conveyance and that contains one of the descriptions of the representative capacity of such grantee described in subsection (1) of this section, may be recorded with the county clerk and recorder of the county where the real property is located. Upon the recording of such affidavit, all persons shall thereafter have notice of the representative capacity of such grantee with respect to the interest in real property so conveyed.

38-30-108.5. Conveyances to trusts - ownership and transfer of property. (1) A trust may acquire, convey, encumber, lease, or otherwise deal with any interest in real or personal property in the name of the trust.

(2) In order to evidence the existence of a trust and the authority of one or more trustees to act on behalf of the trust with respect to an interest in real property held in the name of the trust, any trustee of the trust may execute and record with the county clerk and recorder of the county in which the real property is located, a statement of authority pursuant to section 38-30-172 (2).

(3) The provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall also apply to any interest in real or personal property that is already in the name of the trust as of August 8, 2001. Nothing in this section shall be construed to be the exclusive manner in which title to an interest in real or personal property may be held by or on behalf of a trust, and title to an interest in real or personal property may be held by or on behalf of a trust in any other manner permitted by law.

38-30-109. Existing conveyances not notice of beneficiary unless statement filed in five years. (Repealed)

38-30-110. Rule against perpetuities inapplicable to cemetery trusts. (1) Any gifts, bequests, transfers, grants, or conveyances of real or personal property by any one person in trust amounting to not more than twenty-five thousand dollars in value in the aggregate at the time of the creation of such trusts, the income of which is to be used exclusively for the purpose of creating, maintaining, or caring for any graves, tombs, mausoleums, grave markers or monuments, burial places, grave sites, cemetery plots, or graveyards and payment of reasonable compensation to the trustee, shall be good, valid, and enforceable regardless of the time such trusts continue. The rule or law against perpetuities shall have no application to any such part of any such trusts as are not more than twenty-five thousand dollars in value at the time of the creation of such trusts.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to detract from the validity of any payment, gift, or bequest in consideration of an agreement of a cemetery relating to care and maintenance, or any trust or other agreement entered into by a cemetery in aid or furtherance of any promise of such cemetery relative to the maintenance thereof, or of any grave, tomb, mausoleum, grave marker or monument, burial place, grave site, or cemetery plot therein.

38-30-111. Rule against perpetuities inapplicable to employees' pension trusts. No trust created by an employer as a part of a pension, stock bonus, disability, death benefit, or profit-sharing plan for the exclusive benefit of some or all of his employees or their beneficiaries, to which contributions are made by such employer or employees, or by both employer and employees, for the purpose of distributing to such employees or their beneficiaries the earnings or principal, or both earnings and principal, of such trust, is invalid by reason of any existing law or rule against perpetuities or accumulations or suspension of the power of alienation; but such trust may continue for such time as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes for which it may be created.

38-30-112. Rule against perpetuities inapplicable to existing trusts. No suit or other proceeding affecting a pension, stock bonus, disability, death benefit, or profit-sharing plan existing on September 29, 1951, wherein relief is sought on the ground that such plan is in violation of any existing law or rule against perpetuities or accumulations or suspension of the power of alienation, shall be instituted.

38-30-113. Deeds - short form - acknowledgment - effect. (1) (a) A deed for the conveyance of real property may be substantially in the following form:

....., whose street address is, City or Town of, County of and State of, for the consideration of dollars, in hand paid, hereby sell(s) and convey(s) to whose street address is, City or Town of, County of and State of, the following real property in the County of and State of Colorado, to wit: with all its appurtenances and warrant(s) the title to the same, subject to

Signed this day of, 20..... .

.....

(b) Such deed may be acknowledged in accordance with section 38-35-101. Failure to state the address or the county or state of residence of the grantor or grantee shall not affect the validity of such deed.

(c) Every deed in substance in the above form, when properly executed, shall be a conveyance in fee simple to the grantee, with covenants on the part of the grantor as set forth in subsection (2) of this section.

(d) Every deed in substance in the above form, when properly executed, shall be a conveyance of the grantor's interest, if any, in any vacated street, alley, or other right-of-way that

adjoins the real property unless the transfer of such interest is expressly excluded in the deed.

(2) The words "warrant(s) the title" in a warranty deed as described in subsection (1) (a) of this section or in a mortgage as described in section 38-30-117 mean that the grantor covenants:

(a) That at the time of the making of such instrument he was lawfully seized of an indefeasible estate in fee simple in and to the property therein described and has good right and full power to convey the same;

(b) That the same was free and clear from all encumbrances, except as stated in the instrument; and

(c) That he warrants to the grantee and his heirs and assigns the quiet and peaceable possession of such property and will defend the title thereto against all persons who may lawfully claim the same.

(3) Such covenants shall be binding upon any grantor and his heirs and personal representatives as fully as if written at length in said instrument.

38-30-113.5. Beneficiary deeds. Deeds intended to take effect at the death of the grantor may be executed and recorded pursuant to the provisions of part 4 of article 15 of title 15, C.R.S.

38-30-114. Validation of acknowledgments. Any deed or other conveyance of real property executed pursuant to section 38-30-113, if acknowledged in conformity with the provisions of section 38-35-101, shall be considered for all purposes as having been properly acknowledged. Such acknowledgment shall carry with it the presumption provided for by said section 38-35-101.

38-30-115. Deeds - bargain and sale - special warranty. A deed executed according to the form in section 38-30-113 with the words "and warrant the title to the same" omitted therefrom shall have the same force and effect as a bargain and sale deed, without covenants of warranty, at common law and will pass the after-acquired title of the grantor; and the words "and warrant the title against all persons claiming under me" when included in such deed shall be a covenant that the grantor will warrant and defend the title to the grantee and his heirs and assigns against all persons claiming to hold title by, through, or under the grantor.

38-30-116. Deeds - quitclaim. A deed executed according to the form in section 38-30-113 with the word "quitclaim" substituted for "convey" and the words "and warrant the title to the same" omitted therefrom shall be a deed of quitclaim and shall have the same effect as a conveyance as quitclaim deeds now in use.

38-30-117. Mortgages - short form - acknowledgment - effect. (1) A mortgage of

real property may be substantially in the following form:

....., whose address is, County of and State of, hereby mortgage(s) to, whose address is, County of and State of, to secure the payment of dollars due as follows: the following described real property in the County of and State of Colorado, to wit: with all its appurtenances, and warrant(s) the title to the same, subject to

Signed this day of, 20....

.....

(2) Such mortgage may be acknowledged in accordance with section 38-35-101. Failure to state the address or the county or state of residence of the grantor or grantee shall not affect the validity of such mortgage.

(3) Every mortgage in substance in the above form, when properly executed, shall be a mortgage to secure the payment of the money therein specified, with covenants as expressed in section 38-30-113 (2), but if the words "and warrant(s) the title to the same" are omitted, no such covenants shall be implied.

38-30-118. Seal not necessary. It is not necessary to the proper execution of any conveyance affecting real property that the same be executed under the seal of the grantor, nor that any seal or scroll or other mark be set opposite the name of the grantor.

38-30-119. Posthumous children take as others. When an estate has been limited by any conveyance, in remainder to the children of any person to be begotten, such children born after the decease of their parent shall take the estate in the same manner as if they had been born in the lifetime of the parent, though no estate has been conveyed to support the contingent remainder after his death.

38-30-120. Conveyance carries right of possession. All conveyances of real estate and of any interest therein, duly executed and delivered, shall be held to carry with them the right to immediate possession of the premises or interest conveyed, unless a future day for the possession is therein specified.

38-30-121. What covenants run with the land. Covenants of seisin, peaceable

possession, freedom from encumbrances, and warranty contained in any conveyance of real estate, or any interest therein, shall run with the premises and inure to the benefit of all subsequent purchasers and encumbrancers.

38-30-122. No action against warrantor without notice and refusal to defend. No right of action shall exist upon a covenant of warranty against a warrantor when possession of the premises warranted has been actually delivered to or taken by the warrantee, until the party menacing the possession of the grantee, his heirs, personal representatives, or assigns have commenced legal proceedings to obtain possession of the premises in question and the grantor, after notice, has refused to defend, at his own cost, the premises in such action.

38-30-123. Powers of attorney must be recorded. In order that all conveyances which are executed by any attorney-in-fact may be seen to be executed with the assent of the grantor, the power of attorney of the attorney-in-fact, duly proved or acknowledged, shall be recorded in the same office in which the conveyances themselves are required to be recorded.

38-30-124. Powers of attorney, how acknowledged and proved. Powers of attorney for the conveying, leasing, or releasing of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments or any interest therein may be acknowledged or proved in the same manner as deeds.

38-30-125. Scroll sufficient. Any instrument of writing to which the maker shall affix a scroll, by way of seal, shall be of the same effect and obligation to all intents as if the same were sealed.

38-30-126. Acknowledgments, before whom taken. (1) Deeds, bonds, and agreements in writing conveying lands or any interest therein, or affecting title thereto, may be acknowledged or proved before the following officers when executed within this state:

(a) Any judge of any court of record, the clerk of any such court of record, or the deputy of any such clerk, such judge, clerk, or deputy clerk certifying such acknowledgment under the seal of such court;

(b) The clerk and recorder of any county, or his deputy, such clerk or deputy clerk certifying the same under the seal of such county;

(c) Any notary public, certifying the same under his notarial seal; or

(d) Prior to the second Tuesday in January, 1965, any justice of the peace within his county, except that if such deed, bond, or agreement is for the conveyance of lands situated beyond the county of such justice of the peace, there shall be affixed to his certificate of such acknowledgment a certificate of the county clerk and recorder of the proper county, under his hand and the seal of such county, as to the official capacity of such justice of the peace, and that

the signature to such certificate of acknowledgment is the true signature of such justice.

(2) When executed out of this state, and within the United States or any territory thereof, before:

(a) The secretary of any such state or territory, certifying such acknowledgment under the seal of such state or territory;

(b) The clerk of any court of record of such state or territory, or of the United States within such state or territory, having a seal, such clerk certifying the acknowledgment under the seal of such court;

(c) Any notary public of such state or territory, certifying the same under his notarial seal;

(d) Any commissioner of deeds for any such foreign state or territory appointed under the laws of this state, certifying such acknowledgment under his hand and official seal;

(e) Any other officer authorized by the laws of any such state or territory to take and certify such acknowledgment if there is affixed to the certificate of such officer, other than those above enumerated, a certificate by the clerk of some court of record of the county, city, or district, wherein such officer resides, under the seal of such court, that the person certifying such acknowledgment is the officer he assumes to be, that he has the authority by the laws of such state or territory to take and certify such acknowledgment, and that the signature of such officer to the certificate of acknowledgment is the true signature of such officer.

(3) When executed or acknowledged out of the United States, before:

(a) Any judge, or clerk, or deputy clerk of any court of record of any foreign kingdom, empire, republic, state, principality, province, colony, island possession, or bailiwick, such judge, clerk, or deputy clerk certifying such acknowledgment under the seal of such court;

(b) The chief magistrate or other chief executive officer of any province, colony, island possession, or bailiwick or the mayor or the chief executive officer of any city, town, borough, county, or municipal corporation having a seal, of such foreign kingdom, empire, republic, state, principality, province, colony, island possession, or bailiwick, such chief magistrate or other chief executive officer or such mayor certifying such acknowledgment under such seal; or

(c) Any ambassador, minister, consul, vice-consul, consular agent, vice-consular agent, charge d'affaires, vice-charge d'affaires, commercial agent, vice-commercial agent, or diplomatic, consular, or commercial agent or representative or duly constituted deputy of any thereof of the United States or of any other government or country appointed to reside in the foreign country or place where the proof of acknowledgment is made, he certifying the same under the seal of his office.

(4) When executed or acknowledged out of the state and within any colony, island possession, or bailiwick belonging to or under the control of the United States, before:

(a) Any judge or clerk or deputy clerk of any court of record of such colony, island possession, or bailiwick, such judge, clerk, or deputy clerk certifying such acknowledgment under the seal of such court;

(b) The chief magistrate or other chief executive officer of any such colony, island possession, or bailiwick, he certifying the same under his official seal, or before the mayor or the chief executive officer of any city, town, borough, county, or municipal corporation having a seal, of such colony, island possession, or bailiwick, such mayor or other chief officer certifying

such acknowledgment under his official seal; or

(c) Any notary public within such colony, island possession, or bailiwick, such notary public certifying such acknowledgment under his seal.

38-30-127. Acknowledgments taken pursuant to other laws. (1) In addition to the acknowledgment of instruments as provided by articles 30 to 44 of this title, instruments may be acknowledged by:

(a) Members of the armed forces of the United States and certain other persons, as provided by section 24-12-104, C.R.S.;

(b) Any person within or outside of this state, pursuant to part 2 of article 55 of title 12, C.R.S.

(2) Any person otherwise authorized by law to take acknowledgments in this state may take and certify acknowledgments either in accordance with articles 30 to 44 of this title or in the same manner and on the same evidence as provided in part 2 of article 55 of title 12, C.R.S. Any certificate of acknowledgment that is taken pursuant to such part 2 shall be valid and have the benefits set forth in subsection (3) of this section, whether such certificate is given before or after January 1, 1999.

(3) A certificate of acknowledgment taken pursuant to part 2 of article 55 of title 12, C.R.S., or taken pursuant to such part 2 and subsection (2) of this section shall:

(a) Constitute prima facie evidence of proper execution of the instrument acknowledged;

(b) Carry with it the presumptions provided by section 38-35-101; and

(c) Be accorded the same force and effect as any acknowledgment taken and certified in accordance with articles 30 to 44 of this title.

38-30-128. Prima facie validity of prior foreign acknowledgments. All deeds and other instruments in writing relating to real estate in this state which have been executed prior to April 23, 1909, purporting to have been acknowledged or proved out of this state before any judge, or clerk, or deputy clerk of any court of record of any foreign kingdom, empire, republic, state, principality, province, colony, island possession, or bailiwick certifying the acknowledgment under the seal of such court, or purporting to have been acknowledged or proved before the chief magistrate or other chief executive or chief officer of any province, colony, island possession, or bailiwick of such foreign kingdom, empire, republic, state, or principality, such chief magistrate or other chief officer of any such colony, island possession, or bailiwick certifying the same under the seal of such colony, island possession, or bailiwick; or purporting to have been acknowledged or proved before a notary public having a seal, or before the mayor or other chief executive officers of any city, town, borough, county, or municipal corporation having a seal, of any such foreign kingdom, empire, republic, state, principality, province, colony, island possession, or bailiwick, such mayor or other chief officer certifying such acknowledgment under such seal; or purporting to have been acknowledged or proved out of this state and within any such kingdom, empire, republic, state, principality, province, colony, island possession, or bailiwick, before any ambassador, minister, consul, vice-consul, consular

agent, vice-consular agent, charge d'affaires, commercial agent, vice-commercial agent, or any diplomatic, consular, or commercial agent or representative, or any deputy of any thereof, of the United States or of any other government or country, appointed to reside in the foreign country or place where the proof or acknowledgment is made, certifying the same under the seal of his office, shall be deemed prima facie to have been acknowledged or proved before proper officers, and such deeds or other instrument in writing, and in case of the loss of the originals, a copy of the record thereof, and of the certificate of the acknowledgment or proof appertaining to the same, shall be received as prima facie evidence of the execution and acknowledgment thereof, anything in the statutes of this state to the contrary notwithstanding.

38-30-129. Clerk of U.S. courts may take acknowledgments. Deeds, bonds, and agreements in writing conveying lands or any interest therein, or affecting title thereto, may be acknowledged or proved before any clerk of the circuit or district court of the United States, for the district of Colorado, or any deputy of such clerk, such clerk or deputy clerk certifying such acknowledgment under the seal of such court respectively.

38-30-130. Governor may appoint commissioners of deeds. The governor may appoint and commission in any other state, in the District of Columbia, in each of the territories of the United States, and in any foreign country one or more commissioners, who shall keep a seal of office and continue in office during the pleasure of the governor and shall have authority to take the acknowledgment or proof of the execution of any deed or other conveyance or lease of any lands lying in this state or of any contract, letters of attorney, or any other writing under seal, or note to be used and recorded in this state, and such commissioners appointed for any foreign country shall also have authority to certify to the official character, signature, or seal of any officer within their district who is authorized to take acknowledgments or declarations under oath.

38-30-131. Oath of commissioner of deeds. Every such commissioner, before performing any duty or exercising any power by virtue of his appointment, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, before a judge or clerk of one of the courts of record of the district, territory, state, or country in which such commissioner resides or before any ambassador, minister, consul or vice-consul, consular agent, vice-consular agent, charge d'affaires, or any diplomatic, consular, or commercial agent or representative of the United States appointed for the foreign state or country in which such commissioner resides, well and faithfully to execute and perform all the duties of such commissioner under and by virtue of the laws of the state of Colorado, which oath, and an impression of the seal of office, together with his signature thereto, shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state of this state within six months after the date of appointment.

38-30-132. Effect of commissioner's acknowledgment. Such acknowledgment or proof so taken according to the laws of this state, and certified by any such commissioner under his seal of office, annexed to or endorsed on such instrument, shall have the same force and effect as if the same had been made before a judge or any other officer authorized to perform such act in this state.

38-30-133. Commissioner has power to administer oath. Every commissioner has the power to administer any oath, which may be lawfully required in this state, to any person willing to take it and to take and certify all depositions to be used in any of the courts of this state, in conformity with the laws thereof, either on interrogations proposed under commission from a court of this state or by consent of parties, and all such acts shall be as valid as if done and certified according to law by a magistrate of this state.

38-30-134. Fees of commissioners. Commissioners, for like services, shall be allowed the same fees as are allowed by law to notaries public of this state.

38-30-135. Officer shall subscribe certificate. Every certificate of the acknowledgment or proof of any deed, bond, agreement, power of attorney, or other writing for the conveyance of real estate, or any interest therein or affecting title thereto, shall be subscribed by the officer certifying the same with his proper hand and shall be endorsed upon or attached to such deed or other writing.

38-30-136. Subsequent proof of execution - proof or acknowledgment of copy. (1) When any deed or instrument of writing has been executed and not acknowledged according to law at the time of the execution thereof, such deed or instrument of writing may at any subsequent time be acknowledged by the makers thereof in the manner provided in this article, or proof may be made of the execution thereof before any officer authorized to take acknowledgments of deeds in the manner provided in this section. Such officer, when the fact is not within his own knowledge, shall ascertain from the testimony of at least one competent, credible witness, to be sworn and examined by him, that the person offering to prove the execution of such deed or writing is a subscribing witness thereto. Thereupon such officer shall examine such subscribing witness upon oath or affirmation, and shall reduce his testimony to writing and require the witness to subscribe the same, endorsed upon or attached to such deed or other writing, and shall thereupon grant a certificate that such witness was personally known or was proved to him by the testimony of at least one witness (who shall be named in such certificate) to be a subscribing witness to the deed or instrument of writing to be proved, that such subscribing witness was lawfully sworn and examined by him, and that the testimony of the said officer was reduced to writing and by said subscribing witness subscribed in his presence.

(2) If by the testimony it appears that such witness saw the person, whose name is

subscribed to such instrument of writing, sign, seal, and deliver the same or that such person afterwards acknowledged the same to the said witness to be his free and voluntary act or deed and that such witness subscribed the said deed or instrument of writing in attestation thereof, in the presence and with the consent of the person so executing the same, such proof if attested and the authority of the officer to take the same duly proved in the same manner as required in the case of acknowledgment, shall have the same force and effect as an acknowledgment of said deed or instrument of writing by the person executing the same, and duly certified.

(3) When any such deed or instrument of writing has been executed and recorded without due proof, attestation or acknowledgment as required by law, a certified copy from such record may be proved or acknowledged in the same manner and with like effect as the original thereof. No person shall be permitted to use such certified copy so proved as evidence except upon satisfactory proof that the original thereof has been lost or destroyed or is beyond his power to produce.

38-30-137. Recording of leases based on crop rentals. In any case where agricultural lands are leased upon a crop rental basis and the landlord receives under the terms of the lease a share of the crop in lieu of a cash rental, such lease may be recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county where the lands leased, or the major part thereof, are situated. The filing of such lease shall be notice to all persons of the right of the landlord or lessor in and to any crops grown on said lands. Any purchaser of any such crop, or of any part thereof, shall be bound to take notice of the rights of the lessor therein and shall be accountable to such lessor for the purchase price of any such crop to the extent of the lessor's interest therein.

38-30-138. Filing and recording fee. The fee for filing and recording such lease shall be the same as that now provided by law for the recording of deeds of real estate.

38-30-139. Photographic copies deemed recording. (Repealed)

38-30-140. Foreign deeds - translation - proof - not recorded without. Deeds, bonds, agreements in writing, and powers of attorney for the conveyance of lands, or any interest therein, or affecting the title thereto executed in any foreign country, and the acknowledgment or proof of execution thereof, may be executed, heard, taken, and certified in the language of such foreign country, and there shall be attached thereto a translation into the English language by any person learned in the language of such foreign country and by such person sworn to be a true and correct translation thereof before any officer or court authorized to take the acknowledgment of deeds. Such deed, bond, agreement, or power of attorney, and the certificate of acknowledgment or proof thereof, may be read in evidence and recorded with like effect as if written in the English language. Such translation shall not be conclusive upon any party desiring to question the correctness thereof. No such deed or other writing shall be entitled to record unless accompanied

by such sworn translation.

38-30-141. Conveyance by county or municipality. The board of county commissioners of any county, or the common council of any city, or the board of trustees of any town may, by order to be entered of record among the proceedings of any such board or council, appoint a commissioner to sell and convey any real estate belonging to such county, city, or town and to affix to any conveyance thereof the seal of such county, city, or town. Any such conveyance, executed in accordance with such order, shall have the effect of transferring to the grantee named all the estate of such county, city, or town in the real estate so conveyed. Nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prevent any such board of county commissioners from selling and conveying any such real estate belonging to such county by deed or conveyance signed and acknowledged by each member of said board and attested by the signature of the county clerk and recorder and the official seal of said county. Nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prevent any such board of trustees or city council from conveying any real estate belonging to such town or city by deed or conveyance signed and acknowledged by the mayor of said town or city, attested by the signature of the town or city clerk and by the official seal of such town or city, when any such mayor and clerk are authorized to do so by ordinance or by a vote of the residents thereof, as the case may be.

38-30-142. Prior deeds and conveyances by commissioners validated. All deeds and conveyances of any real estate, formerly belonging to any county conveyed prior to April 4, 1947, by deed signed and acknowledged by the members of the board of county commissioners of such county and attested by the county clerk and recorder of such county, with the official seal thereof affixed, shall be deemed and held to be legal, valid, and binding conveyances of the real estate therein described in all respects and in the same manner as though said deeds or conveyances had been signed by a commissioner appointed for the purpose of selling and conveying the same on behalf of such county.

38-30-143. Prior deeds and conveyances by council validated. All deeds and conveyances of any real estate, formerly belonging to any town or city conveyed prior to April 4, 1947, by deed signed and acknowledged by the mayor and attested by the clerk with the official seal of any such town or city affixed, shall be deemed and held to be legal, valid, and binding conveyances of the real estate therein described in all respects and in the same manner as though said deeds or conveyances had been signed by a commissioner appointed for the purpose of selling and conveying the same on behalf of such town or city.

38-30-144. Conveyance by corporation. (1) A private corporation, authorized by law to convey, mortgage, or lease any of its real estate, may convey, mortgage, or lease the same in the manner authorized by articles 30 to 44 of this title or by instrument under its common seal,

subscribed by its president, vice-president, or other head officer.

(2) Any corporate instrument affecting title to real property, executed by the president, vice-president, or other head officer of the corporation, in the form required or permitted by law, shall be deemed to have been executed with proper authority in the usual course of business, and shall be binding and conclusive upon the corporation as to any bona fide purchaser, encumbrancer, or other person relying on such instrument.

(3) There shall be filed or recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of each county where a corporation owns real property:

(a) A certificate of incorporation of a domestic corporation or a certified copy thereof; if the articles of incorporation limit the duration of the corporate life to less than perpetuity, or limit or impose conditions upon the exercise of the statutory powers of the corporation with respect to real property, then a certified copy of said articles;

(b) Where an amendment to the articles of incorporation changes the name or the period of duration of a domestic corporation, or limits or imposes conditions upon the exercise of the statutory powers of the corporation with respect to real property, the certificate of amendment or a certified copy thereof, and, if the certificate of amendment does not set forth such amendment, a certified copy of the articles of amendment;

(c) A certified copy of restated articles of incorporation of a domestic corporation;

(d) A certificate of merger of a domestic corporation or a certified copy thereof;

(e) A certificate of consolidation of a domestic corporation or a certified copy thereof;

(f) A certificate of dissolution of a domestic corporation or a certified copy thereof;

(g) A certified copy of a decree of involuntary dissolution of a domestic corporation;

(h) A certificate of authority of a foreign corporation or a certified copy thereof; if the articles of incorporation limit the duration of the corporate life to less than perpetuity or if they limit or impose conditions upon the exercise of any corporate power described in section 7-103-102, C.R.S., with respect to real property, then a certified copy of the articles of incorporation and amendments thereto;

(i) Where an amendment to the articles of incorporation changes the name or the period of duration of a foreign corporation or limits or imposes conditions upon the exercise of any corporate power described in section 7-103-102, C.R.S., with respect to real property, a certified copy of such amendment;

(j) Where a foreign corporation procures an amended certificate of authority evidencing a change in its corporate name, such amended certificate of authority or a certified copy thereof;

(k) A certificate of withdrawal from this state of a foreign corporation or a certified copy thereof.

(4) The failure to file any of the documents set forth in subsection (3) of this section in the office of any county clerk and recorder in this state shall not affect or impair the validity of such document; but any corporation which is required by subsection (3) of this section to file or record documents in addition to the certificate of incorporation or the certificate of authority but which has not filed or recorded such documents at the time any person acquires any interest in or lien upon real property from said corporation shall, as against such person and those claiming under him, be conclusively deemed to be an existing corporation qualified to exercise the powers

described in section 7-103-102, C.R.S.

38-30-145. Conveyance by sheriff. Deeds, executed by any sheriff or other officer for real estate sold upon execution, or pursuant to the decree or order of any court, shall be acknowledged or proved and admitted to record in like manner and with like effect as other deeds. The successor in office of any sheriff or other officer shall have authority to execute deeds for real estate sold by his predecessor upon execution at law, or the judgment, order, or decree of any court of equity.

38-30-146. Fraternal society may hold and convey real estate. Any odd fellows or masonic lodge or other like benevolent and fraternal society duly chartered by its grand body according to the laws, constitution, and usages of such fraternity, and not wishing to become a corporate body, may take and hold real estate for its use and benefit by purchase, grant, devise, gift, or otherwise in and by the name and number of said body according to the respective registers of the grand body under which the same may be held, and the presiding officer of such body, together with the secretary thereof, may make conveyances of any real estate belonging to such body, when authorized by said body, under such regulations as the said society or its grand body may see fit to make. All such conveyances shall be attested by the seal of said subordinate body.

38-30-147. Presiding officer may bring suit to protect property. Should it become necessary at any time to protect the rights of such body in and to real estate or personal property, the presiding officer thereof may bring suit in his own name for the benefit of the lodge or society over which he presides, in any court of record of this state having original jurisdiction and may prosecute or defend the same in the supreme court of the state.

38-30-148. Joint property of fraternal society. In case any property is held jointly by two or more such bodies or lodges, the presiding officers of each of said bodies or lodges holding jointly may unite in bringing suit in their own names for the benefit of bodies or lodges over which they preside.

38-30-149. Change of presiding officer not to affect suit. No suit instituted as provided in sections 38-30-147 and 38-30-148 shall be dismissed on account of any change of the presiding officer of said lodge, but the same shall continue in the name of the party instituting the suit until otherwise disposed of.

38-30-150. Definitions. As used in articles 30 to 44 (except part 2 of article 41) of this

title and part 4 of article 61 of title 12, C.R.S., unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Deed" includes mortgages, leases, releases, and every conveyance or encumbrance under seal.

(2) "Land" and "real estate" shall be construed as coextensive in meaning with the terms "land", "tenements", and "hereditaments" and as embracing all mining claims and other claims, and chattels real.

38-30-151. Division of county - transcript of records - certificate. (1) Whenever any county has been divided and a portion of the territory thereof erected into a new county, or added to some other county, the board of county commissioners of such new county or of the county to which such territory is added may, at the expense of its own county, procure to be transcribed from the records of the county to which such territory was originally attached copies of all deeds, bonds, agreements, powers of attorney, and other writings conveying or affecting title to any real estate situate within the territory so separated, and for this purpose the person whom such board may appoint shall have free access at all reasonable times to the records of the original county.

(2) Such records shall be transcribed into a suitable and well-bound book, and the person transcribing the same shall affix thereto at the end of all such transcripts his affidavit that the same were by him transcribed from the records of such original county, and are true, correct, and examined copies of such records. Such book of transcribed records shall be deposited in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the new county, or of the county to which such territory is assigned, as a part of the records thereof; and such transcribed records or copies therefrom, certified by the county clerk and recorder in whose office the same are deposited, shall have the same effect as evidence as the original records of such deeds, bonds, agreements, powers of attorney, and other writings.

38-30-152. Not applicable to wills. This article shall not be so construed as to embrace last wills and testaments except where expressly provided otherwise.

38-30-153. Recording wills and decrees affecting lands - descents. Any will in writing for the devise of real estate in this state, together with the probate thereof and the certificate mentioned in section 38-30-154, may be recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of every county wherein any of such real estate so devised may be situated; and all other decrees in probate determining the descent of real estate, together with the certificate mentioned in section 38-30-154, may in like manner be recorded. In case any decree or order, by certified copy or otherwise, of any appellate court is or shall be filed in any court for the government thereof in the premises, a copy of the same shall be attached to any such will and probate thereof, or to such decree, as the case may be, and certified with the other papers.

38-30-154. Clerk shall furnish certified copies. The clerk of any court, upon demand,

shall furnish to any party in interest copies of any such papers and records properly attached and certified by him under the seal of such court, and the same shall thereupon be admitted to record accordingly.

38-30-155. Certified copy of record shall be evidence of title. Such record of any such certified will and probate thereof, and of any such decree, and of said accompanying papers and records in relation to any such will or decree shall be received in all courts of this state as evidence of the title to any real estate so devised by will or determined by decree, to the same extent as the record of deeds to real estate in such office.

38-30-156. Fees for county clerk and recorder. The county clerk and recorder shall be entitled to the same fee as in other cases of the certification of copies of records in his office, and any such county clerk and recorder shall be entitled to the same fee as in cases of deeds to real estate.

38-30-157. Same use prohibition or restriction repeated in subsequent instruments taking effect on or after January 1, 1966 - exception. (1) If any inter vivos instrument taking effect on or after January 1, 1966, or if the will of any testator dying on or after such date, or if any appointment made on or after such date, including an appointment by inter vivos instrument or will under a power created before such date, purports to convey or devise any interest in real property on a special limitation or subject to a condition subsequent which prohibits or restricts a use of such interest in real property which has been purportedly or in fact previously prohibited or restricted by an earlier conveyance or devise or appointment on a special limitation or subject to a condition subsequent, it shall be conclusively deemed and held that no new special limitation or possibility of reverter or condition subsequent or right of entry is thereby created with respect to such use, whether or not any such earlier special limitation or condition subsequent is still enforceable, unless the grantor in such inter vivos instrument or the testator in such will or the person who exercises such power of appointment expressly recites in such inter vivos instrument or such will or such appointment that he intends to create a new special limitation and possibility of reverter or a new condition subsequent and right of entry, and that he intends the same to be in addition to any other special limitation and possibility of reverter and any other condition subsequent and right of entry which may be then in existence. In the absence of such express recital, which may appear in a codicil to any will making such a devise or appointment, such language of special limitation and possibility of reverter or of condition subsequent and right of entry shall be conclusively deemed and held to be only a recognition of any prior special limitation and possibility of reverter and condition subsequent and right of entry which may be then in existence.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, no presumption of intent shall be applied to any such conveyance or appointment by inter vivos instrument executed prior to April 26, 1965, but taking effect after January 1, 1966, where the person executing such inter vivos

instrument, at any time between April 26, 1965, and January 1, 1966, lacks as a matter of law the capacity or power to add the express recital provided in subsection (1) of this section to such inter vivos instrument if a notice of claim, such as that required by sections 38-30-159 and 38-30-160, is filed for record in the manner set forth in said sections within one year after January 1, 1966; nor shall any presumption of intent be applied to any will making such a devise or appointment executed prior to April 26, 1965, where the testator or person making such appointment by will lacks testamentary capacity at any time between April 26, 1965, and January 1, 1966, and dies on or after January 1, 1966, if a notice of claim such as that required by sections 38-30-159 and 38-30-160 is filed for record in the manner set forth in said sections within one year after his death.

38-30-158. Record notice required for same use prohibition or restriction repeated in subsequent instruments taking effect prior to January 1, 1966 - exception - affidavit as to ownership and possession. (1) If any inter vivos instrument taking effect prior to January 1, 1966, or if the will of any testator dying prior to such date, or if any appointment made prior to such date, including an appointment by inter vivos instrument or will, purports to convey or devise any interest in real property on a special limitation or subject to a condition subsequent which prohibits or restricts a use of such interest in real property which has been purportedly or in fact previously prohibited or restricted by an earlier conveyance or devise or appointment on a special limitation or subject to a condition subsequent, it shall be conclusively deemed and held that no new special limitation or possibility of reverter or condition subsequent or right of entry was thereby created with respect to such use, unless a notice of claim to the contrary is filed for record within one year after January 1, 1966, in the manner provided by sections 38-30-159 and 38-30-160; except that if on January 1, 1966, any person is the owner of and in possession of any such interest in real property by reason of the occurrence prior to said date of the use prohibited or restricted by a special limitation or condition subsequent, such person shall not be required to file any notice in order to preserve the validity at the time of such occurrence of the special limitation and possibility of reverter or of the condition subsequent and right of entry upon which his ownership and possession are dependent.

(2) If such notice of claim to the contrary is not filed for record, except when not required as provided in subsection (1) of this section, such language of special limitation and possibility of reverter or of condition subsequent and right of entry shall be conclusively deemed and held to have been only a recognition of any prior special limitation and possibility of reverter and condition subsequent and right of entry which may have been then in existence. An affidavit may be made and filed for record in the county in which such interest in real property is located at any time on or after January 1, 1966, stating either that by January 1, 1966, no person was the owner of and in possession of such interest in real property by reason of such occurrence prior to said date of the use prohibited or restricted by a special limitation or condition subsequent, or the name of such person who was such owner in possession. Such affidavit shall further state that the affiant is of legal age and has personal knowledge of the ownership and possession of said interest in real property on January 1, 1966. Such affidavit shall not be made by anyone who then

has a record interest in the real property described therein. Such recorded affidavit shall be deemed and held to be prima facie proof of the foregoing matters therein stated, and such recorded affidavit, and a copy of such record certified to be a true copy by the county clerk and recorder of the county wherein such affidavit is recorded shall be accepted in all courts of the state of Colorado as prima facie proof of the foregoing matters therein stated.

38-30-159. Who may record notice of intention to claim possibility of reverter or right of entry. (1) The notice of claim required by section 38-30-158 that a new special limitation and possibility of reverter or a new condition subsequent and right of entry were created shall be duly verified on oath and shall be filed for record in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county in which such interest in real property is located. Such notice may be filed for record by the person claiming to be the owner of such possibility of reverter or right of entry, or by any other person acting on his behalf if the person who is said to be such owner is:

- (a) Under a legal disability; or
- (b) Unable to assert a claim on his own behalf; or
- (c) One of a class, but whose identity cannot be established or is unknown or uncertain at the time of filing such notice of claim.

38-30-160. Contents of notice - recording, indexing - effect. (1) To be effective and entitled to be filed for record, such notice shall contain all of the following matters:

(a) An accurate and full description of all real property affected by such notice, which description shall be set forth in particular terms and not by general inclusions; but if such claim is founded upon a recorded instrument, the description in such notice may be the same as that contained in the recorded instrument upon which the claim is based;

(b) The terms of the special limitation or condition subsequent from which the possibility of reverter or right of entry arises, and the name of the grantor or testator or person exercising such power of appointment who is said to have created the special limitation and possibility of reverter or condition subsequent and right of entry being claimed by such notice;

(c) The names of all claimants or owners of the possibility of reverter or right of entry on whose behalf it is filed for record, except that if a claimant or owner is one of a class whose identity cannot be established or is unknown or uncertain at the time of filing such notice, then as to such claimant or owner it shall be sufficient to identify such class, and such notice shall be wholly ineffective as to all persons who are neither named nor members of such class.

(2) The county clerk and recorder of each county shall accept every such notice presented to him which describes real property located in the county for which he serves and shall enter and record the same in the same way that deeds are recorded. In indexing such notice in his office, such county clerk and recorder shall enter such notice in the grantee indexes of deeds under the name of the person who has executed such notice and also under the names of all other persons named in said notice as claimants of or as owning such possibility of reverter or right of entry, and in the grantor indexes under the name of the grantor or testator or person exercising such power of appointment who is said to have created the special limitation and possibility of reverter

or condition subsequent and right of entry being claimed by such notice.

(3) The county clerk and recorder shall be entitled to charge the same fees for recording such notice and for indexing it in the grantor and grantee indexes as are charged for the recording and indexing of deeds.

(4) If the real property affected by such notice is located in more than one county, such notice shall be recorded in each county wherein part of the real property is located, and such notice shall be wholly ineffective as to all real property located in any county in which it has not been recorded.

38-30-161. Use prohibition or restriction affecting less or more real property - more or fewer use prohibitions or restrictions. For purposes of sections 38-30-157 to 38-30-164, every inter vivos instrument and every will and every appointment shall be considered as purporting to prohibit or restrict a use of an interest in real property which has been previously prohibited or restricted notwithstanding that any previous inter vivos instrument or will or appointment included more real property or less real property or more or fewer use prohibitions or restrictions.

38-30-162. Interests and instruments to which sections 38-30-157 to 38-30-164 do not apply. (1) Sections 38-30-157 to 38-30-164 shall not affect any special limitation or possibility of reverter or condition subsequent or right of entry contained in any conveyance, devise, or appointment for a public, charitable, religious, or educational purpose.

(2) Sections 38-30-157 to 38-30-164 shall not affect any special limitation or possibility of reverter or condition subsequent or right of entry created with respect to any:

- (a) Lease;
- (b) Mortgage, deed of trust, or other lien to secure a debt;
- (c) Communication, transmission or transportation line, or pipeline, railroad, or public road;
- (d) Easement or right-of-way; or
- (e) Reservation or lease of or conveyance, devise, or appointment of any interest in any oil, gas, or other minerals or right to take oil, gas, or other minerals, or of any interest in water or water rights.

(3) If any instrument includes any interest in real property in addition to one set forth in subsection (2) of this section, sections 38-30-157 to 38-30-164 shall apply to such other interest in real property, except as provided in subsection (1) of this section.

38-30-163. Other statutes and laws remain applicable. Sections 38-30-157 to 38-30-164 shall not be construed as establishing or maintaining or reviving the validity of any special limitation or possibility of reverter or condition subsequent or right of entry which becomes barred by any other statute or any other law, or which is for any reason unenforceable, or which for any reason has ceased to exist; nor shall it be construed as excusing, or extending the period

for, the bringing of any action or the doing of any other act necessary, under any other statute or any other law, to establish or maintain the validity or enforceability of any special limitation or possibility of reverter or condition subsequent or right of entry.

38-30-164. Sections to be liberally construed. Sections 38-30-157 to 38-30-164 shall be liberally construed to effect the legislative purposes of simplifying and facilitating real property title transactions and of rendering real property titles more secure and marketable by the elimination, as provided in sections 38-30-157 to 38-30-163, of purported special limitations, and possibilities of reverter, and conditions subsequent, and rights of entry.

38-30-165. Unreasonable restraints on the alienation of property - prohibited practices. (1) Subject to the limitations and exceptions as provided in this section, any person with a security interest in real estate shall not, directly or indirectly:

(a) Accelerate or mature the indebtedness secured by such real estate on account of the sale or transfer of such real estate or on account of the assumption of such indebtedness; except that this paragraph (a) shall not apply if the person to whom the real estate would be sold or transferred is reasonably determined by the person holding the security interest to be financially incapable of retiring the indebtedness according to its terms, based upon standards normally used by persons in the business of making loans on real estate in the same or similar circumstances; or

(b) Increase the interest rate more than one percent per annum above the existing interest rate of the indebtedness or otherwise modify, for the benefit of the holder of the security interest, the terms and conditions of the indebtedness secured by such real estate, on account of the sale or transfer of such real estate or on account of the assumption of such indebtedness; or

(c) Charge, collect, or attempt to collect any fee in excess of one-half of one percent of the principal amount of the indebtedness outstanding, on account of the sale or transfer of such real estate or on account of the assumption of such indebtedness, not including title insurance, abstracting, credit report, survey, or other charges appertaining to the sale; or

(d) Enforce or attempt to enforce the provisions of any mortgage, deed of trust, or other real estate security instrument executed on or after July 1, 1975, which provisions are contrary to this section; but this section shall not be applicable to instruments executed prior to July 1, 1975, nor to the rights, duties, or interests flowing therefrom.

(2) The maximum increase allowed in paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section and the maximum fee allowed in paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of this section shall not be deemed required, minimum, or ordinary, but said interest increase and fee may, in any case, be less than the amount allowed.

(3) This section shall be applicable only to a security interest in real property utilized as residential dwelling units other than motels, hotels, and nursing homes.

(4) This section shall not be applicable in those cases in which the secretary of the department of housing and urban development, or his successor, matures the indebtedness on multiple-family housing projects pursuant to the current law and regulations of the federal housing administration.

(5) This section shall not be applicable to a person with a security interest in real estate who is not regularly engaged in the business of making real estate loans.

(6) In the event that the party assuming the indebtedness declines to agree to an increase in the interest rate as provided in paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section, said indebtedness may be prepaid without penalty or increased interest at any time within sixty days after said assumption; but if he does not make such prepayment within the sixty-day period he shall be liable for the increased interest rate from the date of the assumption, and any prepayment penalty provided for in the security instrument shall thereafter be in effect.

(7) The provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall not apply in cases of mortgage loans made on or after January 1, 1981, with proceeds of bonds issued pursuant to article 3 of title 29, C.R.S.

(8) The provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to indebtedness made or acquired by the Colorado housing and finance authority on or after April 1, 1981, secured by real estate, when said authority accelerates or matures, or requires or permits the acceleration or maturing of, indebtedness secured by real estate or when said authority increases, or requires or permits the increase of, the interest rate more than one percent per annum above the existing rate of the indebtedness in accordance with regulations of the Colorado housing and finance authority.

38-30-166. Joint ventures - ownership and transfer of property. (1) Upon compliance with the provisions of subsection (2) of this section, a joint venture may acquire, convey, encumber, lease, or otherwise deal with any interest in property in the name of the joint venture set forth in the affidavit required by subsection (2) of this section and may do so regardless of whether the affidavit is recorded before or after the conveyance to the joint venture is recorded. The provisions of this subsection (1) shall apply to any interest in property acquired in the name of a joint venture either before or after August 8, 2001.

(2) (a) Any member of a joint venture may record with the county clerk and recorder of the county in which the interest in property is located an affidavit setting forth the following:

- (I) A statement that the affidavit relates to a joint venture;
- (II) The name of the joint venture; and
- (III) The names and addresses of all of the joint venturers of the joint venture.

(b) The affidavit may set forth a statement that fewer than all of the joint venturers are authorized to act on behalf of the joint venture in any acquisition, conveyance, encumbrance, lease, or other dealing with an interest in property in the name of the joint venture. If such a statement is included, the affidavit:

(I) Shall designate the joint venturers or the manner of designating the joint venturers so authorized;

(II) May express such limitations upon the authority of such joint venturers as may exist; and

(III) Shall be executed by all of the joint venturers named in the affidavit as set forth in paragraph (a) of this subsection (2).

(c) If the affidavit does not contain a statement as set forth in paragraph (b) of this

subsection (2), the affidavit shall be executed by at least one joint venturer named in the affidavit.

(d) Upon recording, the affidavit shall constitute prima facie evidence of the facts recited therein, the authority of the affiant to execute and record the affidavit, and the authority of the joint venturers who are thereby empowered to convey or otherwise act on behalf of the joint venture, insofar as the same affect title to any interest in property.

(3) This subsection (3) shall apply only to a joint venture that has recorded an affidavit pursuant to subsection (2) of this section. Where an interest in property is held in the name of a joint venture, such interest shall only be conveyed, encumbered, leased, or otherwise dealt with in the name of such joint venture by an instrument executed by all of the joint venturers named in the affidavit; except that, if the affidavit sets forth a statement as provided for in paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of this section, the joint venturers designated in such statement or designated in the manner provided in such statement may act in accordance with the statement with respect to such interest in property.

(4) This subsection (4) shall only apply to a joint venture that has recorded an affidavit pursuant to subsection (2) of this section. A lien or encumbrance arising out of a claim against a joint venturer may attach to the joint venturer's interest in the joint venture and to the separate property of the joint venturer but shall not attach to any property of the joint venture or any property or interest of any other joint venturer. A lien or encumbrance arising out of a claim against a joint venture may attach to the property of the joint venture. A lien or encumbrance arising out of a claim against a joint venture and a joint venturer may attach to the property of the joint venture, to the joint venturer's interest in the joint venture, and to the separate property of the joint venturer. On due application to a court of competent jurisdiction by any judgment creditor of a joint venturer, the court may charge such interest of such joint venturer with payment of the unsatisfied amount of the judgment, and with interest thereon, and may then or later appoint a receiver of distributions in respect of such interest.

(5) For the purposes of this section, the term "joint venture" does not include a partnership, as defined in the "Uniform Partnership Law", article 60 of title 7, C.R.S., or the "Colorado Uniform Partnership Act (1997)", article 64 of title 7, C.R.S., whether or not denominated a joint venture in its organizational documents or elsewhere. Except with respect to the provisions of subsection (4) of this section, as applied to any lien or encumbrance arising out of a claim by a joint venturer against another joint venturer in the joint venture, or against the joint venture itself, the provisions of this section shall not be interpreted to alter or affect the rights and duties between joint venturers of a joint venture, as may be required by law or by court decision.

(6) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2001, p. 400, § 4, effective August 8, 2001.)

38-30-167. Right of purchaser to obtain partial specific performance. If it is impossible for a vendor of real property to convey a portion of the real property he contracted to convey, the vendee has a right to obtain a conveyance of that portion which it is possible to convey and a right to obtain damages or other equitable relief concerning the portion which it is impossible to convey. For the purposes of this section, "vendor" includes an optionor or a grantor

of a right to repurchase or lease, and "vendee" includes an optionee or a holder of a right to repurchase or lease.

38-30-168. Unreasonable restrictions on renewable energy generation devices - definitions. (1) (a) A covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any deed, contract, security instrument, or other instrument affecting the transfer or sale of, or any interest in, real property that effectively prohibits or restricts the installation or use of a renewable energy generation device is void and unenforceable.

(b) As used in this section, "renewable energy generation device" means either:

(I) A solar energy device, as defined in section 38-32.5-100.3; or

(II) A wind-electric generator that meets the interconnection standards established in rules promulgated by the public utilities commission pursuant to section 40-2-124, C.R.S.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to:

(a) Aesthetic provisions that impose reasonable restrictions on the dimensions, placement, or external appearance of a renewable energy generation device and that do not:

(I) Significantly increase the cost of the device; or

(II) Significantly decrease its performance or efficiency;

(b) Bona fide safety requirements, required by an applicable building code or recognized electrical safety standard, for the protection of persons and property; or

(c) Reasonable restrictions on the installation and use of wind-electric generators to reduce interference with the use and enjoyment by residents of property situated near wind-electric generators as a result of the sound associated with the wind-electric generators. Interference with the use and enjoyment of property by residents for the purpose of determining whether a restriction is reasonable shall be determined as a part of the architectural review process as required by the governing documents of the common interest community and shall include consideration of input by the individuals requesting approval from the common interest community to install a wind-electric generator.

(3) This section shall not be construed to confer upon any property owner the right to place a renewable energy generation device on property that is:

(a) Owned by another person;

(b) Leased, except with permission of the lessor;

(c) Collateral for a commercial loan, except with permission of the secured party; or

(d) A limited common element or general common element of a common interest community.

(4) In any litigation involving the significance of an increase in cost of a renewable energy generation device, for purposes of subparagraph (I) of paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of this section, the party that prevails on the issue of the significance of the increase shall be entitled to its reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred in litigating that issue. This subsection (4) shall not be construed to limit or prohibit an award of attorney fees or costs on other grounds or in connection with other issues.

38-30-169. Instruments of conveyance - removal of void and unenforceable restrictive covenants which are based upon race or religion. (1) Any attorney, title insurance company, or title insurance agent authorized to do business in this state may remove by recording a new instrument any restrictive covenants which are based upon race or religion, or reference thereto, which are contained in any deed, contract, security instrument, or other instrument affecting the transfer or sale of, or any interest in, real property and which:

- (a) Are held to be void and unenforceable by final determination of the supreme court of the state of Colorado or the supreme court of the United States; or
- (b) Have been modified pursuant to the procedures specified in section 38-30-170.

(2) Restrictive covenants which are based upon race or religion may be removed from such documents pursuant to subsection (1) of this section only upon the transfer or sale of, or any interest in, real property subject to such restrictive covenants which occurs subsequent to such final judicial determination or modification specified in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, any person who, in good faith and in the usual course of business, delivers any deed, contract, security instrument, or other instrument affecting the transfer or sale of, or any interest in, real property which contains any restrictive covenants which are based upon race or religion, or reference thereto, which are void and unenforceable by law shall be immune from civil liability. In addition, such delivery shall not constitute an unfair housing practice as specified in section 24-34-502 (1) (c), C.R.S. The provisions of this subsection (3) shall not apply to any person who:

- (a) Represents or attempts to represent that such restrictive covenants which are based upon race or religion are valid and enforceable; or
- (b) Honors or exercises or attempts to honor or exercise such restrictive covenants which are based upon race or religion.

38-30-170. Private restrictive covenants - modification - exception - procedures. (1) (a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection (1), any private restrictive covenants which are held to be void and unenforceable by final determination of the supreme court of the state of Colorado or the supreme court of the United States may be modified pursuant to the procedures specified in subsection (2) of this section.

(b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any private restrictive covenants which contain any express and written provisions concerning the modification of such private restrictive covenants.

(2) Upon good faith delivery of written notification to all owners of real property located within a subdivision, as indicated on the records of the county clerk and recorder of the county in which the subdivision is located, a meeting may be held not less than ten days after such notification has been given concerning the modification of any void and unenforceable private restrictive covenants. Such private restrictive covenants may be modified only upon the written approval of a majority of all of the owners of real property located within the subdivision. Following such approval, such private restrictive covenants, as modified, shall be filed for recording with such county clerk and recorder. A copy of such private restrictive covenants, as

modified, shall be delivered by mail to all owners of record of real property located within the subdivision.

(3) The county clerk and recorder shall not be held liable for recording any private restrictive covenants, as modified pursuant to the provisions of this section, which were filed for recording with such county clerk and recorder.

(4) As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Modify" means to amend, terminate, remove, or cancel.

(b) "Private restrictive covenant" means any covenant, restriction, or condition included in the subdivision plat or in any recorded document, or any amendment thereto, which is based upon race or religion and which is applicable to real property located within such subdivision, but does not include any covenant, restriction, or condition imposed on such real property by any governmental entity.

(c) "Subdivision" means any parcel of land which is to be used for condominiums, apartments, or any other multiple-dwelling units or which is divided into two or more lots, parcels, or other divisions of land and for which a plat of such land has been filed for recording with the county clerk and recorder of the county in which such land is located.

38-30-171. Survival of remedies and title to corporate property after dissolution. (1) This section shall apply to corporations for profit that were both formed under the laws of this state and dissolved before July 1, 1994.

(2) The dissolution of a corporation shall not eliminate or impair any remedy available to or against the corporation or its directors, officers, or shareholders for any right or claim existing or any liability incurred prior to such dissolution if an action or other proceeding is commenced thereon within two years after the date of the dissolution. The foregoing limitation shall not apply to any action affecting title to real estate. Any action or proceeding by or against the corporation may be prosecuted or defended by the corporation in its corporate name. The shareholders, directors, and officers of the corporation shall have power to take such corporate and other action as shall be necessary or appropriate to effect any remedy available to the corporation, pursue any action or proceeding by the corporation, or defend against any action or proceeding against the corporation.

(3) (a) After dissolution of the corporation, title to any property of the corporation not previously distributed or disposed of by the corporation shall remain in the corporation. The majority of the surviving members of the last acting board of directors as named in the files of the secretary of state shall have full power and authority:

(I) To sue and be sued in the corporate name and, for purposes of suit against such corporation, each director is an agent for process; and

(II) To act on behalf of and in the name of such corporation to convey and dispose of any corporate property not distributed or disposed of in the dissolution.

(b) Final disposition of such property shall be made by the majority of the surviving directors in the manner provided by law at the time of dissolution of such corporation. Upon the death of the last survivor of such directors, the public trustee of the county in which property owned by such corporation is situated shall have full power and authority to act on behalf of and

in the name of such corporation to convey and dispose of such property.

38-30-172. Evidence of existence and authority - definitions. (1) Prima facie evidence of the existence of an entity and the authority of one or more persons to act on behalf of an entity to convey, encumber, or otherwise affect title to real property may be shown as provided in this section.

(2) As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Entity" means a person as defined in section 2-4-401, C.R.S., other than an individual, capable of holding title to real property.

(b) "Entity description" means the type of entity and may also include the name of the state, country, or other governmental authority under whose laws it was formed.

(c) "Recorded" means recorded with the county clerk and recorder of the county in which the real property is situated.

(d) "Statement of authority" means an instrument executed on behalf of the entity that contains:

(I) The name of the entity;

(II) The type of entity and the state, country, or other governmental authority under whose laws it was formed;

(III) A mailing address for the entity; and

(IV) The name or position of the person authorized to execute instruments conveying, encumbering, or otherwise affecting title to real property on behalf of the entity.

(3) Prima facie evidence of the existence of an entity that executed a recorded instrument purporting to convey, encumber, or otherwise affect title to real property may be shown by any one or more of the following recorded instruments:

(a) The instrument itself, if that instrument uses the same name and the same entity description, if any, as appeared in the instrument by which the entity purported to acquire title to the real property or any part thereof or any interest therein; or

(b) Another instrument that is required by law to be recorded to enable the entity to hold or convey title to real property; or

(c) Another instrument that is permitted by law to be recorded, that names the entity and gives the entity description of the entity and, that by law is prima facie evidence of the facts recited in the instrument insofar as such facts affect title to real property.

(4) Prima facie evidence of the authority of the person that executed an instrument on behalf of an entity purporting to convey, encumber, or otherwise affect title to real property may be shown by any one or more of the following recorded instruments:

(a) An instrument that is required or permitted by law to be recorded in order to evidence the authority of one or more persons by name or by position to execute instruments conveying, encumbering, or otherwise affecting title to real property on behalf of the entity; or

(b) A certified copy of an instrument on file with any agency or department of any state, country, or other governmental authority that evidences the authority of one or more persons by name or by position to execute instruments conveying, encumbering, or otherwise affecting title to real property on behalf of the entity; or

(c) A statement of authority.

(5) A statement of authority may contain any limitation as may exist upon the authority of the person named in the statement or holding the position described in the statement to bind the entity and any other matters concerning the manner in which the entity deals with any interest in real property. Upon recording, a statement of authority shall constitute prima facie evidence of the facts recited in the statement of authority insofar as the facts affect title to real property and prima facie evidence of the authority of the person executing the statement of authority to execute and record the statement of authority on behalf of the entity.

(6) Any recorded instrument described in subsection (4) of this section may be amended or superseded by the recording of a subsequent instrument of the type described in subsection (4) of this section. The absence of any limitation described in subsection (5) of this section in a recorded instrument described in subsection (4) of this section shall be prima facie evidence that no such limitations exist.

38-30-173. Survival of remedies and title to corporate property after dissolution - nonprofit corporations. (1) This section shall apply to nonprofit corporations that were dissolved before July 1, 1998, and either formed under articles 20 to 29 of title 7, C.R.S., or elected or could have elected to accept such articles as set forth in articles 20 to 29 of title 7, C.R.S.; except that this section shall not apply to any corporation that was dissolved by operation of law before July 1, 1998, as a consequence of the suspension of such corporation and was eligible for reinstatement or restoration, renewal, and revival on June 30, 1998.

(2) The dissolution of a corporation shall not eliminate or impair any remedy available to or against the corporation or its directors, officers, or members for any right or claim existing on dissolution or any liability incurred prior to such dissolution if an action or other proceeding is commenced within two years after the date of the dissolution; except that this subsection (2) shall not apply to any action affecting the title to real estate. Any action or proceeding by or against the corporation may be prosecuted or defended by the corporation in its corporate name. The members, directors, and officers of the corporation shall have the power to take such corporate and other action as shall be necessary or appropriate to effect any remedy available to the corporation, or defend any action or proceeding against the corporation.

(3) (a) After dissolution of the corporation, title to any property of the corporation not previously distributed or disposed of by the corporation shall remain in the corporation. The majority of the surviving members of the last acting board of directors as named in the files of the secretary of state shall have the power and ability to:

(I) Sue and be sued in the corporate name, and, for purposes of suit against such corporation, each director is an agent for service of process; and

(II) Act on behalf of and in the name of such corporation to convey and dispose of any corporate property not distributed or disposed of in the dissolution.

(b) Final disposition of such property shall be made by the majority of the surviving directors in the manner provided by law at the time of the dissolution of the corporation. On the date of the death of the last survivor of the directors, the public trustee of the county in which the property owned by such corporation is situated shall have the power and authority to act on

behalf of and in the name of such corporation to convey and dispose of the property.

ARTICLE 30.5

Conservation Easements

38-30.5-101. Legislative intent. The general assembly finds and declares that it is in the public interest to define conservation easements in gross, since such easements have not been defined by the judiciary. Further, the general assembly finds and declares that it is in the public interest to determine who may receive such easements and for what purpose such easements may be received.

38-30.5-102. Conservation easement in gross. "Conservation easement in gross", for the purposes of this article, means a right in the owner of the easement to prohibit or require a limitation upon or an obligation to perform acts on or with respect to a land or water area, airspace above the land or water, or water rights beneficially used upon that land or water area, owned by the grantor appropriate to the retaining or maintaining of such land, water, airspace, or water rights, including improvements, predominantly in a natural, scenic, or open condition, or for wildlife habitat, or for agricultural, horticultural, wetlands, recreational, forest, or other use or condition consistent with the protection of open land, environmental quality or life-sustaining ecological diversity, or appropriate to the conservation and preservation of buildings, sites, or structures having historical, architectural, or cultural interest or value.

38-30.5-103. Nature of conservation easements in gross. (1) A conservation easement in gross is an interest in real property freely transferable in whole or in part for the purposes stated in section 38-30.5-102 and transferable by any lawful method for the transfer of interests in real property in this state.

(2) A conservation easement in gross shall not be deemed personal in nature and shall constitute an interest in real property notwithstanding that it may be negative in character.

(3) A conservation easement in gross shall be perpetual unless otherwise stated in the instrument creating it.

(4) The particular characteristics of a conservation easement in gross shall be those granted or specified in the instrument creating the easement.

(5) A conservation easement in gross that encumbers water or a water right as permitted by section 38-30.5-104 (1) may be created only by the voluntary act of the owner of the water or water right and may be made revocable by the instrument creating it.

38-30.5-104. Creation of conservation easements in gross. (1) A conservation easement in gross may only be created by the record owners of the surface of the land and, if applicable, owners of the water or water rights beneficially used thereon by a deed or other instrument of conveyance specifically stating the intention of the grantor to create such an easement under this article.

(2) A conservation easement in gross may only be created through a grant to or a reservation by a governmental entity or a grant to or a reservation by a charitable organization exempt under section 501 (c) (3) of the federal "Internal Revenue Code of 1986", as amended, which organization was created at least two years prior to receipt of the conservation easement.

(3) Repealed.

(4) Conservation easements relating to historical, architectural, or cultural significance may only be applied to buildings, sites, or structures which have been listed in the national register of historic places or the state register of historic properties, which have been designated as a landmark by a local government or landmarks commission under the provisions of the ordinances of the locality involved, or which are listed as contributing building sites or structures within a national, state, or locally designated historic district.

(5) If a water right is represented by shares in a mutual ditch or reservoir company, a conservation easement in gross that encumbers the water right may be created or revoked only after sixty days' notice and in accordance with the applicable requirements of the mutual ditch or reservoir company, including, but not limited to, its articles of incorporation and bylaws as amended from time to time.

38-30.5-105. Residual estate. All interests not transferred and conveyed by the instrument creating the easement shall remain in the grantor of the easement, including the right to engage in all uses of the lands or water or water rights affected by the easement that are not inconsistent with the easement or prohibited by the easement or by law.

38-30.5-106. Recordation upon public records. Instruments creating, assigning, or otherwise transferring conservation easements in gross must be recorded upon the public records affecting the ownership of real property in order to be valid and shall be subject in all respects to the laws relating to such recordation.

38-30.5-107. Release - termination. Conservation easements in gross may, in whole or in part, be released, terminated, extinguished, or abandoned by merger with the underlying fee interest in the servient land or water rights or in any other manner in which easements may be lawfully terminated, released, extinguished, or abandoned.

38-30.5-108. Enforcement - remedies. (1) No conservation easement in gross shall be

unenforceable by reason of lack of privity of contract or lack of benefit to particular land or because not expressed as running with the land.

(2) Actual or threatened injury to or impairment of a conservation easement in gross or the interest intended for protection by such easement may be prohibited or restrained by injunctive relief granted by any court of competent jurisdiction in a proceeding initiated by the grantor or by an owner of the easement.

(3) In addition to the remedy of injunctive relief, the holder of a conservation easement in gross shall be entitled to recover money damages for injury thereto or to the interest to be protected thereby. In assessing such damages, there may be taken into account, in addition to the cost of restoration and other usual rules of the law of damages, the loss of scenic, aesthetic, and environmental values.

38-30.5-109. Taxation. Conservation easements in gross shall be subject to assessment, taxation, or exemption from taxation in accordance with general laws applicable to the assessment and taxation of interests in real property. Real property subject to one or more conservation easements in gross shall be assessed, however, with due regard to the restricted uses to which the property may be devoted. The valuation for assessment of a conservation easement which is subject to assessment and taxation, plus the valuation for assessment of lands subject to such easement, shall equal the valuation for assessment which would have been determined as to such lands if there were no conservation easement.

38-30.5-110. Other interests not impaired. No interest in real property cognizable under the statutes, common law, or custom in effect in this state prior to July 1, 1976, nor any lease or sublease thereof at any time, nor any transfer of a water right or any change of a point of diversion decreed prior to the recordation of any conservation easement in gross restricting a transfer or change shall be impaired, invalidated, or in any way adversely affected by reason of any provision of this article. No provision of this article shall be construed to mean that conservation easements in gross were not lawful estates in land prior to July 1, 1976. Nothing in this article shall be construed so as to impair the rights of a public utility, as that term is defined by section 40-1-103, C.R.S., with respect to rights-of-way, easements, or other property rights upon which facilities, plants, or systems of a public utility are located or are to be located. Any conservation easement in gross concerning water or water rights shall be subject to the "Water Right Determination and Administration Act of 1969", as amended, article 92 of title 37, C.R.S., and any decree adjudicating the water or water rights.

38-30.5-111. Validation. (1) Any conservation easement in gross created on or after July 1, 1976, but before July 1, 1985, that would have been valid under this article except for section 38-30.5-104 (3) is valid and shall be a binding, legal, and enforceable obligation.

(2) Any conservation easement in gross affecting water rights created prior to August 6, 2003, shall be a binding, legal, and enforceable obligation if it complies with the requirements of

this article.

38-30.5-112. Conservation easement - task force - creation - report - legislative declaration - repeal. (Repealed)

ARTICLE 30.7

Wind Energy

38-30.7-101. Legislative declaration. The general assembly finds and declares that the right to wind energy is an interest in real property appurtenant to the surface estate.

38-30.7-102. Definitions. As used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Wind energy agreement" means a lease, license, easement, or other agreement, whether by grant or reservation, to develop or participate in the income from or the development of wind-powered energy generation.

(2) "Wind energy developer" means the owner of the surface estate or the lessee, easement holder, licensee, or contracting party under a wind energy agreement.

(3) "Wind energy right" means a property interest in the development of wind-powered energy generation.

38-30.7-103. Wind energy agreements - recording - termination - transfer. (1) A wind energy right is not severable from the surface estate; except that wind energy may be developed pursuant to a wind energy agreement.

(2) A wind energy agreement is an interest in real property. The owner of the surface estate or the wind energy developer shall record a wind energy agreement or a notice or memorandum evidencing a wind energy agreement in the office of the county clerk and recorder in the county where the land subject to the agreement is located. The wind energy agreement or notice or memorandum evidencing a wind energy agreement must include the name of the owner of the surface estate, the name of the lessee, easement holder, licensee, or contracting party under the wind energy agreement, and the legal description of the property. The wind energy agreement or notice or memorandum evidencing a wind energy agreement must be indexed in both the grantor and grantee indices under the name of the owner of the surface estate and the lessee, easement holder, licensee, or contracting party under the wind energy agreement.

(3) (a) After a wind energy agreement has terminated, the owner of the surface estate

may request the wind energy developer to record a release of the wind energy agreement or notice or memorandum evidencing a wind energy agreement in the office of the county clerk and recorder in the county where the land subject to the wind energy agreement is located. The release must include the name of the owner of the surface estate, the name of the lessee, easement holder, licensee, or contracting party under the wind energy agreement, the legal description of the property, and the original reception number or book and page number of the wind energy agreement. The release must be indexed in both the grantor and grantee indices under the name of the owner of the surface estate and the lessee, easement holder, licensee, or contracting party under the wind energy agreement. The owner of the surface estate or the owner's designee shall make the request in writing and deliver it personally or by certified mail, first class postage prepaid, return receipt requested, to the wind energy developer's last-known address. The wind energy developer shall record the release within ninety days after the receipt of the request.

(b) The wind energy developer shall record the release within ninety days after the receipt of the request. If the wind energy developer fails to record the release within ninety days after the receipt of the request, the wind energy developer is liable to the owner of the surface estate for any damages caused by the wind energy developer's failure to record the release. A copy of the written request has the same force and effect as the original request in an action for damages.

(4) Nothing in this article alters, amends, diminishes, or invalidates wind energy agreements or conveyances made or entered into prior to July 1, 2012, so long as a contract, lease, memorandum, or other notice evidencing the acquisition, conveyance, or reservation of the wind energy rights is recorded in accordance with subsection (2) of this section by September 1, 2012.

(5) Nothing in this article restricts the transfer of a wind energy agreement, including the transfer of the right of the owner of the surface estate to receive payments under the wind energy agreement.

38-30.7-104. Reversion of easements. (1) Unless the owner of the surface estate and wind energy developer otherwise agree, all easement interests acquired after July 1, 2012, for the purpose of producing wind energy revert to the owner of the surface estate if wind energy production has ceased for a continuous period of fifteen years or if the generation of electricity by a turbine has not commenced within fifteen years after the execution of a wind energy agreement. Reversion of an interest under this section does not transfer any obligation to restore or reclaim the surface estate.

(2) The lessee, easement holder, licensee, or contracting party under the wind energy agreement shall record in the office of the county clerk and recorder where the land subject to the wind energy agreement is located an affidavit stating that the generation of electricity by a turbine has commenced. If no such affidavit is recorded, then the wind energy agreement expires by its own terms. If no terms are given, the wind energy agreement expires no more than fifteen years after the execution of the wind energy agreement. The affidavit must include the name of

the owner of the surface estate, the name of the lessee, easement holder, licensee, or contracting party under the wind energy agreement, the legal description of the property, and the original reception number or book and page number of the wind energy agreement. The affidavit must be indexed in both the grantor and grantee indices under the name of the owner of the surface estate and the lessee, easement holder, licensee, or contracting party under the wind energy agreement.

38-30.7-105. Taxation. Equipment used in the development of wind energy is exempt from the levy and collection of personal property tax until such equipment is first used pursuant to section 39-3-118.5, C.R.S.

ARTICLE 31

Co-ownership of Real Property

PART 1

JOINT TENANCY IN REAL PROPERTY - PROOF OF DEATH

38-31-101. Joint tenancy expressed in instrument - when. (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3) of this section and in section 38-31-201, no conveyance or devise of real property to two or more natural persons shall create an estate in joint tenancy in real property unless, in the instrument conveying the real property or in the will devising the real property, it is declared that the real property is conveyed or devised in joint tenancy or to such natural persons as joint tenants. The abbreviation "JTWROS" and the phrase "as joint tenants with right of survivorship" or "in joint tenancy with right of survivorship" shall have the same meaning as the phrases "in joint tenancy" and "as joint tenants". Any grantor in any such instrument of conveyance may also be one of the grantees therein.

(1.5) (a) The doctrine of the four unities of time, title, interest, and possession is continued as part of the law of this state subject to subsections (1), (3), (4), (5), (6), and (7) of this section and paragraph (b) of this subsection (1.5).

(b) Subsections (1), (3), (4), (5), (6), and (7) of this section are intended and shall be construed to clarify, supplement, and, limited to their express terms, modify the doctrine of the four unities.

(c) For purposes of this subsection (1.5), the "doctrine of the four unities of time, title, interest, and possession" means the common law doctrine that a joint tenancy is created by conveyance or devise of real property to two or more persons at the same time of the same title to the same interest with the same right of possession and includes the right of survivorship.

(2) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2006, p. 240, § 1, effective July 1, 2006.)

(3) A conveyance or devise to two or more personal representatives, trustees, or other fiduciaries shall be presumed to create an estate in joint tenancy in real property and not a tenancy in common.

(4) An estate in joint tenancy in real property shall only be created in natural persons; except that this limitation shall not apply to a conveyance or devise of real property to two or more personal representatives, trustees, or other fiduciaries. Any conveyance or devise of real property to two or more persons that does not create or is not presumed to create an estate in joint tenancy in the manner described in this section shall be a conveyance or devise in tenancy in common or to tenants in common.

(5) (a) Except as provided in sections 38-35-118 and 38-41-202 (4), a joint tenant may sever the joint tenancy between himself or herself and all remaining joint tenants by unilaterally executing and recording an instrument conveying his or her interest in real property to himself or herself as a tenant in common. The joint tenancy shall be severed upon recording such instrument. If there are two or more remaining joint tenants, they shall continue to be joint tenants as among themselves.

(b) Filing a petition in bankruptcy by a joint tenant shall not sever a joint tenancy.

(6) (a) The interests in a joint tenancy may be equal or unequal. The interests in a joint tenancy are presumed to be equal and such presumption is:

(I) Conclusive as to all persons who obtain an interest in property held in joint tenancy when such persons are without notice of unequal interests and have relied on an instrument recorded pursuant to section 38-35-109; and

(II) Rebuttable for all other persons.

(b) This subsection (6) does not bar claims for equitable relief as among joint tenants, including but not limited to partition and accounting.

(c) Upon the death of a joint tenant, the deceased joint tenant's interest is terminated. In the case of one surviving joint tenant, his or her interest in the property shall continue free of the deceased joint tenant's interest. In the case of two or more surviving joint tenants, their interests shall continue in proportion to their respective interests at the time the joint tenancy was created.

(d) For purposes of the "Colorado Medical Assistance Act", articles 4, 5, and 6 of title 25.5, C.R.S., a joint tenancy shall be deemed to be a joint tenancy with equal interests among the joint tenants regardless of the language in the deed or other instrument creating the joint tenancy.

(7) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to abrogate any existing case law to the extent that such case law establishes other means of severing a joint tenancy.

38-31-102. Proof of death - certificate of death available - definitions. (1) A certificate of death, a verification of death document, or a certified copy thereof, of a person who is a joint tenant may be placed of record with the county clerk and recorder of the county in which the real property affected by the joint tenancy is located, together with a supplementary affidavit. The supplementary affidavit, which shall be properly sworn to or affirmed by a person

of legal age having personal knowledge of the facts and having no record interest in the real property, shall include the legal description of the real property and a statement that the person referred to in the certificate was at the time of death the owner of a joint tenancy interest in the real property. When recorded, the original certificate or verification document and supplementary affidavit, or certified copies thereof, shall be accepted in all courts of the state of Colorado as prima facie proof of the death of the joint tenant. The certificate or verification document and supplementary affidavit provided for in this section may also be used to provide proof of the death of a life tenant or any other person whose record interest in real property terminates upon the death of such person to the same extent as a joint tenant as provided in this section.

(2) As used in this part 1, unless the context otherwise requires, a "certificate of death or certified copy thereof" means a certificate of death as construed in section 25-2-110 (10), C.R.S., that meets the requirements set forth in section 38-35-112 to be admitted as evidence or a copy of such a certificate of death certified by the public office that issued it.

38-31-103. Proof of death - certificate of death unavailable. If a certificate of death, verification of death document, or a certified copy thereof cannot be procured, an affidavit properly sworn to or affirmed by two or more persons of legal age having personal knowledge of the facts and having no record interest in the real property affected by the joint tenancy may be placed of record in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county in which the real property is located. The affidavit shall include a statement that a certificate of death, verification of death document, or certified copy thereof cannot be procured, and the reason therefor, the legal description of the real property, the date and place of death of the deceased person, and a statement that the person referred to in the affidavit was at the time of death an owner of a joint tenancy interest in the real property. When recorded, the original affidavit, or a certified copy thereof, shall be accepted in all courts in the state of Colorado as prima facie proof of the death of the joint tenant and the date and place of death of the joint tenant. The affidavit provided for in this section may also be used to provide proof of the death of a life tenant or any other person whose record interest in real property terminates upon the death of the person and the date and place of death of the life tenant or other person to the same extent as a joint tenant as provided in this section.

38-31-104. False swearing or affirming - penalty. Anyone falsely swearing to or affirming any affidavit provided for in sections 38-31-102 and 38-31-103 is guilty of perjury in the second degree and in addition thereto is liable for damages to any person for any loss consequent on the false swearing or affirming or on the recording of the affidavit so falsely sworn to or affirmed.

PART 2

TENANCY BY THE ENTIRETY

38-31-201. Tenancy by the entirety. (1) No conveyance of real property located in this state executed before or after July 1, 2006, shall create a tenancy by the entirety.

(2) A conveyance of real property located in this state executed before July 1, 2006, that purports to create a tenancy by the entirety shall be presumed to create a joint tenancy.

(3) A conveyance of real property located in this state executed on or after July 1, 2006, that purports to create a tenancy by the entirety shall create a joint tenancy.

ARTICLE 32

Estates Above Surface

38-32-101. Estates may be created. Estates, rights, and interests in areas above the surface of the ground, whether or not contiguous thereto, may be validly created in persons or corporations other than the owners of the land below such areas and shall be deemed to be estates, rights, and interests in lands.

38-32-102. Estates deemed estates in land. Estates, rights, and interests in such areas shall pass by descent and distribution in the same manner as estates, rights, and interests in land and may be held, enjoyed, possessed, alienated, conveyed, exchanged, transferred, assigned, demised, released, charged, mortgaged, or otherwise encumbered, devised, and bequeathed in the same manner, upon the same conditions, and for the same uses and purposes as estates, rights, and interests in land and shall be in all other respects dealt with and treated as estates, rights, and interests in land.

38-32-103. Rights, incidents, and duties. All of the rights, privileges, incidents, powers, remedies, burdens, duties, liabilities, and restrictions pertaining to estates, rights, and interests in land shall appertain and be applicable to such estates, rights, and interests in areas above the surface of the ground.

38-32-104. Laws on land applicable. The provisions of articles 30 to 44 of this title and of any other law of this state shall be applicable to estates, rights, and interests created in areas above the surface of the ground and to instruments creating, disposing of, or otherwise affecting such estates, rights, and interests wherever such provisions would be applicable to estates, rights, and interests in land or to instruments creating, disposing of, or otherwise affecting estates, rights, and interests in land.

38-32-105. Estates affected. The provisions of this article shall be applicable to such estates, rights, and interests created in areas above the surface of the ground, whether such estates, rights, and interests were created prior to or after March 12, 1953.

ARTICLE 32.5

Solar Easements

38-32.5-100.3. Definitions. As used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Solar easement" means the right of receiving sunlight across real property for any solar energy device. Such a right may be stated in any deed, will, or other instrument executed by or on behalf of any owner of land or sky space.

(2) "Solar energy device" means a solar collector or other device or a structural design feature of a structure which provides for the collection of sunlight and which comprises part of a system for the conversion of the sun's radiant energy into thermal, chemical, mechanical, or electrical energy.

38-32.5-101. Solar easements - creation. Any easement obtained for the purpose of exposure of a solar energy device shall be created in writing and shall be subject to the same conveyancing and instrument recording requirements as other easements; except that a solar easement shall not be acquired by prescription.

38-32.5-102. Contents. (1) Any instrument creating a solar easement shall include, but the contents shall not be limited to:

(a) A description of the vertical and horizontal angles, expressed in degrees together with any pertinent hourly, diurnal, or seasonal variations thereof, and measured from the site of the solar energy device, within which the solar easement extends over the real property subject to the solar easement, or any other description which defines the three-dimensional space or the place and time of day in which an obstruction to direct sunlight is prohibited or limited;

(b) Any terms or conditions or both under which the solar easement is granted or will be terminated;

(c) Any provisions for compensation of the owner of the property benefiting from the solar easement in the event of interference with the enjoyment of the solar easement or compensation of the owner of the property subject to the solar easement for maintaining the solar

easement;

(d) The restrictions placed upon vegetation, structures, and other objects which would impair or obstruct the passage of sunlight through the easement.

38-32.5-103. Enforcement. In addition to other legal remedies, injunctive relief may be available if otherwise appropriate for the enforcement of solar easements. Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect legal remedies for the enforcement of other types of easements.

ARTICLE 33

Condominium Ownership Act

38-33-101. Short title. This article shall be known and may be cited as the "Condominium Ownership Act".

38-33-102. Condominium ownership recognized. Condominium ownership of real property is recognized in this state. Whether created before or after April 30, 1963, such ownership shall be deemed to consist of a separate estate in an individual air space unit of a multi-unit property together with an undivided interest in common elements. The separate estate of any condominium owner of an individual air space unit and his common ownership of such common elements as are appurtenant to his individual air space unit by the terms of the recorded declaration are inseparable for any period of condominium ownership that is prescribed by the recorded declaration. Condominium ownership may exist on land owned in fee simple or held under an estate for years.

38-33-103. Definitions. As used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Condominium unit" means an individual air space unit together with the interest in the common elements appurtenant to such unit.

(2) "Declaration" is an instrument recorded pursuant to section 38-33-105 and which defines the character, duration, rights, obligations, and limitations of condominium ownership.

(3) Unless otherwise provided in the declaration or by written consent of all the condominium owners, "general common elements" means: The land or the interest therein on which a building or buildings are located; the foundations, columns, girders, beams, supports, main walls, roofs, halls, corridors, lobbies, stairs, stairways, fire escapes, entrances, and exits of such building or buildings; the basements, yards, gardens, parking areas, and storage spaces; the premises for the lodging of custodians or persons in charge of the property; installations of

central services such as power, light, gas, hot and cold water, heating, refrigeration, central air conditioning, and incinerating; the elevators, tanks, pumps, motors, fans, compressors, ducts, and in general all apparatus and installations existing for common use; such community and commercial facilities as may be provided for in the declaration; and all other parts of the property necessary or convenient to its existence, maintenance, and safety, or normally in common use.

(4) "Individual air space unit" consists of any enclosed room or rooms occupying all or part of a floor or floors in a building of one or more floors to be used for residential, professional, commercial, or industrial purposes which has access to a public street.

(5) "Limited common elements" means those common elements designated in the declaration as reserved for use by fewer than all the owners of the individual air space units.

38-33-104. Assessment of condominium ownership. Whenever condominium ownership of real property is created or separate assessment of condominium units is desired, a written notice thereof shall be delivered to the assessor of the county in which said real property is situated, which notice shall set forth descriptions of the condominium units. Thereafter all taxes, assessments, and other charges of this state or of any political subdivision, or of any special improvement district, or of any other taxing or assessing authority shall be assessed against and collected on each condominium unit, each of which shall be carried on the tax books as a separate and distinct parcel for that purpose and not on the building or property as a whole. The valuation of the general and limited common elements shall be assessed proportionately upon the individual air space unit in the manner provided in the declaration. The lien for taxes assessed to any individual condominium owner shall be confined to his condominium unit and to his undivided interest in the general and limited common elements. No forfeiture or sale of any condominium unit for delinquent taxes, assessments, or charges shall divest or in any way affect the title of other condominium units.

38-33-105. Recording of declaration - certain rules and laws to apply. (1) The declaration shall be recorded in the county where the condominium property is located. Such declaration shall provide for the filing for record of a map properly locating condominium units. Any instrument affecting the condominium unit may legally describe it by the identifying condominium unit number or symbol as shown on such map. If such declaration provides for the disposition of condominium units in the event of the destruction or obsolescence of buildings in which such units are situate and restricts partition of the common elements, the rules or laws known as the rule against perpetuities and the rule prohibiting unlawful restraints on alienation shall not be applied to defeat or limit any such provisions.

(2) To the extent that any such declaration contains a mandatory requirement that all condominium unit owners be members of an association or corporation or provides for the payment of charges assessed by the association upon condominium units or the appointment of an attorney-in-fact to deal with the property upon its destruction or obsolescence, any rule of law to the contrary notwithstanding, the same shall be considered as covenants running with the land binding upon all condominium owners and their successors in interest. Any common law rule

terminating agency upon death or disability of a principal shall not be applied to defeat or limit any such provisions.

38-33-105.5. Contents of declaration. (1) The declaration shall contain:

(a) The name of the condominium property, which shall include the word "condominium" or be followed by the words "a condominium";

(b) The name of every county in which any part of the condominium property is situated;

(c) A legally sufficient description of the real estate included in the condominium property;

(d) A description or delineation of the boundaries of each condominium unit, including its identifying number;

(e) A statement of the maximum number of condominium units that may be created by the subdivision or conversion of units in a multiple-unit dwelling owned by the declarant;

(f) A description of any limited common elements;

(g) A description of all general common elements;

(h) A description of all general common elements which may be conveyed to any person or entity other than the condominium unit owners;

(i) A description of all general common elements which may be allocated subsequently as limited common elements, together with a statement that they may be so allocated, and a description of the method by which the allocations are to be made;

(j) An allocation to each condominium unit of an undivided interest in the general common elements, a portion of the votes in the association, and a percentage or fraction of the common expenses of the association;

(k) Any restrictions on the use, occupancy, or alienation of the condominium units;

(l) The recording data for recorded easements and licenses appurtenant to, or included in, the condominium property or to which any portion of the condominium property is or may become subject;

(m) Reasonable provisions concerning the manner in which notice of matters affecting the condominium property may be given to condominium unit owners by the association or other condominium unit owners; and

(n) Any other matters the declarant deems appropriate.

(2) This section shall apply to any condominium ownership of property created on or after July 1, 1983.

38-33-106. Condominium bylaws - contents - exemptions. (1) Unless exempted, the administration and operation of multi-unit condominiums shall be governed by the declaration.

(2) At or before the execution of a contract for sale and, if none, before closing, every initial bona fide condominium unit buyer shall be provided by the seller with a copy of the bylaws, with amendments, if any, of the unit owners' association or corporation, and such bylaws and amendments shall be of a size print or type to be clearly legible.

(3) The bylaws shall contain or provide for at least the following:

(a) The election from among the unit owners of a board of managers, the number of persons constituting such board, and that the terms of at least one-third of the members of the board shall expire annually; the powers and duties of the board; the compensation, if any, of the members of the board; the method of removal from office of members of the board; and whether or not the board may engage the services of a manager or managing agent, or both, and specifying which of the powers and duties granted to the board may be delegated by the board to either or both of them; however, the board when so delegating shall not be relieved of its responsibility under the declaration;

(b) The method of calling meetings of the unit owners; the method of allocating votes to unit owners; what percentage of the unit owners, if other than a majority, constitutes a quorum; and what percentage is necessary to adopt decisions binding on all unit owners;

(c) The election of a president from among the board of managers, who shall preside over the meetings of the board of managers and of the unit owners;

(d) The election of a secretary, who shall keep the minutes of all meetings of the board of managers and of the unit owners and who, in general, shall perform all the duties incident to the office of secretary;

(e) The election of a treasurer, who shall keep the financial records and books of account. The treasurer may also serve as the secretary.

(f) The authorization to the board of managers to designate and remove personnel necessary for the operation, maintenance, repair, and replacement of the common elements;

(g) A statement that the unit owners and their mortgagees, if applicable, may inspect the records of receipts and expenditures of the board of managers pursuant to section 38-33-107 at convenient weekday business hours, and that, upon ten days' notice to the manager or board of managers and payment of a reasonable fee, any unit owner shall be furnished a statement of his account setting forth the amount of any unpaid assessments or other charges due and owing from such owner;

(h) A statement as to whether or not the condominium association is a not for profit corporation, an unincorporated association, or a corporation;

(i) The method of adopting and of amending administrative rules and regulations governing the operation and use of the common elements;

(j) The percentage of votes required to modify or amend the bylaws, but each one of the particulars set forth in this section shall always be embodied in the bylaws;

(k) The maintenance, repair, replacement, and improvement of the general and limited common elements and payments therefor, including a statement of whether or not such work requires prior approval of the unit owners' association or corporation when it would involve a large expense or exceed a certain amount;

(l) The method of estimating the amount of the budget; the manner of assessing and collecting from the unit owners their respective shares of such estimated expenses and of any other expenses lawfully agreed upon; and a statement concerning the division, if any, of the assessment charge between general and limited common elements and the amount or percent of such division;

(m) A list of the services provided by the unit owners' association or corporation which are paid for out of the regular assessment;

(n) A statement clearly and separately indicating what assessments, debts, or other obligations are assumed by the unit owner on his condominium unit;

(o) A statement as to whether or not additional liens, other than mechanics' liens, assessment liens, or tax liens, may be obtained against the general or limited common elements then existing in which the unit owner has a percentage ownership;

(p) Such restrictions on and requirements respecting the use and maintenance of the units and the use of the general and limited common elements as are designed to prevent unreasonable interference with the use of their respective units and said common elements by the several unit owners;

(q) Such restrictions on and requirements concerning the sale or lease of a unit including rights of first refusal on sale and any other restraints on the free alienability of the unit;

(r) A statement listing all major recreational facilities and to whom they are available and clearly indicating whether or not fees or charges, if any, in conjunction therewith, are in addition to the regular assessment;

(s) A statement relating to new additions of general and limited common elements to be constructed, including but not limited to:

(I) The effect on a unit owner in reference to his obligation for payment of the common expenses, including new recreational facilities, costs, and fees, if any;

(II) The effect on a unit owner in reference to his ownership interest in the existing general and limited common elements and new general and limited common elements;

(III) The effect on a unit owner in reference to his voting power in the association.

(4) Any declaration recorded on or after January 1, 1976, shall not conflict with the provisions of this section or bylaws made in accordance with this section. The requirements contained in paragraphs (k) to (s) of subsection (3) of this section need not be included in the bylaws if they are set forth in the declaration.

(5) This section shall not apply to:

(a) Commercial or industrial condominiums or any other condominiums not used for residential use;

(b) Condominiums of ten units or less;

(c) Condominiums established by a declaration recorded prior to January 1, 1976.

38-33-107. Records of receipts and expenditures - availability for examination. The manager or board of managers, as the case may be, shall keep detailed, accurate records of the receipts and expenditures affecting the general and limited common elements. Such records authorizing the payments shall be available for examination by the unit owners at convenient weekday business hours.

38-33-108. Violations - penalty. Any person who knowingly and willfully violates the provisions of section 38-33-106 or 38-33-107 is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction

thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars.

38-33-109. Unit owners' liability. In any suit or arbitration against a condominium unit owners' association wherein damages are awarded or settlement is made, the individual unit owner's liability in his capacity as a percentage owner of the general or limited common elements or as a member of the condominium association shall not exceed the amount of damages or settlement multiplied by his percentage ownership in the general or limited common elements, as the case may be. In the case of incorporation by unit owners, their liability as stockholders shall be determined as any other corporate stockholder.

38-33-110. Time-sharing - definitions. As used in this section and section 38-33-111, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) (a) "Interval estate" means a combination of:

(I) An estate for years terminating on a date certain, during which years title to a time share unit circulates among the interval owners in accordance with a fixed schedule, vesting in each such interval owner in turn for a period of time established by the said schedule, with the series thus established recurring annually until the arrival of the date certain; and

(II) A vested future interest in the same unit, consisting of an undivided interest in the remainder in fee simple, the magnitude of the future interest having been established by the time of the creation of the interval estate either by the project instruments or by the deed conveying the interval estate. The estate for years shall not be deemed to merge with the future interest, but neither the estate for years nor the future interest shall be conveyed or encumbered separately from the other.

(b) "Interval estate" also means an estate for years as described in subparagraph (I) of paragraph (a) of this subsection (1) where the remainder estate, as defined either by the project instruments or by the deed conveying the interval estate, is retained by the developer or his successors in interest.

(2) "Interval owner" means a person vested with legal title to an interval estate.

(3) "Interval unit" means a unit the title to which is or is to be divided into interval estates.

(4) "Project instruments" means the declaration, the bylaws, and any other set of restrictions or restrictive covenants, by whatever name denominated, which limit or restrict the use or occupancy of condominium units. "Project instruments" includes any lawful amendments to such instruments. "Project instruments" does not include any ordinance or other public regulation governing subdivisions, zoning, or other land use matters.

(5) "Time share estate" means either an interval estate or a time-span estate.

(6) "Time share owner" means a person vested with legal title to a time share estate.

(7) "Time share unit" means a unit the title to which is or is to be divided either into interval estates or time-span estates.

(8) "Time-span estate" means a combination of:

(a) An undivided interest in a present estate in fee simple in a unit, the magnitude of the interest having been established by the time of the creation of the time-span estate either by the project instruments or by the deed conveying the time-span estate; and

(b) An exclusive right to possession and occupancy of the unit during an annually recurring period of time defined and established by a recorded schedule set forth or referred to in the deed conveying the time-span estate.

(9) "Time-span owner" means a person vested with legal title to a time-span estate.

(10) "Time-span unit" means a unit the title to which is or is to be divided into time-span estates.

(11) "Unit owner" means a person vested with legal title to a unit, and, in the case of a time share unit, "unit owner" means all of the time share owners of that unit. When an estate is subject to a deed of trust or a trust deed, "unit owner" means the person entitled to beneficial enjoyment of the estate and not to any trustee or trustees holding title merely as security for an obligation.

38-33-111. Special provisions applicable to time share ownership. (1) No time share estates shall be created with respect to any condominium unit except pursuant to provisions in the project instruments expressly permitting the creation of such estates. Each time share estate shall constitute for all purposes an estate or interest in real property, separate and distinct from all other time share estates in the same unit or any other unit, and such estates may be separately conveyed and encumbered.

(2) Repealed.

(3) With respect to each time share unit, each owner of a time share estate therein shall be individually liable to the unit owners' association or corporation for all assessments, property taxes both real and personal, and charges levied pursuant to the project instruments against or with respect to that unit, and such association or corporation shall be liable for the payment thereof, except to the extent that such instruments provide to the contrary. However, with respect to each other, each time share owner shall be responsible only for a fraction of such assessments, property taxes both real and personal, and charges proportionate to the magnitude of his undivided interest in the fee to the unit.

(4) No person shall have standing to bring suit for partition of any time share unit except in accordance with such procedures, conditions, restrictions, and limitations as the project instruments and the deeds to the time share estates may specify. Upon the entry of a final order in such a suit, it shall be conclusively presumed that all such procedures, conditions, restrictions, and limitations were adhered to.

(5) In the event that any condemnation award, any insurance proceeds, the proceeds of any sale, or any other sums shall become payable to all of the time share owners of a unit, the portion payable to each time share owner shall be proportionate to the magnitude of his undivided interest in the fee to the unit.

38-33-112. Notification to residential tenants. (1) A developer who converts an

existing multiple-unit dwelling into condominium units, upon recording of the declaration as required by section 38-33-105, shall notify each residential tenant of the dwelling of such conversion.

(2) Such notice shall be in writing and shall be sent by certified or registered mail, postage prepaid, and return receipt provided. Notice is complete upon mailing to the tenant at the tenant's last known address. Notice may also be made by delivery in person to the tenant of a copy of such written notice, in which event notice is complete upon such delivery.

(3) Said notice constitutes the notice to terminate the tenancy as provided by section 13-40-107, C.R.S.; except that no residential tenancy shall be terminated prior to the expiration date of the existing lease agreement, if any, unless consented to by both the tenant and the developer. If the term of the lease has less than ninety days remaining when notification is mailed or delivered, as the case may be, or if there is no written lease agreement, residential tenancy may not be terminated by the developer less than ninety days after the date the notice is mailed or delivered, as the case may be, to the tenant, unless consented to by both the tenant and the developer. The return receipt shall be prima facie evidence of receipt of notice. If the term of the lease has less than ninety days remaining when notification is mailed or delivered, as the case may be, the tenant may hold over for the remainder of said ninety-day period under the same terms and conditions of the lease agreement if the tenant makes timely rental payments and performs other conditions of the lease agreement.

(4) The tenancy may be terminated within the ninety days prescribed in subsection (3) of this section upon agreement by the tenant in consideration of the payment of all moving expenses by the developer or for such other consideration as mutually agreed upon. Such tenancy may also be terminated within the ninety days prescribed in subsection (3) of this section upon failure by the tenant to make timely rental or lease payments.

(5) Any person who applies for a residential tenancy after the recording of the declaration shall be informed of this recording at the time of application, and any leases executed after such recording may provide for termination within less than ninety days provided that the terms of the lease conspicuously disclose the intention to convert the property containing the leased premises to condominium ownership.

(6) The general assembly hereby finds and declares that the notification procedure set forth in this section is a matter of statewide concern. No county, municipality, or other political subdivision whether or not vested with home rule powers under article XX of the Colorado constitution, shall adopt or enforce any ordinance, rule, regulation, or policy which conflicts with the provisions of this section.

38-33-113. License to sell condominiums and time shares. The general assembly hereby finds and declares that the licensing of persons to sell condominiums and time shares is a matter of statewide concern.

ARTICLE 33.3

Colorado Common Interest Ownership Act

PART 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

38-33.3-101. Short title. This article shall be known and may be cited as the "Colorado Common Interest Ownership Act".

38-33.3-102. Legislative declaration. (1) The general assembly hereby finds, determines, and declares, as follows:

(a) That it is in the best interests of the state and its citizens to establish a clear, comprehensive, and uniform framework for the creation and operation of common interest communities;

(b) That the continuation of the economic prosperity of Colorado is dependent upon the strengthening of homeowner associations in common interest communities financially through the setting of budget guidelines, the creation of statutory assessment liens, the granting of six months' lien priority, the facilitation of borrowing, and more certain powers in the association to sue on behalf of the owners and through enhancing the financial stability of associations by increasing the association's powers to collect delinquent assessments, late charges, fines, and enforcement costs;

(c) That it is the policy of this state to give developers flexible development rights with specific obligations within a uniform structure of development of a common interest community that extends through the transition to owner control;

(d) That it is the policy of this state to promote effective and efficient property management through defined operational requirements that preserve flexibility for such homeowner associations;

(e) That it is the policy of this state to promote the availability of funds for financing the development of such homeowner associations by enabling lenders to extend the financial services to a greater market on a safer, more predictable basis because of standardized practices and prudent insurance and risk management obligations.

38-33.3-103. Definitions. As used in the declaration and bylaws of an association, unless specifically provided otherwise or unless the context otherwise requires, and in this article:

(1) "Affiliate of a declarant" means any person who controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with a declarant. A person controls a declarant if the person: Is a general partner, officer, director, or employee of the declarant; directly or indirectly, or acting in concert with one or more other persons or through one or more subsidiaries, owns, controls, holds with

power to vote, or holds proxies representing more than twenty percent of the voting interests of the declarant; controls in any manner the election of a majority of the directors of the declarant; or has contributed more than twenty percent of the capital of the declarant. A person is controlled by a declarant if the declarant: Is a general partner, officer, director, or employee of the person; directly or indirectly, or acting in concert with one or more other persons or through one or more subsidiaries, owns, controls, holds with power to vote, or holds proxies representing more than twenty percent of the voting interests of the person; controls in any manner the election of a majority of the directors of the person; or has contributed more than twenty percent of the capital of the person. Control does not exist if the powers described in this subsection (1) are held solely as security for an obligation and are not exercised.

(2) "Allocated interests" means the following interests allocated to each unit:

(a) In a condominium, the undivided interest in the common elements, the common expense liability, and votes in the association;

(b) In a cooperative, the common expense liability and the ownership interest and votes in the association; and

(c) In a planned community, the common expense liability and votes in the association.

(2.5) "Approved for development" means that all or some portion of a particular parcel of real property is zoned or otherwise approved for construction of residential and other improvements and authorized for specified densities by the local land use authority having jurisdiction over such real property and includes any conceptual or final planned unit development approval.

(3) "Association" or "unit owners' association" means a unit owners' association organized under section 38-33.3-301.

(4) "Bylaws" means any instruments, however denominated, which are adopted by the association for the regulation and management of the association, including any amendments to those instruments.

(5) "Common elements" means:

(a) In a condominium or cooperative, all portions of the condominium or cooperative other than the units; and

(b) In a planned community, any real estate within a planned community owned or leased by the association, other than a unit.

(6) "Common expense liability" means the liability for common expenses allocated to each unit pursuant to section 38-33.3-207.

(7) "Common expenses" means expenditures made or liabilities incurred by or on behalf of the association, together with any allocations to reserves.

(8) "Common interest community" means real estate described in a declaration with respect to which a person, by virtue of such person's ownership of a unit, is obligated to pay for real estate taxes, insurance premiums, maintenance, or improvement of other real estate described in a declaration. Ownership of a unit does not include holding a leasehold interest in a unit of less than forty years, including renewal options. The period of the leasehold interest, including renewal options, is measured from the date the initial term commences.

(9) "Condominium" means a common interest community in which portions of the real estate are designated for separate ownership and the remainder of which is designated for

common ownership solely by the owners of the separate ownership portions. A common interest community is not a condominium unless the undivided interests in the common elements are vested in the unit owners.

(10) "Cooperative" means a common interest community in which the real property is owned by an association, each member of which is entitled by virtue of such member's ownership interest in the association to exclusive possession of a unit.

(11) "Dealer" means a person in the business of selling units for such person's own account.

(12) "Declarant" means any person or group of persons acting in concert who:

(a) As part of a common promotional plan, offers to dispose of to a purchaser such declarant's interest in a unit not previously disposed of to a purchaser; or

(b) Reserves or succeeds to any special declarant right.

(13) "Declaration" means any recorded instruments however denominated, that create a common interest community, including any amendments to those instruments and also including, but not limited to, plats and maps.

(14) "Development rights" means any right or combination of rights reserved by a declarant in the declaration to:

(a) Add real estate to a common interest community;

(b) Create units, common elements, or limited common elements within a common interest community;

(c) Subdivide units or convert units into common elements; or

(d) Withdraw real estate from a common interest community.

(15) "Dispose" or "disposition" means a voluntary transfer of any legal or equitable interest in a unit, but the term does not include the transfer or release of a security interest.

(16) "Executive board" means the body, regardless of name, designated in the declaration to act on behalf of the association.

(16.5) "Horizontal boundary" means a plane of elevation relative to a described bench mark that defines either a lower or an upper dimension of a unit such that the real estate respectively below or above the defined plane is not a part of the unit.

(17) "Identifying number" means a symbol or address that identifies only one unit in a common interest community.

(17.5) "Large planned community" means a planned community that meets the criteria set forth in section 38-33.3-116.3 (1).

(18) "Leasehold common interest community" means a common interest community in which all or a portion of the real estate is subject to a lease, the expiration or termination of which will terminate the common interest community or reduce its size.

(19) "Limited common element" means a portion of the common elements allocated by the declaration or by operation of section 38-33.3-202 (1) (b) or (1) (d) for the exclusive use of one or more units but fewer than all of the units.

(19.5) "Map" means that part of a declaration that depicts all or any portion of a common interest community in three dimensions, is executed by a person that is authorized by this title to execute a declaration relating to the common interest community, and is recorded in the real estate records in every county in which any portion of the common interest community is located.

A map is required for a common interest community with units having a horizontal boundary. A map and a plat may be combined in one instrument.

(20) "Master association" means an organization that is authorized to exercise some or all of the powers of one or more associations on behalf of one or more common interest communities or for the benefit of the unit owners of one or more common interest communities.

(21) "Person" means a natural person, a corporation, a partnership, an association, a trust, or any other entity or any combination thereof.

(21.5) "Phased community" means a common interest community in which the declarant retains development rights.

(22) "Planned community" means a common interest community that is not a condominium or cooperative. A condominium or cooperative may be part of a planned community.

(22.5) "Plat" means that part of a declaration that is a land survey plat as set forth in section 38-51-106, depicts all or any portion of a common interest community in two dimensions, is executed by a person that is authorized by this title to execute a declaration relating to the common interest community, and is recorded in the real estate records in every county in which any portion of the common interest community is located. A plat and a map may be combined in one instrument.

(23) "Proprietary lease" means an agreement with the association pursuant to which a member is entitled to exclusive possession of a unit in a cooperative.

(24) "Purchaser" means a person, other than a declarant or a dealer, who by means of a transfer acquires a legal or equitable interest in a unit, other than:

(a) A leasehold interest in a unit of less than forty years, including renewal options, with the period of the leasehold interest, including renewal options, being measured from the date the initial term commences; or

(b) A security interest.

(25) "Real estate" means any leasehold or other estate or interest in, over, or under land, including structures, fixtures, and other improvements and interests that, by custom, usage, or law, pass with a conveyance of land though not described in the contract of sale or instrument of conveyance. "Real estate" includes parcels with or without horizontal boundaries and spaces that may be filled with air or water.

(26) "Residential use" means use for dwelling or recreational purposes but does not include spaces or units primarily used for commercial income from, or service to, the public.

(27) "Rules and regulations" means any instruments, however denominated, which are adopted by the association for the regulation and management of the common interest community, including any amendment to those instruments.

(28) "Security interest" means an interest in real estate or personal property created by contract or conveyance which secures payment or performance of an obligation. The term includes a lien created by a mortgage, deed of trust, trust deed, security deed, contract for deed, land sales contract, lease intended as security, assignment of lease or rents intended as security, pledge of an ownership interest in an association, and any other consensual lien or title retention contract intended as security for an obligation.

(29) "Special declarant rights" means rights reserved for the benefit of a declarant to perform the following acts as specified in parts 2 and 3 of this article: To complete improvements indicated on plats and maps filed with the declaration; to exercise any development right; to maintain sales offices, management offices, signs advertising the common interest community, and models; to use easements through the common elements for the purpose of making improvements within the common interest community or within real estate which may be added to the common interest community; to make the common interest community subject to a master association; to merge or consolidate a common interest community of the same form of ownership; or to appoint or remove any officer of the association or any executive board member during any period of declarant control.

(30) "Unit" means a physical portion of the common interest community which is designated for separate ownership or occupancy and the boundaries of which are described in or determined from the declaration. If a unit in a cooperative is owned by a unit owner or is sold, conveyed, voluntarily or involuntarily encumbered, or otherwise transferred by a unit owner, the interest in that unit which is owned, sold, conveyed, encumbered, or otherwise transferred is the right to possession of that unit under a proprietary lease, coupled with the allocated interests of that unit, and the association's interest in that unit is not thereby affected.

(31) "Unit owner" means the declarant or other person who owns a unit, or a lessee of a unit in a leasehold common interest community whose lease expires simultaneously with any lease, the expiration or termination of which will remove the unit from the common interest community but does not include a person having an interest in a unit solely as security for an obligation. In a condominium or planned community, the declarant is the owner of any unit created by the declaration until that unit is conveyed to another person; in a cooperative, the declarant is treated as the owner of any unit to which allocated interests have been allocated pursuant to section 38-33.3-207 until that unit has been conveyed to another person, who may or may not be a declarant under this article.

(32) "Vertical boundary" means the defined limit of a unit that is not a horizontal boundary of that unit.

(33) "Xeriscape" means the combined application of the seven principles of landscape planning and design, soil analysis and improvement, hydro zoning of plants, use of practical turf areas, uses of mulches, irrigation efficiency, and appropriate maintenance under section 38-35.7-107 (1) (a) (III) (A).

38-33.3-104. Variation by agreement. Except as expressly provided in this article, provisions of this article may not be varied by agreement, and rights conferred by this article may not be waived. A declarant may not act under a power of attorney or use any other device to evade the limitations or prohibitions of this article or the declaration.

38-33.3-105. Separate titles and taxation. (1) In a cooperative, unless the declaration provides that a unit owner's interest in a unit and its allocated interests is personal property, that interest is real estate for all purposes.

(2) In a condominium or planned community with common elements, each unit that has been created, together with its interest in the common elements, constitutes for all purposes a separate parcel of real estate and must be separately assessed and taxed. The valuation of the common elements shall be assessed proportionately to each unit, in the case of a condominium in accordance with such unit's allocated interests in the common elements, and in the case of a planned community in accordance with such unit's allocated common expense liability, set forth in the declaration, and the common elements shall not be separately taxed or assessed. Upon the filing for recording of a declaration for a condominium or planned community with common elements, the declarant shall deliver a copy of such filing to the assessor of each county in which such declaration was filed.

(3) In a planned community without common elements, the real estate comprising such planned community may be taxed and assessed in any manner provided by law.

38-33.3-106. Applicability of local ordinances, regulations, and building codes. (1) A building code may not impose any requirement upon any structure in a common interest community which it would not impose upon a physically identical development under a different form of ownership; except that a minimum one hour fire wall may be required between units.

(2) In condominiums and cooperatives, no zoning, subdivision, or other real estate use law, ordinance, or regulation may prohibit the condominium or cooperative form of ownership or impose any requirement upon a condominium or cooperative which it would not impose upon a physically identical development under a different form of ownership.

38-33.3-106.5. Prohibitions contrary to public policy - patriotic and political expression - emergency vehicles - fire prevention - renewable energy generation devices - affordable housing - drought prevention measures - definitions. (1) Notwithstanding any provision in the declaration, bylaws, or rules and regulations of the association to the contrary, an association shall not prohibit any of the following:

(a) The display of the American flag on a unit owner's property, in a window of the unit, or on a balcony adjoining the unit if the American flag is displayed in a manner consistent with the federal flag code, Pub.L. 94-344; 90 stat. 810; 4 U.S.C. secs. 4 to 10. The association may adopt reasonable rules regarding the placement and manner of display of the American flag. The association rules may regulate the location and size of flags and flagpoles, but shall not prohibit the installation of a flag or flagpole.

(b) The display of a service flag bearing a star denoting the service of the owner or occupant of the unit, or of a member of the owner's or occupant's immediate family, in the active or reserve military service of the United States during a time of war or armed conflict, on the inside of a window or door of the unit. The association may adopt reasonable rules regarding the size and manner of display of service flags; except that the maximum dimensions allowed shall be not less than nine inches by sixteen inches.

(c) (I) The display of a political sign by the owner or occupant of a unit on property

within the boundaries of the unit or in a window of the unit; except that:

(A) An association may prohibit the display of political signs earlier than forty-five days before the day of an election and later than seven days after an election day; and

(B) An association may regulate the size and number of political signs in accordance with subparagraph (II) of this paragraph (c).

(II) The association shall permit at least one political sign per political office or ballot issue that is contested in a pending election. The maximum dimensions of each sign may be limited to the lesser of the following:

(A) The maximum size allowed by any applicable city, town, or county ordinance that regulates the size of political signs on residential property; or

(B) Thirty-six inches by forty-eight inches.

(III) As used in this paragraph (c), "political sign" means a sign that carries a message intended to influence the outcome of an election, including supporting or opposing the election of a candidate, the recall of a public official, or the passage of a ballot issue.

(d) The parking of a motor vehicle by the occupant of a unit on a street, driveway, or guest parking area in the common interest community if the vehicle is required to be available at designated periods at such occupant's residence as a condition of the occupant's employment and all of the following criteria are met:

(I) The vehicle has a gross vehicle weight rating of ten thousand pounds or less;

(II) The occupant is a bona fide member of a volunteer fire department or is employed by a primary provider of emergency fire fighting, law enforcement, ambulance, or emergency medical services;

(III) The vehicle bears an official emblem or other visible designation of the emergency service provider; and

(IV) Parking of the vehicle can be accomplished without obstructing emergency access or interfering with the reasonable needs of other unit owners or occupants to use streets, driveways, and guest parking spaces within the common interest community.

(e) The removal by a unit owner of trees, shrubs, or other vegetation to create defensible space around a dwelling for fire mitigation purposes, so long as such removal complies with a written defensible space plan created for the property by the Colorado state forest service, an individual or company certified by a local governmental entity to create such a plan, or the fire chief, fire marshal, or fire protection district within whose jurisdiction the unit is located, and is no more extensive than necessary to comply with such plan. The plan shall be registered with the association before the commencement of work. The association may require changes to the plan if the association obtains the consent of the person, official, or agency that originally created the plan. The work shall comply with applicable association standards regarding slash removal, stump height, revegetation, and contractor regulations.

(f) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2006, p. 1215, § 2, effective May 26, 2006.)

(g) Reasonable modifications to a unit or to common elements as necessary to afford a person with disabilities full use and enjoyment of the unit in accordance with the federal "Fair Housing Act of 1968", 42 U.S.C. sec. 3604 (f) (3) (A);

(h) (I) The right of a unit owner, public or private, to restrict or specify by deed, covenant, or other document:

(A) The permissible sale price, rental rate, or lease rate of the unit; or
(B) Occupancy or other requirements designed to promote affordable or workforce housing as such terms may be defined by the local housing authority.

(II) (A) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the provisions of this paragraph (h) shall only apply to a county the population of which is less than one hundred thousand persons and that contains a ski lift licensed by the passenger tramway safety board created in section 25-5-703 (1), C.R.S.

(B) The provisions of this paragraph (h) shall not apply to a declarant-controlled community.

(III) Nothing in subparagraph (I) of this paragraph (h) shall be construed to prohibit the future owner of a unit against which a restriction or specification described in such subparagraph has been placed from lifting such restriction or specification on such unit as long as any unit so released is replaced by another unit in the same common interest community on which the restriction or specification applies and the unit subject to the restriction or specification is reasonably equivalent to the unit being released in the determination of the beneficiary of the restriction or specification.

(IV) Except as otherwise provided in the declaration of the common interest community, any unit subject to the provisions of this paragraph (h) shall only be occupied by the owner of the unit.

(i) (I) The use of xeriscape or drought-tolerant vegetative landscapes to provide ground covering to property owned by the unit owner. Associations may adopt and enforce design or aesthetic guidelines or rules that require drought-tolerant vegetative landscapes or regulate the type, number, and placement of drought-tolerant plantings and hardscapes that may be installed on the unit owner's property or property for which the unit owner is responsible.

(II) This paragraph (i) does not supersede any subdivision regulation of a county, city and county, or other municipality.

(1.5) Notwithstanding any provision in the declaration, bylaws, or rules and regulations of the association to the contrary, an association shall not effectively prohibit renewable energy generation devices, as defined in section 38-30-168.

(2) Notwithstanding any provision in the declaration, bylaws, or rules and regulations of the association to the contrary, an association shall not require the use of cedar shakes or other flammable roofing materials.

38-33.3-106.7. Unreasonable restrictions on energy efficiency measures - definitions. (1) (a) Notwithstanding any provision in the declaration, bylaws, or rules and regulations of the association to the contrary, an association shall not effectively prohibit the installation or use of an energy efficiency measure.

(b) As used in this section, "energy efficiency measure" means a device or structure that reduces the amount of energy derived from fossil fuels that is consumed by a residence or business located on the real property. "Energy efficiency measure" is further limited to include only the following types of devices or structures:

(I) An awning, shutter, trellis, ramada, or other shade structure that is marketed for the

purpose of reducing energy consumption;

(II) A garage or attic fan and any associated vents or louvers;

(III) An evaporative cooler;

(IV) An energy-efficient outdoor lighting device, including without limitation a light fixture containing a coiled or straight fluorescent light bulb, and any solar recharging panel, motion detector, or other equipment connected to the lighting device; and

(V) A retractable clothesline.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to:

(a) Reasonable aesthetic provisions that govern the dimensions, placement, or external appearance of an energy efficiency measure. In creating reasonable aesthetic provisions, common interest communities shall consider:

(I) The impact on the purchase price and operating costs of the energy efficiency measure;

(II) The impact on the performance of the energy efficiency measure; and

(III) The criteria contained in the governing documents of the common interest community.

(b) Bona fide safety requirements, consistent with an applicable building code or recognized safety standard, for the protection of persons and property.

(3) This section shall not be construed to confer upon any property owner the right to place an energy efficiency measure on property that is:

(a) Owned by another person;

(b) Leased, except with permission of the lessor;

(c) Collateral for a commercial loan, except with permission of the secured party; or

(d) A limited common element or general common element of a common interest community.

38-33.3-106.8. Unreasonable restrictions on electric vehicle charging systems - legislative declaration - definitions. (1) The general assembly finds, determines, and declares that:

(a) The widespread use of plug-in electric vehicles can dramatically improve energy efficiency and air quality for all Coloradans and should be encouraged wherever possible;

(b) Most homes in Colorado, including the vast majority of new homes, are in common interest communities;

(c) The primary purpose of this section is to ensure that common interest communities provide their residents with at least a meaningful opportunity to take advantage of the availability of plug-in electric vehicles rather than create artificial restrictions on the adoption of this promising technology; and

(d) The general assembly encourages common interest communities not only to allow electric vehicle charging stations in accordance with this section, but also to apply for grants from the electric vehicle grant fund, created in section 24-38.5-103, C.R.S., or otherwise fund the installation of charging stations on common property as an amenity for residents and guests.

(2) Notwithstanding any provision in the declaration, bylaws, or rules and regulations of

the association to the contrary, and except as provided in subsection (3) or (3.5) of this section, an association shall not:

(a) Prohibit a unit owner from using, or installing at the unit owner's expense for the unit owner's own use, a level 1 or level 2 electric vehicle charging system on or in a unit; or

(b) Assess or charge a unit owner any fee for the placement or use of an electric vehicle charging system on or in the unit owner's unit; except that the association may require reimbursement for the actual cost of electricity provided by the association that was used by the charging system or, alternatively, may charge a reasonable fee for access. If the charging system is part of a network for which a network fee is charged, the association's reimbursement may include the amount of the network fee. Nothing in this section requires an association to impose upon a unit owner any fee or charge other than the regular assessments specified in the declaration, bylaws, or rules and regulations of the association.

(3) Subsection (2) of this section does not apply to:

(a) Bona fide safety requirements, consistent with an applicable building code or recognized safety standard, for the protection of persons and property;

(b) A requirement that the charging system be registered with the association within thirty days after installation; or

(c) Reasonable aesthetic provisions that govern the dimensions, placement, or external appearance of an electric vehicle charging system.

(3.5) This section does not apply to a unit, or the owner thereof, if the unit is a time share unit, as defined in section 38-33-110 (7).

(4) An association shall consent to a unit owner's placement of an electric vehicle charging system on a limited common element parking space, carport, or garage owned by the unit owner or otherwise assigned to the owner in the declaration or other recorded document if:

(a) Notwithstanding any existing ban on electric vehicle charging systems, the system otherwise complies with the declaration, bylaws, and rules and regulations of the association; and

(b) The unit owner agrees in writing to:

(I) Comply with the association's design specifications for the installation of the system;

(II) Engage the services of a duly licensed and registered electrical contractor familiar with the installation and code requirements of an electric vehicle charging system;

(III) Bear the expense of installation, including costs to restore any common elements disturbed in the process of installing the system; and

(IV) (A) Provide, within the time specified in sub-subparagraph (B) of this subparagraph (IV), a certificate of insurance naming the association as an additional insured on the homeowner's insurance policy for any claim related to the installation, maintenance, or use of the system or, if the system is located on a common element, reimbursement to the association for the actual cost of any increased insurance premium amount attributable to the system, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the association's declaration, bylaws, or rules and regulations.

(B) A certificate of insurance under sub-subparagraph (A) of this subparagraph (IV) must be provided within fourteen days after the unit owner receives the association's consent for the installation. Reimbursement for an increased insurance premium amount under sub-subparagraph (A) of this subparagraph (IV) must be provided within fourteen days after the unit owner receives

the association's invoice for the amount attributable to the system.

(5) If the association consents to a unit owner's installation of an electric vehicle charging system on a limited common element, including a parking space, carport, or garage stall, then, unless otherwise specified in a written contract or in the declaration, bylaws, or rules and regulations of the association:

(a) The unit owner, and each successive unit owner with exclusive rights to the limited common element where the charging system is installed, is responsible for any costs for damages to the system, any other limited common element or general common element of the common interest community, and any adjacent units, garage stalls, carports, or parking spaces that arise or result from the installation, maintenance, repair, removal, or replacement of the system;

(b) Each successive unit owner with exclusive rights to the limited common element shall assume responsibility for the repair, maintenance, removal, and replacement of the charging system until the system has been removed;

(c) The unit owner and each successive unit owner with exclusive rights to the limited common element shall at all times have and maintain an insurance policy covering the obligations of the unit owner under this subsection (5), is subject to all obligations specified under subparagraph (IV) of paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of this section, and shall name the association as an additional insured under the policy; and

(d) The unit owner and each successive unit owner with exclusive rights to the limited common element is responsible for removing the system if reasonably necessary or convenient for the repair, maintenance, or replacement of the limited common elements or general common elements of the common interest community.

(6) A charging system installed at the unit owner's cost is property of the unit owner. Upon sale of the unit, if the charging system is removable, the unit owner may either remove it or sell it to the buyer of the unit or to the association for an agreed price. Nothing in this subsection (6) requires the buyer or the association to purchase the charging system.

(7) As used in this section:

(a) "Electric vehicle charging system" or "charging system" means a device that is used to provide electricity to a plug-in electric vehicle or plug-in hybrid vehicle, is designed to ensure that a safe connection has been made between the electric grid and the vehicle, and is able to communicate with the vehicle's control system so that electricity flows at an appropriate voltage and current level. An electric vehicle charging system may be wall-mounted or pedestal style and may provide multiple cords to connect with electric vehicles. An electric vehicle charging system must be certified by underwriters laboratories or an equivalent certification and must comply with the current version of article 625 of the national electrical code.

(b) "Level 1" means a charging system that provides charging through a one-hundred-twenty volt AC plug with a cord connector that meets the SAE international J1772 standard or a successor standard.

(c) "Level 2" means a charging system that provides charging through a two-hundred-eight to two-hundred-forty volt AC plug with a cord connector that meets the SAE international J1772 standard or a successor standard.

(8) This section applies only to residential units.

38-33.3-107. Eminent domain. (1) If a unit is acquired by eminent domain or part of a unit is acquired by eminent domain leaving the unit owner with a remnant which may not practically or lawfully be used for any purpose permitted by the declaration, the award must include compensation to the unit owner for that unit and its allocated interests whether or not any common elements are acquired. Upon acquisition, unless the decree otherwise provides, that unit's allocated interests are automatically reallocated to the remaining units in proportion to the respective allocated interests of those units before the taking. Any remnant of a unit remaining after part of a unit is taken under this subsection (1) is thereafter a common element.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (1) of this section, if part of a unit is acquired by eminent domain, the award must compensate the unit owner for the reduction in value of the unit and its interest in the common elements whether or not any common elements are acquired. Upon acquisition, unless the decree otherwise provides:

(a) That unit's allocated interests are reduced in proportion to the reduction in the size of the unit or on any other basis specified in the declaration; and

(b) The portion of allocated interests divested from the partially acquired unit is automatically reallocated to that unit and to the remaining units in proportion to the respective interests of those units before the taking, with the partially acquired unit participating in the reallocation on the basis of its reduced allocated interests.

(3) If part of the common elements is acquired by eminent domain, that portion of any award attributable to the common elements taken must be paid to the association. Unless the declaration provides otherwise, any portion of the award attributable to the acquisition of a limited common element must be equally divided among the owners of the units to which that limited common element was allocated at the time of acquisition. For the purposes of acquisition of a part of the common elements other than the limited common elements under this subsection (3), service of process on the association shall constitute sufficient notice to all unit owners, and service of process on each individual unit owner shall not be necessary.

(4) The court decree shall be recorded in every county in which any portion of the common interest community is located.

(5) The reallocations of allocated interests pursuant to this section shall be confirmed by an amendment to the declaration prepared, executed, and recorded by the association.

38-33.3-108. Supplemental general principles of law applicable. The principles of law and equity, including, but not limited to, the law of corporations and unincorporated associations, the law of real property, and the law relative to capacity to contract, principal and agent, eminent domain, estoppel, fraud, misrepresentation, duress, coercion, mistake, receivership, substantial performance, or other validating or invalidating cause supplement the provisions of this article, except to the extent inconsistent with this article.

38-33.3-109. Construction against implicit repeal. This article is intended to be a unified coverage of its subject matter, and no part of this article shall be construed to be

impliedly repealed by subsequent legislation if that construction can reasonably be avoided.

38-33.3-110. Uniformity of application and construction. This article shall be applied and construed so as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law with respect to the subject of this article among states enacting it.

38-33.3-111. Severability. If any provision of this article or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this article which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or application, and, to this end, the provisions of this article are severable.

38-33.3-112. Unconscionable agreement or term of contract. (1) The court, upon finding as a matter of law that a contract or contract clause relating to a common interest community was unconscionable at the time the contract was made, may refuse to enforce the contract, enforce the remainder of the contract without the unconscionable clause, or limit the application of any unconscionable clause in order to avoid an unconscionable result.

(2) Whenever it is claimed, or appears to the court, that a contract or any contract clause relating to a common interest community is or may be unconscionable, the parties, in order to aid the court in making the determination, shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to present evidence as to:

- (a) The commercial setting of the negotiations;
- (b) Whether the first party has knowingly taken advantage of the inability of the second party reasonably to protect such second party's interests by reason of physical or mental infirmity, illiteracy, or inability to understand the language of the agreement or similar factors;
- (c) The effect and purpose of the contract or clause; and
- (d) If a sale, any gross disparity at the time of contracting between the amount charged for the property and the value of that property measured by the price at which similar property was readily obtainable in similar transactions. A disparity between the contract price and the value of the property measured by the price at which similar property was readily obtainable in similar transactions does not, of itself, render the contract unconscionable.

38-33.3-113. Obligation of good faith. Every contract or duty governed by this article imposes an obligation of good faith in its performance or enforcement.

38-33.3-114. Remedies to be liberally administered. (1) The remedies provided by this article shall be liberally administered to the end that the aggrieved party is put in as good a position as if the other party had fully performed. However, consequential, special, or punitive damages may not be awarded except as specifically provided in this article or by other rule of

law.

(2) Any right or obligation declared by this article is enforceable by judicial proceeding.

38-33.3-115. Applicability to new common interest communities. Except as provided in section 38-33.3-116, this article applies to all common interest communities created within this state on or after July 1, 1992. The provisions of sections 38-33-101 to 38-33-109 do not apply to common interest communities created on or after July 1, 1992. The provisions of sections 38-33-110 to 38-33-113 shall remain in effect for all common interest communities.

38-33.3-116. Exception for new small cooperatives and small and limited expense planned communities. (1) If a cooperative created in this state on or after July 1, 1992, but prior to July 1, 1998, contains only units restricted to nonresidential use or contains no more than ten units and is not subject to any development rights, it is subject only to sections 38-33.3-105 to 38-33.3-107, unless the declaration provides that this entire article is applicable. If a planned community created in this state on or after July 1, 1992, but prior to July 1, 1998, contains no more than ten units and is not subject to any development rights or if a planned community provides, in its declaration, that the annual average common expense liability of each unit restricted to residential purposes, exclusive of optional user fees and any insurance premiums paid by the association, may not exceed three hundred dollars, it is subject only to sections 38-33.3-105 to 38-33.3-107, unless the declaration provides that this entire article is applicable.

(2) If a cooperative or planned community created in this state on or after July 1, 1998, contains only units restricted to nonresidential use, or contains no more than twenty units and is not subject to any development rights, it is subject only to sections 38-33.3-105 to 38-33.3-107, unless the declaration provides that this entire article is applicable. If a planned community created in this state after July 1, 1998, provides, in its declaration, that the annual average common expense liability of each unit restricted to residential purposes, exclusive of optional user fees and any insurance premiums paid by the association, may not exceed four hundred dollars, as adjusted pursuant to subsection (3) of this section, it is subject only to sections 38-33.3-105 to 38-33.3-107, unless the declaration provides that this entire article is applicable.

(3) The four-hundred-dollar limitation set forth in subsection (2) of this section shall be increased annually on July 1, 1999, and on July 1 of each succeeding year in accordance with any increase in the United States department of labor bureau of labor statistics final consumer price index for the Denver-Boulder consolidated metropolitan statistical area for the preceding calendar year. The limitation shall not be increased if the final consumer price index for the preceding calendar year did not increase and shall not be decreased if the final consumer price index for the preceding calendar year decreased.

38-33.3-116.3. Large planned communities - exemption from certain requirements. (1) A planned community shall be exempt from the provisions of this article as specified in subsection (3) of this section or as specifically exempted in any other provision of

this article, if, at the time of recording the affidavit required pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, the real estate upon which the planned community is created meets both of the following requirements:

(a) It consists of at least two hundred acres;

(b) It is approved for development of at least five hundred residential units, excluding any interval estates, time-share estates, or time-span estates but including any interval units created pursuant to sections 38-33-110 and 38-33-111, and at least twenty thousand square feet of commercial use.

(c) (Deleted by amendment, L. 95, p. 236, § 2, effective July 1, 1995.)

(2) For an exemption authorized in subsection (1) of this section to apply, the property must be zoned within each county in which any part of such parcel is located, and the owner of the parcel shall record with the county clerk and recorder of each county in which any part of such parcel is located an affidavit setting forth the following:

(a) The legal description of such parcel of land;

(b) A statement that the party signing the affidavit is the owner of the parcel in its entirety in fee simple, excluding mineral interests;

(c) The acreage of the parcel;

(d) The zoning classification of the parcel, with a certified copy of applicable zoning regulations attached; and

(e) A statement that neither the owner nor any officer, director, shareholder, partner, or other entity having more than a ten-percent equity interest in the owner has been convicted of a felony within the last ten years.

(3) A large planned community for which an affidavit has been filed pursuant to subsection (2) of this section shall be exempt from the following provisions of this article:

(a) Section 38-33.3-205 (1) (e) to (1) (m);

(b) Section 38-33.3-207 (3);

(c) Section 38-33.3-208;

(d) Section 38-33.3-209 (2) (b) to (2) (d), (2) (f), (2) (g), (4), and (6);

(e) Section 38-33.3-210;

(f) Section 38-33.3-212;

(g) Section 38-33.3-213;

(h) Section 38-33.3-215;

(i) Section 38-33.3-217 (1);

(j) Section 38-33.3-304.

(4) Section 38-33.3-217 (4) shall be applicable as follows: Except to the extent expressly permitted or required by other provisions of this article, no amendment may create or increase special declarant rights, increase the number of units or the allocated interests of a unit, or the uses to which any unit is restricted, in the absence of unanimous consent of the unit owners.

(5) (a) The exemption authorized by this section shall continue for the large planned community so long as the owner signing the affidavit is the owner of the real estate described in subsection (2) of this section; except that:

(I) Upon the sale, conveyance, or other transfer of any portion of the real estate within

the large planned community, the portion sold, conveyed, or transferred shall become subject to all the provisions of this article;

(II) Any common interest community created on some but not all of the real estate within the large planned community shall be created pursuant to this article; and

(III) When a planned community no longer qualifies as a large planned community, as described in subsection (1) of this section, the exemptions authorized by this section shall no longer be applicable.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph (III) of paragraph (a) of this subsection (5), all real estate described in a recorded declaration creating a large planned community shall remain subject to such recorded declaration.

(6) The association established for a large planned community shall operate with respect to large planned community-wide matters and shall not otherwise operate as the exclusive unit owners' association with respect to any unit.

(7) The association established for a large planned community shall keep in its principal office and make reasonably available to all unit owners, unit owners' authorized agents, and prospective purchasers of units a complete legal description of all common elements within the large planned community.

38-33.3-117. Applicability to preexisting common interest communities. (1) Except as provided in section 38-33.3-119, the following sections apply to all common interest communities created within this state before July 1, 1992, with respect to events and circumstances occurring on or after July 1, 1992:

(a) 38-33.3-101 and 38-33.3-102;
(b) 38-33.3-103, to the extent necessary in construing any of the other sections of this article;

(c) 38-33.3-104 to 38-33.3-111;

(d) 38-33.3-114;

(e) 38-33.3-118;

(f) 38-33.3-120;

(g) 38-33.3-122 and 38-33.3-123;

(h) 38-33.3-203 and 38-33.3-217 (7);

(i) 38-33.3-302 (1) (a) to (1) (f), (1) (j) to (1) (m), and (1) (o) to (1) (q);

(i.5) 38-33.3-221.5;

(i.7) 38-33.3-303 (1) (b) and (3) (b);

(j) 38-33.3-311;

(k) 38-33.3-316;

(k.5) 38-33.3-316.3; and

(l) 38-33.3-317, as it existed prior to January 1, 2006, 38-33.3-318, and 38-33.3-319.

(1.5) Except as provided in section 38-33.3-119, the following sections apply to all common interest communities created within this state before July 1, 1992, with respect to events and circumstances occurring on or after January 1, 2006:

(a) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2006, p. 1217, § 3, effective May 26, 2006.)

- (b) 38-33.3-124;
- (c) 38-33.3-209.4 to 38-33.3-209.7;
- (d) 38-33.3-217 (1);
- (e) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2006, p. 1217, § 3, effective May 26, 2006.)
- (f) 38-33.3-301;
- (g) 38-33.3-302 (3) and (4);
- (h) 38-33.3-303 (1) (b), (3) (b), and (4) (b);
- (i) 38-33.3-308 (1), (2) (b), (2.5), and (4.5);
- (j) 38-33.3-310 (1) and (2);
- (k) 38-33.3-310.5;
- (l) 38-33.3-315 (7);
- (m) 38-33.3-317; and
- (n) 38-33.3-401.

(1.7) Except as provided in section 38-33.3-119, section 38-33.3-209.5 (1) (b) (IX) shall apply to all common interest communities created within this state before July 1, 1992, with respect to events and circumstances occurring on or after July 1, 2010.

(2) The sections specified in paragraphs (a) to (j) and (l) of subsection (1) of this section shall be applied and construed to establish a clear, comprehensive, and uniform framework for the operation and management of common interest communities within this state and to supplement the provisions of any declaration, bylaws, plat, or map in existence on June 30, 1992. Except for section 38-33.3-217 (7), in the event of specific conflicts between the provisions of the sections specified in paragraphs (a) to (j) and (l) of subsection (1) of this section, and express requirements or restrictions in a declaration, bylaws, a plat, or a map in existence on June 30, 1992, such requirements or restrictions in the declaration, bylaws, plat, or map shall control, but only to the extent necessary to avoid invalidation of the specific requirement or restriction in the declaration, bylaws, plat, or map. Sections 38-33.3-217 (7) and 38-33.3-316 shall be applied and construed as stated in such sections.

(3) Except as expressly provided for in this section, this article shall not apply to common interest communities created within this state before July 1, 1992.

(4) Section 38-33.3-308 (2) to (7) shall apply to all common interest communities created within this state before July 1, 1995, and shall apply to all meetings of the executive board of such a community or any committee thereof occurring on or after said date. In addition, said section 38-33.3-308 (2) to (7) shall apply to all common interest communities created on or after July 1, 1995, and shall apply to all meetings of the executive board of such a community or any committee thereof occurring on or after said date.

38-33.3-118. Procedure to elect treatment under the "Colorado Common Interest Ownership Act". (1) Any organization created prior to July 1, 1992, may elect to have the common interest community be treated as if it were created after June 30, 1992, and thereby subject the common interest community to all of the provisions contained in this article, in the following manner:

- (a) If there are members or stockholders entitled to vote thereon, the board of directors

may adopt a resolution recommending that such association accept this article and directing that the question of acceptance be submitted to a vote at a meeting of the members or stockholders entitled to vote thereon, which may be either an annual or special meeting. The question shall also be submitted whenever one-twentieth, or, in the case of an association with over one thousand members, one-fortieth, of the members or stockholders entitled to vote thereon so request. Written notice stating that the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the meeting is to consider electing to be treated as a common interest community organized after June 30, 1992, and thereby accepting the provisions of this article, together with a copy of this article, shall be given to each person entitled to vote at the meeting within the time and in the manner provided in the articles of incorporation, declaration, bylaws, or other governing documents for such association for the giving of notice of meetings to members. Such election to accept the provisions of this article shall require for adoption at least sixty-seven percent of the votes that the persons present at such meeting in person or by proxy are entitled to cast.

(b) If there are no persons entitled to vote thereon, the election to be treated as a common interest community under this article may be made at a meeting of the board of directors pursuant to a majority vote of the directors in office.

(2) A statement of election to accept the provisions of this article shall be executed and acknowledged by the president or vice-president and by the secretary or an assistant secretary of such association and shall set forth:

(a) The name of the common interest community and association;

(b) That the association has elected to accept the provisions of this article;

(c) That there were persons entitled to vote thereon, the date of the meeting of such persons at which the election was made to be treated as a common interest community under this article, that a quorum was present at the meeting, and that such acceptance was authorized by at least sixty-seven percent of the votes that the members or stockholders present at such meeting in person or by proxy were entitled to cast;

(d) That there were no members or stockholders entitled to vote thereon, the date of the meeting of the board of directors at which election to accept this article was made, that a quorum was present at the meeting, and that such acceptance was authorized by a majority vote of the directors present at such meeting;

(e) (Deleted by amendment, L. 93, p. 645, § 7, effective April 30, 1993.)

(f) The names and respective addresses of its officers and directors; and

(g) If there were no persons entitled to vote thereon but a common interest community has been created by virtue of compliance with section 38-33.3-103 (8), that the declarant desires for the common interest community to be subject to all the terms and provisions of this article.

(3) The original statement of election to be treated as a common interest community subject to the terms and conditions of this article shall be duly recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder for the county in which the common interest community is located.

(4) Upon the recording of the original statement of election to be treated as a common interest community subject to the provisions of this article, said common interest community shall be subject to all provisions of this article. Upon recording of the statement of election, such common interest community shall have the same powers and privileges and be subject to the same duties, restrictions, penalties, and liabilities as though it had been created after June 30,

1992.

(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, and with respect to a common interest community making the election permitted by this section, this article shall apply only with respect to events and circumstances occurring on or after July 1, 1992, and does not invalidate provisions of any declaration, bylaws, or plats or maps in existence on June 30, 1992.

38-33.3-119. Exception for small preexisting cooperatives and planned communities. If a cooperative or planned community created within this state before July 1, 1992, contains no more than ten units and is not subject to any development rights, it is subject only to sections 38-33.3-105 to 38-33.3-107 unless the declaration is amended in conformity with applicable law and with the procedures and requirements of the declaration to take advantage of the provisions of section 38-33.3-120, in which case all the sections enumerated in section 38-33.3-117 apply to that planned community.

38-33.3-120. Amendments to preexisting governing instruments. (1) In the case of amendments to the declaration, bylaws, or plats and maps of any common interest community created within this state before July 1, 1992, which has not elected treatment under this article pursuant to section 38-33.3-118:

(a) If the substantive result accomplished by the amendment was permitted by law in effect prior to July 1, 1992, the amendment may be made either in accordance with that law, in which case that law applies to that amendment, or it may be made under this article; and

(b) If the substantive result accomplished by the amendment is permitted by this article, and was not permitted by law in effect prior to July 1, 1992, the amendment may be made under this article.

(2) An amendment to the declaration, bylaws, or plats and maps authorized by this section to be made under this article must be adopted in conformity with the procedures and requirements of the law that applied to the common interest community at the time it was created and with the procedures and requirements specified by those instruments. If an amendment grants to any person any rights, powers, or privileges permitted by this article, all correlative obligations, liabilities, and restrictions in this article also apply to that person.

(3) An amendment to the declaration may also be made pursuant to the procedures set forth in section 38-33.3-217 (7).

38-33.3-120.5. Extension of declaration term. (1) If a common interest community has a declaration in effect with a limited term of years that was recorded prior to July 1, 1992, and if, before the term of the declaration expires, the unit owners in the common interest community have not amended the declaration pursuant to section 38-33.3-120 and in accordance with any conditions or fixed limitations described in the declaration, the declaration may be extended as provided in this section.

(2) The term of the declaration may be extended:

(a) If the executive board adopts a resolution recommending that the declaration be extended for a specific term not to exceed twenty years and directs that the question of extending the term of the declaration be submitted to the unit owners, as members of the association; and

(b) If an extension of the term of the declaration is approved by vote or agreement of unit owners of units to which at least sixty-seven percent of the votes in the association are allocated or any larger percentage the declaration specifies.

(3) Except for the extension of the term of a declaration as authorized by this section, no other provision of a declaration may be amended pursuant to the provisions of this section.

(4) For any meeting of unit owners at which a vote is to be taken on a proposed extension of the term of a declaration as provided in this section, the secretary or other officer specified in the bylaws shall provide written notice to each unit owner entitled to vote at the meeting stating that the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the meeting is to consider extending the term of the declaration. The notice shall be given in the time and manner specified in section 38-33.3-308 or in the articles of incorporation, declaration, bylaws, or other governing documents of the association.

(5) The extension of the declaration, if approved, shall be included in an amendment to the declaration and shall be executed, acknowledged, and recorded by the association in the records of the clerk and recorder of each county in which any portion of the common interest community is located. The amendment shall include:

(a) A statement of the name of the common interest community and the association;

(b) A statement that the association has elected to extend the term of the declaration pursuant to this section and the term of the approved extension;

(c) A statement that indicates that the executive board has adopted a resolution recommending that the declaration be extended for a specific term not to exceed twenty years, that sets forth the date of the meeting at which the unit owners elected to extend the term of the declaration, and that declares that the extension was authorized by a vote or agreement of unit owners of units to which at least sixty-seven percent of the votes in the association are allocated or any larger percentage the declaration specifies;

(d) A statement of the names and respective addresses of the officers and executive board members of the association.

(6) Upon the recording of the amendment required by subsection (5) of this section, and subject to the provisions of this section, a common interest community is subject to all provisions of the declaration, as amended.

38-33.3-121. Applicability to nonresidential planned communities. This article does not apply to a planned community in which all units are restricted exclusively to nonresidential use unless the declaration provides that the article does apply to that planned community. This article applies to a planned community containing both units that are restricted exclusively to nonresidential use and other units that are not so restricted, only if the declaration so provides or the real estate comprising the units that may be used for residential purposes would be a planned community in the absence of the units that may not be used for residential purposes.

38-33.3-122. Applicability to out-of-state common interest communities. This article does not apply to common interest communities or units located outside this state.

38-33.3-123. Enforcement - limitation. (1) (a) If any unit owner fails to timely pay assessments or any money or sums due to the association, the association may require reimbursement for collection costs and reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred as a result of such failure without the necessity of commencing a legal proceeding.

(b) For any failure to comply with the provisions of this article or any provision of the declaration, bylaws, articles, or rules and regulations, other than the payment of assessments or any money or sums due to the association, the association, any unit owner, or any class of unit owners adversely affected by the failure to comply may seek reimbursement for collection costs and reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred as a result of such failure to comply, without the necessity of commencing a legal proceeding.

(c) In any civil action to enforce or defend the provisions of this article or of the declaration, bylaws, articles, or rules and regulations, the court shall award reasonable attorney fees, costs, and costs of collection to the prevailing party.

(d) Notwithstanding paragraph (c) of this subsection (1), in connection with any claim in which a unit owner is alleged to have violated a provision of this article or of the declaration, bylaws, articles, or rules and regulations of the association and in which the court finds that the unit owner prevailed because the unit owner did not commit the alleged violation:

(I) The court shall award the unit owner reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred in asserting or defending the claim; and

(II) The court shall not award costs or attorney fees to the association. In addition, the association shall be precluded from allocating to the unit owner's account with the association any of the association's costs or attorney fees incurred in asserting or defending the claim.

(e) A unit owner shall not be deemed to have confessed judgment to attorney fees or collection costs.

(2) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, no action shall be commenced or maintained to enforce the terms of any building restriction contained in the provisions of the declaration, bylaws, articles, or rules and regulations or to compel the removal of any building or improvement because of the violation of the terms of any such building restriction unless the action is commenced within one year from the date from which the person commencing the action knew or in the exercise of reasonable diligence should have known of the violation for which the action is sought to be brought or maintained.

38-33.3-124. Legislative declaration - alternative dispute resolution encouraged - policy statement required. (1) (a) (I) The general assembly finds and declares that the cost, complexity, and delay inherent in court proceedings make litigation a particularly inefficient means of resolving neighborhood disputes. Therefore, common interest communities are encouraged to adopt protocols that make use of mediation or arbitration as alternatives to, or

preconditions upon, the filing of a complaint between a unit owner and association in situations that do not involve an imminent threat to the peace, health, or safety of the community.

(II) The general assembly hereby specifically endorses and encourages associations, unit owners, managers, declarants, and all other parties to disputes arising under this article to agree to make use of all available public or private resources for alternative dispute resolution, including, without limitation, the resources offered by the office of dispute resolution within the Colorado judicial branch through its web site.

(b) On or before January 1, 2007, each association shall adopt a written policy setting forth its procedure for addressing disputes arising between the association and unit owners. The association shall make a copy of this policy available to unit owners upon request.

(2) (a) Any controversy between an association and a unit owner arising out of the provisions of this article may be submitted to mediation by agreement of the parties prior to the commencement of any legal proceeding.

(b) The mediation agreement, if one is reached, may be presented to the court as a stipulation. Either party to the mediation may terminate the mediation process without prejudice.

(c) If either party subsequently violates the stipulation, the other party may apply immediately to the court for relief.

(3) The declaration, bylaws, or rules of the association may specify situations in which disputes shall be resolved by binding arbitration under the uniform arbitration act, part 2 of article 22 of title 13, C.R.S., or by another means of alternative dispute resolution under the "Dispute Resolution Act", part 3 of article 22 of title 13, C.R.S.

PART 2

CREATION, ALTERATION, AND TERMINATION OF COMMON INTEREST COMMUNITIES

38-33.3-201. Creation of common interest communities. (1) A common interest community may be created pursuant to this article only by recording a declaration executed in the same manner as a deed and, in a cooperative, by conveying the real estate subject to that declaration to the association. The declaration must be recorded in every county in which any portion of the common interest community is located and must be indexed in the grantee's index in the name of the common interest community and in the name of the association and in the grantor's index in the name of each person executing the declaration. No common interest community is created until the plat or map for the common interest community is recorded.

(2) In a common interest community with horizontal unit boundaries, a declaration, or an amendment to a declaration, creating or adding units shall include a certificate of completion executed by an independent licensed or registered engineer, surveyor, or architect stating that all structural components of all buildings containing or comprising any units thereby created are substantially completed.

38-33.3-202. Unit boundaries. (1) Except as provided by the declaration:

(a) If walls, floors, or ceilings are designated as boundaries of a unit, all lath, furring, wallboard, plasterboard, plaster, paneling, tiles, wallpaper, paint, and finished flooring and any other materials constituting any part of the finished surfaces thereof are a part of the unit, and all other portions of the walls, floors, or ceilings are a part of the common elements.

(b) If any chute, flue, duct, wire, conduit, bearing wall, bearing column, or other fixture lies partially within and partially outside the designated boundaries of a unit, any portion thereof serving only that unit is a limited common element allocated solely to that unit, and any portion thereof serving more than one unit or any portion of the common elements is a part of the common elements.

(c) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this subsection (1), all spaces, interior partitions, and other fixtures and improvements within the boundaries of a unit are a part of the unit.

(d) Any shutters, awnings, window boxes, doorsteps, stoops, porches, balconies, and patios and all exterior doors and windows or other fixtures designed to serve a single unit, but located outside the unit's boundaries, are limited common elements allocated exclusively to that unit.

38-33.3-203. Construction and validity of declaration and bylaws. (1) All provisions of the declaration and bylaws are severable.

(2) The rule against perpetuities does not apply to defeat any provision of the declaration, bylaws, or rules and regulations.

(3) In the event of a conflict between the provisions of the declaration and the bylaws, the declaration prevails, except to the extent the declaration is inconsistent with this article.

(4) Title to a unit and common elements is not rendered unmarketable or otherwise affected by reason of an insubstantial failure of the declaration to comply with this article. Whether a substantial failure impairs marketability is not affected by this article.

38-33.3-204. Description of units. A description of a unit may set forth the name of the common interest community, the recording data for the declaration, the county in which the common interest community is located, and the identifying number of the unit. Such description is a legally sufficient description of that unit and all rights, obligations, and interests appurtenant to that unit which were created by the declaration or bylaws. It shall not be necessary to use the term "unit" as a part of a legally sufficient description of a unit.

38-33.3-205. Contents of declaration. (1) The declaration must contain:

(a) The names of the common interest community and the association and a statement that the common interest community is a condominium, cooperative, or planned community;

(b) The name of every county in which any part of the common interest community is

situated;

(c) A legally sufficient description of the real estate included in the common interest community;

(d) A statement of the maximum number of units that the declarant reserves the right to create;

(e) In a condominium or planned community, a description, which may be by plat or map, of the boundaries of each unit created by the declaration, including the unit's identifying number; or, in a cooperative, a description, which may be by plat or map, of each unit created by the declaration, including the unit's identifying number, its size or number of rooms, and its location within a building if it is within a building containing more than one unit;

(f) A description of any limited common elements, other than those specified in section 38-33.3-202 (1) (b) and (1) (d) or shown on the map as provided in section 38-33.3-209 (2) (j) and, in a planned community, any real estate that is or must become common elements;

(g) A description of any real estate, except real estate subject to development rights, that may be allocated subsequently as limited common elements, other than limited common elements specified in section 38-33.3-202 (1) (b) and (1) (d), together with a statement that they may be so allocated;

(h) A description of any development rights and other special declarant rights reserved by the declarant, together with a description sufficient to identify the real estate to which each of those rights applies and the time limit within which each of those rights must be exercised;

(i) If any development right may be exercised with respect to different parcels of real estate at different times, a statement to that effect together with:

(I) Either a statement fixing the boundaries of those portions and regulating the order in which those portions may be subjected to the exercise of each development right or a statement that no assurances are made in those regards; and

(II) A statement as to whether, if any development right is exercised in any portion of the real estate subject to that development right, that development right must be exercised in all or in any other portion of the remainder of that real estate;

(j) Any other conditions or limitations under which the rights described in paragraph (h) of this subsection (1) may be exercised or will lapse;

(k) An allocation to each unit of the allocated interests in the manner described in section 38-33.3-207;

(l) Any restrictions on the use, occupancy, and alienation of the units and on the amount for which a unit may be sold or on the amount that may be received by a unit owner on sale, condemnation, or casualty loss to the unit or to the common interest community or on termination of the common interest community;

(m) The recording data for recorded easements and licenses appurtenant to, or included in, the common interest community or to which any portion of the common interest community is or may become subject by virtue of a reservation in the declaration;

(n) All matters required by sections 38-33.3-201, 38-33.3-206 to 38-33.3-209, 38-33.3-215, 38-33.3-216, and 38-33.3-303 (4);

(o) Reasonable provisions concerning the manner in which notice of matters affecting the common interest community may be given to unit owners by the association or other unit

owners;

(p) A statement, if applicable, that the planned community is a large planned community and is exercising certain exemptions from the "Colorado Common Interest Ownership Act" as such a large planned community;

(q) In a large planned community:

(I) A general description of every common element that the declarant is legally obligated to construct within the large planned community together with the approximate date by which each such common element is to be completed. The declarant shall be required to complete each such common element within a reasonable time after the date specified in the declaration, unless the declarant, due to an act of God, is unable to do so. The declarant shall not be legally obligated with respect to any common element not identified in the declaration.

(II) A general description of the type of any common element that the declarant anticipates may be constructed by, maintained by, or operated by the association. The association shall not assess members for the construction, maintenance, or operation of any common element that is not described pursuant to this subparagraph (II) unless such assessment is approved by the vote of a majority of the votes entitled to be cast in person or by proxy, other than by declarant, at a meeting duly convened as required by law.

(2) The declaration may contain any other matters the declarant considers appropriate.

(3) The plats and maps described in section 38-33.3-209 may contain certain information required to be included in the declaration by this section.

(4) A declarant may amend the declaration, a plat, or a map to correct clerical, typographical, or technical errors.

(5) A declarant may amend the declaration to comply with the requirements, standards, or guidelines of recognized secondary mortgage markets, the department of housing and urban development, the federal housing administration, the veterans administration, the federal home loan mortgage corporation, the government national mortgage association, or the federal national mortgage association.

38-33.3-206. Leasehold common interest communities. (1) Any lease, the expiration or termination of which may terminate the common interest community or reduce its size, must be recorded. In a leasehold condominium or leasehold planned community, the declaration must contain the signature of each lessor of any such lease in order for the provisions of this section to be effective. The declaration must state:

(a) The recording data for the lease;

(b) The date on which the lease is scheduled to expire;

(c) A legally sufficient description of the real estate subject to the lease;

(d) Any rights of the unit owners to redeem the reversion and the manner whereby those rights may be exercised or state that they do not have those rights;

(e) Any rights of the unit owners to remove any improvements within a reasonable time after the expiration or termination of the lease or state that they do not have those rights; and

(f) Any rights of the unit owners to renew the lease and the conditions of any renewal or state that they do not have those rights.

(2) After the declaration for a leasehold condominium or leasehold planned community is recorded, neither the lessor nor the lessor's successor in interest may terminate the leasehold interest of a unit owner who makes timely payment of a unit owner's share of the rent and otherwise complies with all covenants which, if violated, would entitle the lessor to terminate the lease. A unit owner's leasehold interest in a condominium or planned community is not affected by failure of any other person to pay rent or fulfill any other covenant.

(3) Acquisition of the leasehold interest of any unit owner by the owner of the reversion or remainder does not merge the leasehold and fee simple interests unless the leasehold interests of all unit owners subject to that reversion or remainder are acquired.

(4) If the expiration or termination of a lease decreases the number of units in a common interest community, the allocated interests shall be reallocated in accordance with section 38-33.3-107 (1), as though those units had been taken by eminent domain. Reallocations shall be confirmed by an amendment to the declaration prepared, executed, and recorded by the association.

38-33.3-207. Allocation of allocated interests. (1) The declaration must allocate to each unit:

(a) In a condominium, a fraction or percentage of undivided interests in the common elements and in the common expenses of the association and, to the extent not allocated in the bylaws of the association, a portion of the votes in the association;

(b) In a cooperative, an ownership interest in the association, a fraction or percentage of the common expenses of the association, and, to the extent not allocated in the bylaws of the association, a portion of the votes in the association;

(c) In a planned community, a fraction or percentage of the common expenses of the association and, to the extent not allocated in the bylaws of the association, a portion of the votes in the association; except that, in a large planned community, the common expenses of the association may be paid from assessments and allocated as set forth in the declaration and the votes in the association may be allocated as set forth in the declaration.

(2) The declaration must state the formulas used to establish allocations of interests. Those allocations may not discriminate in favor of units owned by the declarant or an affiliate of the declarant.

(3) If units may be added to or withdrawn from the common interest community, the declaration must state the formulas to be used to reallocate the allocated interests among all units included in the common interest community after the addition or withdrawal.

(4) (a) The declaration may provide:

(I) That different allocations of votes shall be made to the units on particular matters specified in the declaration;

(II) For cumulative voting only for the purpose of electing members of the executive board;

(III) For class voting on specified issues affecting the class, including the election of the executive board; and

(IV) For assessments including, but not limited to, assessments on retail sales and

services not to exceed six percent of the amount charged for the retail sale or service, and real estate transfers not to exceed three percent of the real estate sales price or its equivalent.

(b) A declarant may not utilize cumulative or class voting for the purpose of evading any limitation imposed on declarants by this article, nor may units constitute a class because they are owned by a declarant.

(c) Assessments allowed under subparagraph (IV) of paragraph (a) of this subsection (4) shall be entitled to the lien provided for under section 38-33.3-316 (1) but shall not be entitled to the priority established by section 38-33.3-316 (2) (b).

(d) Communities with classes for voting specified in the declaration as allowed pursuant to subparagraph (III) of paragraph (a) of this subsection (4) may designate classes of members on a reasonable basis which do not allow the declarant to control the association beyond the period provided for in section 38-33.3-303, including, without limitation, residence owners, commercial space owners, and owners of lodging space and to elect members to the association executive board from such classes.

(5) Except for minor variations due to the rounding of fractions or percentages, the sum of the common expense liabilities and, in a condominium, the sum of the undivided interests in the common elements allocated at any time to all the units shall each equal one if stated as fractions or one hundred percent if stated as percentages. In the event of discrepancy between an allocated interest and the result derived from application of the pertinent formula, the allocated interest prevails.

(6) In a condominium, the common elements are not subject to partition except as allowed for in section 38-33.3-312, and any purported conveyance, encumbrance, judicial sale, or other voluntary or involuntary transfer of an undivided interest in the common elements not allowed for in section 38-33.3-312, that is made without the unit to which that interest is allocated is void.

(7) In a cooperative, any purported conveyance, encumbrance, judicial sale, or other voluntary or involuntary transfer of an ownership interest in the association made without the possessory interest in the unit to which that interest is related is void.

38-33.3-208. Limited common elements. (1) Except for the limited common elements described in section 38-33.3-202 (1) (b) and (1) (d), the declaration shall specify to which unit or units each limited common element is allocated. That allocation may not be altered without the consent of the unit owners whose units are affected.

(2) Subject to any provisions of the declaration, a limited common element may be reallocated between or among units after compliance with the procedure set forth in this subsection (2). In order to reallocate limited common elements between or among units, the unit owners of those units, as the applicants, must submit an application for approval of the proposed reallocation to the executive board, which application shall be executed by those unit owners and shall include:

(a) The proposed form for an amendment to the declaration as may be necessary to show the reallocation of limited common elements between or among units;

(b) A deposit against attorney fees and costs which the association will incur in

reviewing and effectuating the application, in an amount reasonably estimated by the executive board; and

(c) Such other information as may be reasonably requested by the executive board. No reallocation shall be effective without the approval of the executive board. The reallocation shall be effectuated by an amendment signed by the association and by those unit owners between or among whose units the reallocation is made, which amendment shall be recorded as provided in section 38-33.3-217 (3). All costs and attorney fees incurred by the association as a result of the application shall be the sole obligation of the applicants.

(3) A common element not previously allocated as a limited common element may be so allocated only pursuant to provisions in the declaration made in accordance with section 38-33.3-205 (1) (g). The allocations must be made by amendments to the declaration prepared, executed, and recorded by the declarant.

38-33.3-209. Plats and maps. (1) A plat or map is a part of the declaration and is required for all common interest communities except cooperatives. A map is required only for a common interest community with units having a horizontal boundary. The requirements of this section shall be deemed satisfied so long as all of the information required by this section is contained in the declaration, a map or a plat, or some combination of any two or all of the three. Each plat or map must be clear and legible. When a map is required under any provision of this article, the map, a plat, or the declaration shall contain a certification that all information required by this section is contained in the declaration, the map or a plat, or some combination of any two or all of the three.

(2) In addition to meeting the requirements of a land survey plat as set forth in section 38-51-106, each map shall show the following, except to the extent such information is contained in the declaration or on a plat:

(a) The name and a general schematic plan of the entire common interest community;

(b) The location and dimensions of all real estate not subject to development rights, or subject only to the development right to withdraw, and the location and dimensions of all existing improvements within that real estate;

(c) A legally sufficient description, which may be of the whole common interest community or any portion thereof, of any real estate subject to development rights and a description of the rights applicable to such real estate;

(d) The extent of any existing encroachments across any common interest community boundary;

(e) To the extent feasible, a legally sufficient description of all easements serving or burdening any portion of the common interest community;

(f) The location and dimensions of the vertical boundaries of each unit and that unit's identifying number;

(g) The location, with reference to established data, of the horizontal boundaries of each unit and that unit's identifying number;

(g.5) Any units in which the declarant has reserved the right to create additional units or common elements, identified appropriately;

(h) A legally sufficient description of any real estate in which the unit owners will own only an estate for years;

(i) The distance between noncontiguous parcels of real estate comprising the common interest community; and

(j) The approximate location and dimensions of limited common elements, including porches, balconies, and patios, other than the limited common elements described in section 38-33.3-202 (1) (b) and (1) (d).

(3) (Deleted by amendment, L. 93, p. 648, § 12, effective April 30, 1993.)

(4) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2007, p. 1799, § 1, effective July 1, 2007.)

(5) Unless the declaration provides otherwise, the horizontal boundaries of any part of a unit located outside of a building have the same elevation as the horizontal boundaries of the inside part and need not be depicted on the plats and maps.

(6) Upon exercising any development right, the declarant shall record an amendment to the declaration with respect to that real estate reflecting change as a result of such exercise necessary to conform to the requirements of subsections (1), (2), and (4) of this section or new certifications of maps previously recorded if those maps otherwise conform to the requirements of subsections (1), (2), and (4) of this section.

(7) Any certification of a map required by this article must be made by a registered land surveyor.

(8) The requirements of a plat or map under this article shall not be deemed to satisfy any subdivision platting requirement enacted by a county or municipality pursuant to section 30-28-133, C.R.S., part 1 of article 23 of title 31, C.R.S., or a similar provision of a home rule city, nor shall the plat or map requirements under this article be deemed to be incorporated into any subdivision platting requirements enacted by a county or municipality.

(9) Any plat or map that was recorded on or after July 1, 1998, but prior to July 1, 2007, and that satisfies the requirements of this section in effect on July 1, 2007, is deemed to have satisfied the requirements of this section at the time it was recorded.

38-33.3-209.4. Public disclosures required - identity of association - agent - manager - contact information. (1) Within ninety days after assuming control from the declarant pursuant to section 38-33.3-303 (5), the association shall make the following information available to unit owners upon reasonable notice in accordance with subsection (3) of this section. In addition, if the association's address, designated agent, or management company changes, the association shall make updated information available within ninety days after the change:

(a) The name of the association;

(b) The name of the association's designated agent or management company, if any;

Editor's note: This version of paragraph (b) is effective until January 1, 2015.

(b) The name of the association's designated agent or management company, if any, together with the agent's or management company's license number if the agent or management company is subject to licensure under part 10 of article 61 of title 12, C.R.S.;

Editor's note: This version of paragraph (b) is effective January 1, 2015.

(c) A valid physical address and telephone number for both the association and the designated agent or management company, if any;

(d) The name of the common interest community;

(e) The initial date of recording of the declaration; and

(f) The reception number or book and page for the main document that constitutes the declaration.

(2) Within ninety days after assuming control from the declarant pursuant to section 38-33.3-303 (5), and within ninety days after the end of each fiscal year thereafter, the association shall make the following information available to unit owners upon reasonable notice in accordance with subsection (3) of this section:

(a) The date on which its fiscal year commences;

(b) Its operating budget for the current fiscal year;

(c) A list, by unit type, of the association's current assessments, including both regular and special assessments;

(d) Its annual financial statements, including any amounts held in reserve for the fiscal year immediately preceding the current annual disclosure;

(e) The results of its most recent available financial audit or review;

(f) A list of all association insurance policies, including, but not limited to, property, general liability, association director and officer professional liability, and fidelity policies. Such list shall include the company names, policy limits, policy deductibles, additional named insureds, and expiration dates of the policies listed.

(g) All the association's bylaws, articles, and rules and regulations;

(h) The minutes of the executive board and member meetings for the fiscal year immediately preceding the current annual disclosure; and

(i) The association's responsible governance policies adopted under section 38-33.3-209.5.

(3) It is the intent of this section to allow the association the widest possible latitude in methods and means of disclosure, while requiring that the information be readily available at no cost to unit owners at their convenience. Disclosure shall be accomplished by one of the following means: Posting on an internet web page with accompanying notice of the web address via first-class mail or e-mail; the maintenance of a literature table or binder at the association's principal place of business; or mail or personal delivery. The cost of such distribution shall be accounted for as a common expense liability.

(4) Notwithstanding section 38-33.3-117 (1.5) (c), this section shall not apply to a unit, or the owner thereof, if the unit is a time-share unit, as defined in section 38-33-110 (7).

38-33.3-209.5. Responsible governance policies - due process for imposition of fines - procedure for collection of delinquent accounts - definition. (1) To promote responsible

governance, associations shall:

- (a) Maintain accurate and complete accounting records; and
- (b) Adopt policies, procedures, and rules and regulations concerning:
 - (I) Collection of unpaid assessments;
 - (II) Handling of conflicts of interest involving board members, which policies, procedures, and rules and regulations must include, at a minimum, the criteria described in subsection (4) of this section;
 - (III) Conduct of meetings, which may refer to applicable provisions of the nonprofit code or other recognized rules and principles;
 - (IV) Enforcement of covenants and rules, including notice and hearing procedures and the schedule of fines;
 - (V) Inspection and copying of association records by unit owners;
 - (VI) Investment of reserve funds;
 - (VII) Procedures for the adoption and amendment of policies, procedures, and rules;
 - (VIII) Procedures for addressing disputes arising between the association and unit owners; and
 - (IX) When the association has a reserve study prepared for the portions of the community maintained, repaired, replaced, and improved by the association; whether there is a funding plan for any work recommended by the reserve study and, if so, the projected sources of funding for the work; and whether the reserve study is based on a physical analysis and financial analysis. For the purposes of this subparagraph (IX), an internally conducted reserve study shall be sufficient.

(2) Notwithstanding any provision of the declaration, bylaws, articles, or rules and regulations to the contrary, the association may not fine any unit owner for an alleged violation unless:

(a) The association has adopted, and follows, a written policy governing the imposition of fines; and

(b) (I) The policy includes a fair and impartial fact-finding process concerning whether the alleged violation actually occurred and whether the unit owner is the one who should be held responsible for the violation. This process may be informal but shall, at a minimum, guarantee the unit owner notice and an opportunity to be heard before an impartial decision maker.

(II) As used in this paragraph (b), "impartial decision maker" means a person or group of persons who have the authority to make a decision regarding the enforcement of the association's covenants, conditions, and restrictions, including its architectural requirements, and the other rules and regulations of the association and do not have any direct personal or financial interest in the outcome. A decision maker shall not be deemed to have a direct personal or financial interest in the outcome if the decision maker will not, as a result of the outcome, receive any greater benefit or detriment than will the general membership of the association.

(3) If, as a result of the fact-finding process described in subsection (2) of this section, it is determined that the unit owner should not be held responsible for the alleged violation, the association shall not allocate to the unit owner's account with the association any of the association's costs or attorney fees incurred in asserting or hearing the claim. Notwithstanding any provision in the declaration, bylaws, or rules and regulations of the association to the

contrary, a unit owner shall not be deemed to have consented to pay such costs or fees.

(4) (a) The policies, procedures, and rules and regulations adopted by an association under subparagraph (II) of paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section must, at a minimum:

(I) Define or describe the circumstances under which a conflict of interest exists;

(II) Set forth procedures to follow when a conflict of interest exists, including how, and to whom, the conflict of interest must be disclosed and whether a board member must recuse himself or herself from discussing or voting on the issue; and

(III) Provide for the periodic review of the association's conflict of interest policies, procedures, and rules and regulations.

(b) The policies, procedures, or rules and regulations adopted under this subsection (4) must be in accordance with section 38-33.3-310.5.

(5) (a) Notwithstanding any provision of the declaration, bylaws, articles, or rules and regulations to the contrary or the absence of a relevant provision in the declaration, bylaws, articles, or rules or regulations, the association or a holder or assignee of the association's debt, whether the holder or assignee of the association's debt is an entity or a natural person, may not use a collection agency or take legal action to collect unpaid assessments unless the association or a holder or assignee of the association's debt has adopted, and follows, a written policy governing the collection of unpaid assessments. The policy must, at a minimum, specify:

(I) The date on which assessments must be paid to the entity and when an assessment is considered past due and delinquent;

(II) Any late fees and interest the entity is entitled to impose on a delinquent unit owner's account;

(III) Any returned-check charges the entity is entitled to impose;

(IV) The circumstances under which a unit owner is entitled to enter into a payment plan with the entity pursuant to section 38-33.3-316.3 and the minimum terms of the payment plan mandated by that section;

(V) That, before the entity turns over a delinquent account of a unit owner to a collection agency or refers it to an attorney for legal action, the entity must send the unit owner a notice of delinquency specifying:

(A) The total amount due, with an accounting of how the total was determined;

(B) Whether the opportunity to enter into a payment plan exists pursuant to section 38-33.3-316.3 and instructions for contacting the entity to enter into such a payment plan;

(C) The name and contact information for the individual the unit owner may contact to request a copy of the unit owner's ledger in order to verify the amount of the debt; and

(D) That action is required to cure the delinquency and that failure to do so within thirty days may result in the unit owner's delinquent account being turned over to a collection agency, a lawsuit being filed against the owner, the filing and foreclosure of a lien against the unit owner's property, or other remedies available under Colorado law;

(VI) The method by which payments may be applied on the delinquent account of a unit owner; and

(VII) The legal remedies available to the entity to collect on a unit owner's delinquent account pursuant to the governing documents of the entity and Colorado law.

(b) As used in this subsection (5), "entity" means an association or a holder or assignee of the association's debt, whether the holder or assignee of the association's debt is an entity or a natural person.

38-33.3-209.6. Executive board member education. The board may authorize, and account for as a common expense, reimbursement of board members for their actual and necessary expenses incurred in attending educational meetings and seminars on responsible governance of unit owners' associations. The course content of such educational meetings and seminars shall be specific to Colorado, and shall make reference to applicable sections of this article.

38-33.3-209.7. Owner education. (1) The association shall provide, or cause to be provided, education to owners at no cost on at least an annual basis as to the general operations of the association and the rights and responsibilities of owners, the association, and its executive board under Colorado law. The criteria for compliance with this section shall be determined by the executive board.

(2) Notwithstanding section 38-33.3-117 (1.5) (c), this section shall not apply to an association that includes time-share units, as defined in section 38-33-110 (7).

38-33.3-210. Exercise of development rights. (1) To exercise any development right reserved under section 38-33.3-205 (1) (h), the declarant shall prepare, execute, and record an amendment to the declaration and, in a condominium or planned community, comply with the provisions of section 38-33.3-209. The declarant is the unit owner of any units thereby created. The amendment to the declaration must assign an identifying number to each new unit created and, except in the case of subdivision or conversion of units described in subsection (3) of this section, reallocate the allocated interests among all units. The amendment must describe any common elements and any limited common elements thereby created and, in the case of limited common elements, designate the unit to which each is allocated to the extent required by section 38-33.3-208.

(2) Additional development rights not previously reserved may be reserved within any real estate added to the common interest community if the amendment adding that real estate includes all matters required by section 38-33.3-205 or 38-33.3-206, as the case may be, and, in a condominium or planned community, the plats and maps include all matters required by section 38-33.3-209. This provision does not extend the time limit on the exercise of development rights imposed by the declaration pursuant to section 38-33.3-205 (1) (h).

(3) Whenever a declarant exercises a development right to subdivide or convert a unit previously created into additional units, common elements, or both:

(a) If the declarant converts the unit entirely to common elements, the amendment to the declaration must reallocate all the allocated interests of that unit among the other units as if that unit had been taken by eminent domain; and

(b) If the declarant subdivides the unit into two or more units, whether or not any part of the unit is converted into common elements, the amendment to the declaration must reallocate all the allocated interests of the unit among the units created by the subdivision in any reasonable manner prescribed by the declarant.

(4) If the declaration provides, pursuant to section 38-33.3-205, that all or a portion of the real estate is subject to a right of withdrawal:

(a) If all the real estate is subject to withdrawal, and the declaration does not describe separate portions of real estate subject to that right, none of the real estate may be withdrawn after a unit has been conveyed to a purchaser; and

(b) If any portion of the real estate is subject to withdrawal, it may not be withdrawn after a unit in that portion has been conveyed to a purchaser.

(5) If a declarant fails to exercise any development right within the time limit and in accordance with any conditions or fixed limitations described in the declaration pursuant to section 38-33.3-205 (1) (h), or records an instrument surrendering a development right, that development right shall lapse unless the association, upon the request of the declarant or the owner of the real estate subject to development right, agrees to an extension of the time period for exercise of the development right or a reinstatement of the development right subject to whatever terms, conditions, and limitations the association may impose on the subsequent exercise of the development right. The extension or renewal of the development right and any terms, conditions, and limitations shall be included in an amendment executed by the declarant or the owner of the real estate subject to development right and the association.

38-33.3-211. Alterations of units. (1) Subject to the provisions of the declaration and other provisions of law, a unit owner:

(a) May make any improvements or alterations to his unit that do not impair the structural integrity, electrical systems, or mechanical systems or lessen the support of any portion of the common interest community;

(b) May not change the appearance of the common elements without permission of the association; or

(c) After acquiring an adjoining unit or an adjoining part of an adjoining unit, may remove or alter any intervening partition or create apertures therein, even if the partition in whole or in part is a common element, if those acts do not impair the structural integrity, electrical systems, or mechanical systems or lessen the support of any portion of the common interest community. Removal of partitions or creation of apertures under this paragraph (c) is not an alteration of boundaries.

38-33.3-212. Relocation of boundaries between adjoining units. (1) Subject to the provisions of the declaration and other provisions of law, and pursuant to the procedures described in section 38-33.3-217, the boundaries between adjoining units may be relocated by an amendment to the declaration upon application to the association by the owners of those units.

(2) In order to relocate the boundaries between adjoining units, the owners of those units,

as the applicant, must submit an application to the executive board, which application shall be executed by those owners and shall include:

(a) Evidence sufficient to the executive board that the applicant has complied with all local rules and ordinances and that the proposed relocation of boundaries does not violate the terms of any document evidencing a security interest;

(b) The proposed reallocation of interests, if any;

(c) The proposed form for amendments to the declaration, including the plats or maps, as may be necessary to show the altered boundaries between adjoining units, and their dimensions and identifying numbers;

(d) A deposit against attorney fees and costs which the association will incur in reviewing and effectuating the application, in an amount reasonably estimated by the executive board; and

(e) Such other information as may be reasonably requested by the executive board.

(3) No relocation of boundaries between adjoining units shall be effected without the necessary amendments to the declaration, plats, or maps, executed and recorded pursuant to section 38-33.3-217 (3) and (5).

(4) All costs and attorney fees incurred by the association as a result of an application shall be the sole obligation of the applicant.

38-33.3-213. Subdivision of units. (1) If the declaration expressly so permits, a unit may be subdivided into two or more units. Subject to the provisions of the declaration and other provisions of law, and pursuant to the procedures described in this section, a unit owner may apply to the association to subdivide a unit.

(2) In order to subdivide a unit, the unit owner of such unit, as the applicant, must submit an application to the executive board, which application shall be executed by such owner and shall include:

(a) Evidence that the applicant of the proposed subdivision shall have complied with all building codes, fire codes, zoning codes, planned unit development requirements, master plans, and other applicable ordinances or resolutions adopted and enforced by the local governing body and that the proposed subdivision does not violate the terms of any document evidencing a security interest encumbering the unit;

(b) The proposed reallocation of interests, if any;

(c) The proposed form for amendments to the declaration, including the plats or maps, as may be necessary to show the units which are created by the subdivision and their dimensions, and identifying numbers;

(d) A deposit against attorney fees and costs which the association will incur in reviewing and effectuating the application, in an amount reasonably estimated by the executive board; and

(e) Such other information as may be reasonably requested by the executive board.

(3) No subdivision of units shall be effected without the necessary amendments to the declaration, plats, or maps, executed and recorded pursuant to section 38-33.3-217 (3) and (5).

(4) All costs and attorney fees incurred by the association as a result of an application

shall be the sole obligation of the applicant.

38-33.3-214. Easement for encroachments. To the extent that any unit or common element encroaches on any other unit or common element, a valid easement for the encroachment exists. The easement does not relieve a unit owner of liability in case of willful misconduct nor relieve a declarant or any other person of liability for failure to adhere to the plats and maps.

38-33.3-215. Use for sales purposes. A declarant may maintain sales offices, management offices, and models in the common interest community only if the declaration so provides. Except as provided in a declaration, any real estate in a common interest community used as a sales office, management office, or model and not designated a unit by the declaration is a common element. If a declarant ceases to be a unit owner, such declarant ceases to have any rights with regard to any real estate used as a sales office, management office, or model, unless it is removed promptly from the common interest community in accordance with a right to remove reserved in the declaration. Subject to any limitations in the declaration, a declarant may maintain signs on the common elements advertising the common interest community. This section is subject to the provisions of other state laws and to local ordinances.

38-33.3-216. Easement rights. (1) Subject to the provisions of the declaration, a declarant has an easement through the common elements as may be reasonably necessary for the purpose of discharging a declarant's obligations or exercising special declarant rights, whether arising under this article or reserved in the declaration.

(2) In a planned community, subject to the provisions of the declaration and the ability of the association to regulate and convey or encumber the common elements as set forth in sections 38-33.3-302 (1) (f) and 38-33.3-312, the unit owners have an easement:

- (a) In the common elements for the purpose of access to their units; and
- (b) To use the common elements and all other real estate that must become common elements for all other purposes.

38-33.3-217. Amendment of declaration. (1) (a) (I) Except as otherwise provided in subparagraphs (II) and (III) of this paragraph (a), the declaration, including the plats and maps, may be amended only by the affirmative vote or agreement of unit owners of units to which more than fifty percent of the votes in the association are allocated or any larger percentage, not to exceed sixty-seven percent, that the declaration specifies. Any provision in the declaration that purports to specify a percentage larger than sixty-seven percent is hereby declared void as contrary to public policy, and until amended, such provision shall be deemed to specify a percentage of sixty-seven percent. The declaration may specify a smaller percentage than a simple majority only if all of the units are restricted exclusively to nonresidential use. Nothing in this paragraph (a) shall be construed to prohibit the association from seeking a court order, in

accordance with subsection (7) of this section, to reduce the required percentage to less than sixty-seven percent.

(II) If the declaration provides for an initial period of applicability to be followed by automatic extension periods, the declaration may be amended at any time in accordance with subparagraph (I) of this paragraph (a).

(III) This paragraph (a) shall not apply:

(A) To the extent that its application is limited by subsection (4) of this section;

(B) To amendments executed by a declarant under section 38-33.3-205 (4) and (5), 38-33.3-208 (3), 38-33.3-209 (6), 38-33.3-210, or 38-33.3-222;

(C) To amendments executed by an association under section 38-33.3-107, 38-33.3-206 (4), 38-33.3-208 (2), 38-33.3-212, 38-33.3-213, or 38-33.3-218 (11) and (12);

(D) To amendments executed by the district court for any county that includes all or any portion of a common interest community under subsection (7) of this section; or

(E) To amendments that affect phased communities or declarant-controlled communities.

(b) (I) If the declaration requires first mortgagees to approve or consent to amendments, but does not set forth a procedure for registration or notification of first mortgagees, the association may:

(A) Send a dated, written notice and a copy of any proposed amendment by certified mail to each first mortgagee at its most recent address as shown on the recorded deed of trust or recorded assignment thereof; and

(B) Cause the dated notice, together with information on how to obtain a copy of the proposed amendment, to be printed in full at least twice, on separate occasions at least one week apart, in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the common interest community is located.

(II) A first mortgagee that does not deliver to the association a negative response within sixty days after the date of the notice specified in subparagraph (I) of this paragraph (b) shall be deemed to have approved the proposed amendment.

(III) The notification procedure set forth in this paragraph (b) is not mandatory. If the consent of first mortgagees is obtained without resort to this paragraph (b), and otherwise in accordance with the declaration, the notice to first mortgagees shall be considered sufficient.

(2) No action to challenge the validity of an amendment adopted by the association pursuant to this section may be brought more than one year after the amendment is recorded.

(3) Every amendment to the declaration must be recorded in every county in which any portion of the common interest community is located and is effective only upon recordation. An amendment must be indexed in the grantee's index in the name of the common interest community and the association and in the grantor's index in the name of each person executing the amendment.

(4) (a) Except to the extent expressly permitted or required by other provisions of this article, no amendment may create or increase special declarant rights, increase the number of units, or change the boundaries of any unit or the allocated interests of a unit in the absence of a vote or agreement of unit owners of units to which at least sixty-seven percent of the votes in the association, including sixty-seven percent of the votes allocated to units not owned by a declarant, are allocated or any larger percentage the declaration specifies. The declaration may

specify a smaller percentage only if all of the units are restricted exclusively to nonresidential use.

(b) The sixty-seven-percent maximum percentage stated in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to any common interest community in which one unit owner, by virtue of the declaration, bylaws, or other governing documents of the association, is allocated sixty-seven percent or more of the votes in the association.

(4.5) Except to the extent expressly permitted or required by other provisions of this article, no amendment may change the uses to which any unit is restricted in the absence of a vote or agreement of unit owners of units to which at least sixty-seven percent of the votes in the association are allocated or any larger percentage the declaration specifies. The declaration may specify a smaller percentage only if all of the units are restricted exclusively to nonresidential use.

(5) Amendments to the declaration required by this article to be recorded by the association shall be prepared, executed, recorded, and certified on behalf of the association by any officer of the association designated for that purpose or, in the absence of designation, by the president of the association.

(6) All expenses associated with preparing and recording an amendment to the declaration shall be the sole responsibility of:

(a) In the case of an amendment pursuant to sections 38-33.3-208 (2), 38-33.3-212, and 38-33.3-213, the unit owners desiring the amendment; and

(b) In the case of an amendment pursuant to section 38-33.3-208 (3), 38-33.3-209 (6), or 38-33.3-210, the declarant; and

(c) In all other cases, the association.

(7) (a) The association, acting through its executive board pursuant to section 38-33.3-303 (1), may petition the district court for any county that includes all or any portion of the common interest community for an order amending the declaration of the common interest community if:

(I) The association has twice sent notice of the proposed amendment to all unit owners that are entitled by the declaration to vote on the proposed amendment or are required for approval of the proposed amendment by any means allowed pursuant to the provisions regarding notice to members in sections 7-121-402 and 7-127-104, C.R.S., of the "Colorado Revised Nonprofit Corporation Act", articles 121 to 137 of title 7, C.R.S.;

(II) The association has discussed the proposed amendment during at least one meeting of the association; and

(III) Unit owners of units to which are allocated more than fifty percent of the number of consents, approvals, or votes of the association that would be required to adopt the proposed amendment pursuant to the declaration have voted in favor of the proposed amendment.

(b) A petition filed pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (7) shall include:

(I) A summary of:

(A) The procedures and requirements for amending the declaration that are set forth in the declaration;

(B) The proposed amendment to the declaration;

(C) The effect of and reason for the proposed amendment, including a statement of the

circumstances that make the amendment necessary or advisable;

(D) The results of any vote taken with respect to the proposed amendment; and

(E) Any other matters that the association believes will be useful to the court in deciding whether to grant the petition; and

(II) As exhibits, copies of:

(A) The declaration as originally recorded and any recorded amendments to the declaration;

(B) The text of the proposed amendment;

(C) Copies of any notices sent pursuant to subparagraph (I) of paragraph (a) of this subsection (7); and

(D) Any other documents that the association believes will be useful to the court in deciding whether to grant the petition.

(c) Within three days of the filing of the petition, the district court shall set a date for hearing the petition. Unless the court finds that an emergency requires an immediate hearing, the hearing shall be held no earlier than forty-five days and no later than sixty days after the date the association filed the petition.

(d) No later than ten days after the date for hearing a petition is set pursuant to paragraph (c) of this subsection (7), the association shall:

(I) Send notice of the petition by any written means allowed pursuant to the provisions regarding notice to members in sections 7-121-402 and 7-127-104, C.R.S., of the "Colorado Revised Nonprofit Corporation Act", articles 121 to 137 of title 7, C.R.S., to any unit owner, by first-class mail, postage prepaid or by hand delivery to any declarant, and by first-class mail, postage prepaid, to any lender that holds a security interest in one or more units and is entitled by the declaration or any underwriting guidelines or requirements of that lender or of the federal national mortgage association, the federal home loan mortgage corporation, the federal housing administration, the veterans administration, or the government national mortgage corporation to vote on the proposed amendment. The notice shall include:

(A) A copy of the petition which need not include the exhibits attached to the original petition filed with the district court;

(B) The date the district court will hear the petition; and

(C) A statement that the court may grant the petition and order the proposed amendment to the declaration unless any declarant entitled by the declaration to vote on the proposed amendment, the federal housing administration, the veterans administration, more than thirty-three percent of the unit owners entitled by the declaration to vote on the proposed amendment, or more than thirty-three percent of the lenders that hold a security interest in one or more units and are entitled by the declaration to vote on the proposed amendment file written objections to the proposed amendment with the court prior to the hearing;

(II) File with the district court:

(A) A list of the names and mailing addresses of declarants, unit owners, and lenders that hold a security interest in one or more units and that are entitled by the declaration to vote on the proposed amendment; and

(B) A copy of the notice required by subparagraph (I) of this paragraph (d).

(e) The district court shall grant the petition after hearing if it finds that:

- (I) The association has complied with all requirements of this subsection (7);
 - (II) No more than thirty-three percent of the unit owners entitled by the declaration to vote on the proposed amendment have filed written objections to the proposed amendment with the court prior to the hearing;
 - (III) Neither the federal housing administration nor the veterans administration is entitled to approve the proposed amendment, or if so entitled has not filed written objections to the proposed amendment with the court prior to the hearing;
 - (IV) Either the proposed amendment does not eliminate any rights or privileges designated in the declaration as belonging to a declarant or no declarant has filed written objections to the proposed amendment with the court prior to the hearing;
 - (V) Either the proposed amendment does not eliminate any rights or privileges designated in the declaration as belonging to any lenders that hold security interests in one or more units and that are entitled by the declaration to vote on the proposed amendment or no more than thirty-three percent of such lenders have filed written objections to the proposed amendment with the court prior to the hearing; and
 - (VI) The proposed amendment would neither terminate the declaration nor change the allocated interests of the unit owners as specified in the declaration, except as allowed pursuant to section 38-33.3-315.
- (f) Upon granting a petition, the court shall enter an order approving the proposed amendment and requiring the association to record the amendment in each county that includes all or any portion of the common interest community. Once recorded, the amendment shall have the same legal effect as if it were adopted pursuant to any requirements set forth in the declaration.

38-33.3-218. Termination of common interest community. (1) Except in the case of a taking of all the units by eminent domain, or in the case of foreclosure against an entire cooperative of a security interest that has priority over the declaration, a common interest community may be terminated only by agreement of unit owners of units to which at least sixty-seven percent of the votes in the association are allocated or any larger percentage the declaration specifies. The declaration may specify a smaller percentage only if all of the units in the common interest community are restricted exclusively to nonresidential uses.

(1.5) No planned community that is required to exist pursuant to a development or site plan shall be terminated by agreement of unit owners, unless a copy of the termination agreement is sent by certified mail or hand delivered to the governing body of every municipality in which a portion of the planned community is situated or, if the planned community is situated in an unincorporated area, to the board of county commissioners for every county in which a portion of the planned community is situated.

(2) An agreement of unit owners to terminate must be evidenced by their execution of a termination agreement or ratifications thereof in the same manner as a deed, by the requisite number of unit owners. The termination agreement must specify a date after which the agreement will be void unless it is recorded before that date. A termination agreement and all ratifications thereof must be recorded in every county in which a portion of the common interest community

is situated and is effective only upon recordation.

(3) In the case of a condominium or planned community containing only units having horizontal boundaries described in the declaration, a termination agreement may provide that all of the common elements and units of the common interest community must be sold following termination. If, pursuant to the agreement, any real estate in the common interest community is to be sold following termination, the termination agreement must set forth the minimum terms of the sale.

(4) In the case of a condominium or planned community containing any units not having horizontal boundaries described in the declaration, a termination agreement may provide for sale of the common elements, but it may not require that the units be sold following termination, unless the declaration as originally recorded provided otherwise or all the unit owners consent to the sale.

(5) Subject to the provisions of a termination agreement described in subsections (3) and (4) of this section, the association, on behalf of the unit owners, may contract for the sale of real estate in a common interest community following termination, but the contract is not binding on the unit owners until approved pursuant to subsections (1) and (2) of this section. If any real estate is to be sold following termination, title to that real estate, upon termination, vests in the association as trustee for the holders of all interests in the units. Thereafter, the association has all the powers necessary and appropriate to effect the sale. Until the sale has been concluded and the proceeds thereof distributed, the association continues in existence with all the powers it had before termination. Proceeds of the sale must be distributed to unit owners and lienholders as their interests may appear, in accordance with subsections (8), (9), and (10) of this section, taking into account the value of property owned or distributed that is not sold so as to preserve the proportionate interests of each unit owner with respect to all property cumulatively. Unless otherwise specified in the termination agreement, as long as the association holds title to the real estate, each unit owner and the unit owner's successors in interest have an exclusive right to occupancy of the portion of the real estate that formerly constituted the unit. During the period of that occupancy, each unit owner and the unit owner's successors in interest remain liable for all assessments and other obligations imposed on unit owners by this article or the declaration.

(6) (a) In a planned community, if all or a portion of the common elements are not to be sold following termination, title to the common elements not sold vests in the unit owners upon termination as tenants in common in fractional interests that maintain, after taking into account the fair market value of property owned and the proceeds of property sold, their respective interests as provided in subsection (10) of this section with respect to all property appraised under said subsection (10), and liens on the units shift accordingly.

(b) In a common interest community, containing units having horizontal boundaries described in the declaration, title to the units not to be sold following termination vests in the unit owners upon termination as tenants in common in fractional interests that maintain, after taking into account the fair market value of property owned and the proceeds of property sold, their respective interests as provided in subsection (10) of this section with respect to all property appraised under said subsection (10), and liens on the units shift accordingly. While the tenancy in common exists, each unit owner and the unit owner's successors in interest have an exclusive right to occupancy of the portion of the real estate that formerly constituted such unit.

(7) Following termination of the common interest community, the proceeds of any sale of real estate, together with the assets of the association, are held by the association as trustee for unit owners and holders of liens on the units as their interests may appear.

(8) Upon termination of a condominium or planned community, creditors of the association who obtain a lien and duly record it in every county in which any portion of the common interest community is located are to be treated as if they had perfected liens on the units immediately before termination or when the lien is obtained and recorded, whichever is later.

(9) In a cooperative, the declaration may provide that all creditors of the association have priority over any interests of unit owners and creditors of unit owners. In that event, upon termination, creditors of the association who obtain a lien and duly record it in every county in which any portion of the cooperative is located are to be treated as if they had perfected liens against the cooperative immediately before termination or when the lien is obtained and recorded, whichever is later. Unless the declaration provides that all creditors of the association have that priority:

(a) The lien of each creditor of the association which was perfected against the association before termination becomes, upon termination, a lien against each unit owner's interest in the unit as of the date the lien was perfected;

(b) Any other creditor of the association who obtains a lien and duly records it in every county in which any portion of the cooperative is located is to be treated upon termination as if the creditor had perfected a lien against each unit owner's interest immediately before termination or when the lien is obtained and recorded, whichever is later;

(c) The amount of the lien of an association's creditor described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection (9) against each unit owner's interest must be proportionate to the ratio which each unit's common expense liability bears to the common expense liability of all of the units;

(d) The lien of each creditor of each unit owner which was perfected before termination continues as a lien against that unit owner's unit as of the date the lien was perfected; and

(e) The assets of the association must be distributed to all unit owners and all lienholders as their interests may appear in the order described above. Creditors of the association are not entitled to payment from any unit owner in excess of the amount of the creditor's lien against that unit owner's interest.

(10) The respective interests of unit owners referred to in subsections (5) to (9) of this section are as follows:

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection (10), the respective interests of unit owners are the combined fair market values of their units, allocated interests, any limited common elements, and, in the case of a planned community, any tenant in common interest, immediately before the termination, as determined by one or more independent appraisers selected by the association. The decision of the independent appraisers shall be distributed to the unit owners and becomes final unless disapproved within thirty days after distribution by unit owners of units to which twenty-five percent of the votes in the association are allocated. The proportion of any unit owner's interest to that of all unit owners is determined by dividing the fair market value of that unit owner's unit and its allocated interests by the total fair market values of all the units and their allocated interests.

(b) If any unit or any limited common element is destroyed to the extent that an appraisal

of the fair market value thereof prior to destruction cannot be made, the interests of all unit owners are:

(I) In a condominium, their respective common element interests immediately before the termination;

(II) In a cooperative, their respective ownership interests immediately before the termination; and

(III) In a planned community, their respective common expense liabilities immediately before the termination.

(11) In a condominium or planned community, except as provided in subsection (12) of this section, foreclosure or enforcement of a lien or encumbrance against the entire common interest community does not terminate, of itself, the common interest community. Foreclosure or enforcement of a lien or encumbrance against a portion of the common interest community other than withdrawable real estate does not withdraw that portion from the common interest community. Foreclosure or enforcement of a lien or encumbrance against withdrawable real estate does not withdraw, of itself, that real estate from the common interest community, but the person taking title thereto may require from the association, upon request, an amendment to the declaration excluding the real estate from the common interest community prepared, executed, and recorded by the association.

(12) In a condominium or planned community, if a lien or encumbrance against a portion of the real estate comprising the common interest community has priority over the declaration and the lien or encumbrance has not been partially released, the parties foreclosing the lien or encumbrance, upon foreclosure, may record an instrument excluding the real estate subject to that lien or encumbrance from the common interest community. The board of directors shall reallocate interests as if the foreclosed section were taken by eminent domain by an amendment to the declaration prepared, executed, and recorded by the association.

38-33.3-219. Rights of secured lenders. (1) The declaration may require that all or a specified number or percentage of the lenders who hold security interests encumbering the units approve specified actions of the unit owners or the association as a condition to the effectiveness of those actions, but no requirement for approval may operate to:

(a) Deny or delegate control over the general administrative affairs of the association by the unit owners or the executive board; or

(b) Prevent the association or the executive board from commencing, intervening in, or settling any solicitation or proceeding; or

(c) Prevent any insurance trustee or the association from receiving and distributing any insurance proceeds pursuant to section 38-33.3-313.

38-33.3-220. Master associations. (1) If the declaration provides that any of the powers of a unit owners' association described in section 38-33.3-302 are to be exercised by or may be delegated to a master association, all provisions of this article applicable to unit owners' associations apply to any such master association except as modified by this section.

(2) Unless it is acting in the capacity of an association described in section 38-33.3-301, a master association may exercise the powers set forth in section 38-33.3-302 (1) (b) only to the extent such powers are expressly permitted to be exercised by a master association in the declarations of common interest communities which are part of the master association or expressly described in the delegations of power from those common interest communities to the master association.

(3) If the declaration of any common interest community provides that the executive board may delegate certain powers to a master association, the members of the executive board have no liability for the acts or omissions of the master association with respect to those powers following delegation.

(4) The rights and responsibilities of unit owners with respect to the unit owners' association set forth in sections 38-33.3-303, 38-33.3-308, 38-33.3-309, 38-33.3-310, and 38-33.3-312 apply in the conduct of the affairs of a master association only to persons who elect the board of a master association, whether or not those persons are otherwise unit owners within the meaning of this article.

(5) Even if a master association is also an association described in section 38-33.3-301, the articles of incorporation and the declaration of each common interest community, the powers of which are assigned by the declaration or delegated to the master association, must provide that the executive board of the master association be elected after the period of declarant control, if any, in one of the following ways:

(a) All unit owners of all common interest communities subject to the master association may elect all members of the master association's executive board.

(b) All members of the executive boards of all common interest communities subject to the master association may elect all members of the master association's executive board.

(c) All unit owners of each common interest community subject to the master association may elect specified members of the master association's executive board.

(d) All members of the executive board of each common interest community subject to the master association may elect specified members of the master association's executive board.

38-33.3-221. Merger or consolidation of common interest communities. (1) Any two or more common interest communities of the same form of ownership, by agreement of the unit owners as provided in subsection (2) of this section, may be merged or consolidated into a single common interest community. In the event of a merger or consolidation, unless the agreement otherwise provides, the resultant common interest community is the legal successor, for all purposes, of all of the preexisting common interest communities, and the operations and activities of all associations of the preexisting common interest communities are merged or consolidated into a single association that holds all powers, rights, obligations, assets, and liabilities of all preexisting associations.

(2) An agreement of two or more common interest communities to merge or consolidate pursuant to subsection (1) of this section must be evidenced by an agreement prepared, executed, recorded, and certified by the president of the association of each of the preexisting common interest communities following approval by owners of units to which are allocated the percentage

of votes in each common interest community required to terminate that common interest community. The agreement must be recorded in every county in which a portion of the common interest community is located and is not effective until recorded.

(3) Every merger or consolidation agreement must provide for the reallocation of the allocated interests in the new association among the units of the resultant common interest community either by stating the reallocations or the formulas upon which they are based.

38-33.3-221.5. Withdrawal from merged common interest community. (1) A common interest community that was merged or consolidated with another common interest community, or is party to an agreement to do so pursuant to section 38-33.3-221, may withdraw from the merged or consolidated common interest community or terminate the agreement to merge or consolidate, without the consent of the other common interest community or communities involved, if the common interest community wishing to withdraw meets all of the following criteria:

- (a) It is a separate, platted subdivision;
 - (b) Its unit owners are required to pay into two common interest communities or separate unit owners' associations;
 - (c) It is or has been a self-operating common interest community or association continuously for at least twenty-five years;
 - (d) The total number of unit owners comprising it is fifteen percent or less of the total number of unit owners in the merged or consolidated common interest community or association;
 - (e) Its unit owners have approved the withdrawal by a majority vote and the owners of units representing at least seventy-five percent of the allocated interests in the common interest community wishing to withdraw participated in the vote; and
 - (f) Its withdrawal would not substantially impair the ability of the remainder of the merged common interest community or association to:
 - (I) Enforce existing covenants;
 - (II) Maintain existing facilities; or
 - (III) Continue to exist.
- (2) If an association has met the requirements set forth in subsection (1) of this section, it shall be considered withdrawn as of the date of the election at which its unit owners voted to withdraw.

38-33.3-222. Addition of unspecified real estate. In a common interest community, if the right is originally reserved in the declaration, the declarant, in addition to any other development right, may amend the declaration at any time during as many years as are specified in the declaration to add additional real estate to the common interest community without describing the location of that real estate in the original declaration; but the area of real estate added to the common interest community pursuant to this section may not exceed ten percent of the total area of real estate described in section 38-33.3-205 (1) (c) and (1) (h), and the declarant may not in any event increase the number of units in the common interest community beyond the

number stated in the original declaration pursuant to section 38-33.3-205 (1) (d), except as provided in section 38-33.3-217 (4).

38-33.3-223. Sale of unit - disclosure to buyer. (Repealed)

PART 3

MANAGEMENT OF THE COMMON INTEREST COMMUNITY

38-33.3-301. Organization of unit owners' association. A unit owners' association shall be organized no later than the date the first unit in the common interest community is conveyed to a purchaser. The membership of the association at all times shall consist exclusively of all unit owners or, following termination of the common interest community, of all former unit owners entitled to distributions of proceeds under section 38-33.3-218, or their heirs, personal representatives, successors, or assigns. The association shall be organized as a nonprofit, not-for-profit, or for-profit corporation or as a limited liability company in accordance with the laws of the state of Colorado; except that the failure of the association to incorporate or organize as a limited liability company will not adversely affect either the existence of the common interest community for purposes of this article or the rights of persons acting in reliance upon such existence, other than as specifically provided in section 38-33.3-316. Neither the choice of entity nor the organizational structure of the association shall be deemed to affect its substantive rights and obligations under this article.

38-33.3-302. Powers of unit owners' association. (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this section, and subject to the provisions of the declaration, the association, without specific authorization in the declaration, may:

- (a) Adopt and amend bylaws and rules and regulations;
- (b) Adopt and amend budgets for revenues, expenditures, and reserves and collect assessments for common expenses from unit owners;
- (c) Hire and terminate managing agents and other employees, agents, and independent contractors;
- (d) Institute, defend, or intervene in litigation or administrative proceedings in its own name on behalf of itself or two or more unit owners on matters affecting the common interest community;
- (e) Make contracts and incur liabilities;
- (f) Regulate the use, maintenance, repair, replacement, and modification of common elements;
- (g) Cause additional improvements to be made as a part of the common elements;
- (h) Acquire, hold, encumber, and convey in its own name any right, title, or interest to

real or personal property, subject to the following exceptions:

(I) Common elements in a condominium or planned community may be conveyed or subjected to a security interest only pursuant to section 38-33.3-312; and

(II) Part of a cooperative may be conveyed, or all or part of a cooperative may be subjected to a security interest, only pursuant to section 38-33.3-312;

(i) Grant easements, leases, licenses, and concessions through or over the common elements;

(j) Impose and receive any payments, fees, or charges for the use, rental, or operation of the common elements other than limited common elements described in section 38-33.3-202 (1) (b) and (1) (d);

(k) (I) Impose charges for late payment of assessments, recover reasonable attorney fees and other legal costs for collection of assessments and other actions to enforce the power of the association, regardless of whether or not suit was initiated, and, after notice and an opportunity to be heard, levy reasonable fines for violations of the declaration, bylaws, and rules and regulations of the association.

(II) The association may not levy fines against a unit owner for violations of declarations, bylaws, or rules of the association for failure to adequately water landscapes or vegetation for which the unit owner is responsible when water restrictions or guidelines from the local water district or similar entity are in place and the unit owner is watering in compliance with such restrictions or guidelines. The association may require proof from the unit owner that the unit owner is watering the landscape or vegetation in a manner that is consistent with the maximum watering permitted by the restrictions or guidelines then in effect.

(l) Impose reasonable charges for the preparation and recordation of amendments to the declaration or statements of unpaid assessments;

(m) Provide for the indemnification of its officers and executive board and maintain directors' and officers' liability insurance;

(n) Assign its right to future income, including the right to receive common expense assessments, but only to the extent the declaration expressly so provides;

(o) Exercise any other powers conferred by the declaration or bylaws;

(p) Exercise all other powers that may be exercised in this state by legal entities of the same type as the association; and

(q) Exercise any other powers necessary and proper for the governance and operation of the association.

(2) The declaration may not impose limitations on the power of the association to deal with the declarant that are more restrictive than the limitations imposed on the power of the association to deal with other persons.

(3) (a) Any managing agent, employee, independent contractor, or other person acting on behalf of the association shall be subject to this article to the same extent as the association itself would be.

(b) Decisions concerning the approval or denial of a unit owner's application for architectural or landscaping changes shall be made in accordance with standards and procedures set forth in the declaration or in duly adopted rules and regulations or bylaws of the association, and shall not be made arbitrarily or capriciously.

(4) (a) The association's contract with a managing agent shall be terminable for cause without penalty to the association. Any such contract shall be subject to renegotiation.

(b) Notwithstanding section 38-33.3-117 (1.5) (g), this subsection (4) shall not apply to an association that includes time-share units, as defined in section 38-33-110 (7).

38-33.3-303. Executive board members and officers - powers and duties - reserve funds - reserve study - audit. (1) (a) Except as provided in the declaration, the bylaws, or subsection (3) of this section or any other provisions of this article, the executive board may act in all instances on behalf of the association.

(b) Notwithstanding any provision of the declaration or bylaws to the contrary, all members of the executive board shall have available to them all information related to the responsibilities and operation of the association obtained by any other member of the executive board. This information shall include, but is not necessarily limited to, reports of detailed monthly expenditures, contracts to which the association is a party, and copies of communications, reports, and opinions to and from any member of the executive board or any managing agent, attorney, or accountant employed or engaged by the executive board to whom the executive board delegates responsibilities under this article.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2.5) of this section:

(a) If appointed by the declarant, in the performance of their duties, the officers and members of the executive board are required to exercise the care required of fiduciaries of the unit owners.

(b) If not appointed by the declarant, no member of the executive board and no officer shall be liable for actions taken or omissions made in the performance of such member's duties except for wanton and willful acts or omissions.

(2.5) With regard to the investment of reserve funds of the association, the officers and members of the executive board shall be subject to the standards set forth in section 7-128-401, C.R.S.; except that, as used in that section:

(a) "Corporation" or "nonprofit corporation" means the association.

(b) "Director" means a member of the association's executive board.

(c) "Officer" means any person designated as an officer of the association and any person to whom the executive board delegates responsibilities under this article, including, without limitation, a managing agent, attorney, or accountant employed by the executive board.

(3) (a) The executive board may not act on behalf of the association to amend the declaration, to terminate the common interest community, or to elect members of the executive board or determine the qualifications, powers and duties, or terms of office of executive board members, but the executive board may fill vacancies in its membership for the unexpired portion of any term.

(b) Committees of the association shall be appointed pursuant to the governing documents of the association or, if the governing documents contain no applicable provisions, pursuant to section 7-128-206, C.R.S. The person appointed after August 15, 2009, to preside over any such committee shall meet the same qualifications as are required by the governing documents of the association for election or appointment to the executive board of the

association.

(4) (a) Within ninety days after adoption of any proposed budget for the common interest community, the executive board shall mail, by ordinary first-class mail, or otherwise deliver a summary of the budget to all the unit owners and shall set a date for a meeting of the unit owners to consider the budget. Such meeting shall occur within a reasonable time after mailing or other delivery of the summary, or as allowed for in the bylaws. The executive board shall give notice to the unit owners of the meeting as allowed for in the bylaws. Unless the declaration requires otherwise, the budget proposed by the executive board does not require approval from the unit owners and it will be deemed approved by the unit owners in the absence of a veto at the noticed meeting by a majority of all unit owners, or if permitted in the declaration, a majority of a class of unit owners, or any larger percentage specified in the declaration, whether or not a quorum is present. In the event that the proposed budget is vetoed, the periodic budget last proposed by the executive board and not vetoed by the unit owners must be continued until a subsequent budget proposed by the executive board is not vetoed by the unit owners.

(b) (I) At the discretion of the executive board or upon request pursuant to subparagraph (II) or (III) of this paragraph (b) as applicable, the books and records of the association shall be subject to an audit, using generally accepted auditing standards, or a review, using statements on standards for accounting and review services, by an independent and qualified person selected by the board. Such person need not be a certified public accountant except in the case of an audit. A person selected to conduct a review shall have at least a basic understanding of the principles of accounting as a result of prior business experience, education above the high school level, or bona fide home study. The audit or review report shall cover the association's financial statements, which shall be prepared using generally accepted accounting principles or the cash or tax basis of accounting.

(II) An audit shall be required under this paragraph (b) only when both of the following conditions are met:

(A) The association has annual revenues or expenditures of at least two hundred fifty thousand dollars; and

(B) An audit is requested by the owners of at least one-third of the units represented by the association.

(III) A review shall be required under this paragraph (b) only when requested by the owners of at least one-third of the units represented by the association.

(IV) Copies of an audit or review under this paragraph (b) shall be made available upon request to any unit owner beginning no later than thirty days after its completion.

(V) Notwithstanding section 38-33.3-117 (1.5) (h), this paragraph (b) shall not apply to an association that includes time-share units, as defined in section 38-33-110 (7).

(5) (a) Subject to subsection (6) of this section:

(I) The declaration, except a declaration for a large planned community, may provide for a period of declarant control of the association, during which period a declarant, or persons designated by such declarant, may appoint and remove the officers and members of the executive board. Regardless of the period of declarant control provided in the declaration, a period of declarant control terminates no later than the earlier of sixty days after conveyance of seventy-five percent of the units that may be created to unit owners other than a declarant, two years after

the last conveyance of a unit by the declarant in the ordinary course of business, or two years after any right to add new units was last exercised.

(II) The declaration for a large planned community may provide for a period of declarant control of the association during which period a declarant, or persons designated by such declarant, may appoint and remove the officers and members of the executive board. Regardless of the period of declarant control provided in the declaration, a period of declarant control terminates in a large planned community no later than the earlier of sixty days after conveyance of seventy-five percent of the maximum number of units that may be created under zoning or other governmental development approvals in effect for the large planned community at any given time to unit owners other than a declarant, six years after the last conveyance of a unit by the declarant in the ordinary course of business, or twenty years after recordation of the declaration.

(b) A declarant may voluntarily surrender the right to appoint and remove officers and members of the executive board before termination of the period of declarant control, but, in that event, the declarant may require, for the duration of the period of declarant control, that specified actions of the association or executive board, as described in a recorded instrument executed by the declarant, be approved by the declarant before they become effective.

(c) If a period of declarant control is to terminate in a large planned community pursuant to subparagraph (II) of paragraph (a) of this subsection (5), the declarant, or persons designated by the declarant, shall no longer have the right to appoint and remove the officers and members of the executive board unless, prior to the termination date, the association approves an extension of the declarant's ability to appoint and remove no more than a majority of the executive board by vote of a majority of the votes entitled to be cast in person or by proxy, other than by the declarant, at a meeting duly convened as required by law. Any such approval by the association may contain conditions and limitations. Such extension of declarant's appointment and removal power, together with any conditions and limitations approved as provided in this paragraph (c), shall be included in an amendment to the declaration previously executed by the declarant.

(6) Not later than sixty days after conveyance of twenty-five percent of the units that may be created to unit owners other than a declarant, at least one member and not less than twenty-five percent of the members of the executive board must be elected by unit owners other than the declarant. Not later than sixty days after conveyance of fifty percent of the units that may be created to unit owners other than a declarant, not less than thirty-three and one-third percent of the members of the executive board must be elected by unit owners other than the declarant.

(7) Except as otherwise provided in section 38-33.3-220 (5), not later than the termination of any period of declarant control, the unit owners shall elect an executive board of at least three members, at least a majority of whom must be unit owners other than the declarant or designated representatives of unit owners other than the declarant. The executive board shall elect the officers. The executive board members and officers shall take office upon election.

(8) Notwithstanding any provision of the declaration or bylaws to the contrary, the unit owners, by a vote of sixty-seven percent of all persons present and entitled to vote at any meeting of the unit owners at which a quorum is present, may remove any member of the executive board with or without cause, other than a member appointed by the declarant or a member elected pursuant to a class vote under section 38-33.3-207 (4).

(9) Within sixty days after the unit owners other than the declarant elect a majority of the members of the executive board, the declarant shall deliver to the association all property of the unit owners and of the association held by or controlled by the declarant, including without limitation the following items:

(a) The original or a certified copy of the recorded declaration as amended, the association's articles of incorporation, if the association is incorporated, bylaws, minute books, other books and records, and any rules and regulations which may have been promulgated;

(b) An accounting for association funds and financial statements, from the date the association received funds and ending on the date the period of declarant control ends. The financial statements shall be audited by an independent certified public accountant and shall be accompanied by the accountant's letter, expressing either the opinion that the financial statements present fairly the financial position of the association in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles or a disclaimer of the accountant's ability to attest to the fairness of the presentation of the financial information in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and the reasons therefor. The expense of the audit shall not be paid for or charged to the association.

(c) The association funds or control thereof;

(d) All of the declarant's tangible personal property that has been represented by the declarant to be the property of the association or all of the declarant's tangible personal property that is necessary for, and has been used exclusively in, the operation and enjoyment of the common elements, and inventories of these properties;

(e) A copy, for the nonexclusive use by the association, of any plans and specifications used in the construction of the improvements in the common interest community;

(f) All insurance policies then in force, in which the unit owners, the association, or its directors and officers are named as insured persons;

(g) Copies of any certificates of occupancy that may have been issued with respect to any improvements comprising the common interest community;

(h) Any other permits issued by governmental bodies applicable to the common interest community and which are currently in force or which were issued within one year prior to the date on which unit owners other than the declarant took control of the association;

(i) Written warranties of the contractor, subcontractors, suppliers, and manufacturers that are still effective;

(j) A roster of unit owners and mortgagees and their addresses and telephone numbers, if known, as shown on the declarant's records;

(k) Employment contracts in which the association is a contracting party;

(l) Any service contract in which the association is a contracting party or in which the association or the unit owners have any obligation to pay a fee to the persons performing the services; and

(m) For large planned communities, copies of all recorded deeds and all recorded and unrecorded leases evidencing ownership or leasehold rights of the large planned community unit owners' association in all common elements within the large planned community.

38-33.3-303.5. Construction defect actions - disclosure. (1) (a) In the event the executive board, pursuant to section 38-33.3-302 (1) (d), institutes an action asserting defects in the construction of five or more units, the provisions of this section shall apply. For purposes of this section, "action" shall have the same meaning as set forth in section 13-20-803 (1), C.R.S.

(b) The executive board shall substantially comply with the provisions of this section.

(2) (a) Prior to the service of the summons and complaint on any defendant with respect to an action governed by this section, the executive board shall mail or deliver written notice of the commencement or anticipated commencement of such action to each unit owner at the last known address described in the association's records.

(b) The notice required by paragraph (a) of this subsection (2) shall state a general description of the following:

(I) The nature of the action and the relief sought; and

(II) The expenses and fees that the executive board anticipates will be incurred in prosecuting the action.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed to:

(a) Require the disclosure in the notice or the disclosure to a unit owner of attorney-client communications or other privileged communications;

(b) Permit the notice to serve as a basis for any person to assert the waiver of any applicable privilege or right of confidentiality resulting from, or to claim immunity in connection with, the disclosure of information in the notice; or

(c) Limit or impair the authority of the executive board to contract for legal services, or limit or impair the ability to enforce such a contract for legal services.

38-33.3-304. Transfer of special declarant rights. (1) A special declarant right created or reserved under this article may be transferred only by an instrument evidencing the transfer recorded in every county in which any portion of the common interest community is located. The instrument is not effective unless executed by the transferee.

(2) Upon transfer of any special declarant right, the liability of a transferor declarant is as follows:

(a) A transferor is not relieved of any obligation or liability arising before the transfer and remains liable for warranty obligations imposed upon such transferor by this article. Lack of privity does not deprive any unit owner of standing to bring an action to enforce any obligation of the transferor.

(b) If a successor to any special declarant right is an affiliate of a declarant, the transferor is jointly and severally liable with the successor for the liabilities and obligations of the successor which relate to the common interest community.

(c) If a transferor retains any special declarant rights but transfers other special declarant rights to a successor who is not an affiliate of the declarant, the transferor is liable for any obligations or liabilities imposed on a declarant by this article or by the declaration relating to the retained special declarant rights and arising after the transfer.

(d) A transferor has no liability for any act or omission or any breach of a contractual or warranty obligation arising from the exercise of a special declarant right by a successor declarant

who is not an affiliate of the transferor.

(3) Unless otherwise provided in a mortgage instrument, deed of trust, or other agreement creating a security interest, in case of foreclosure of a security interest, sale by a trustee under an agreement creating a security interest, tax sale, judicial sale, or sale under bankruptcy or receivership proceedings of any units owned by a declarant or real estate in a common interest community subject to development rights, a person acquiring title to all the property being foreclosed or sold succeeds to only those special declarant rights related to that property held by that declarant which are specified in a written instrument prepared, executed, and recorded by such person at or about the same time as the judgment or instrument or by which such person obtained title to all of the property being foreclosed or sold.

(4) Upon foreclosure of a security interest, sale by a trustee under an agreement creating a security interest, tax sale, judicial sale, or sale under bankruptcy act or receivership proceedings of all interests in a common interest community owned by a declarant:

(a) The declarant ceases to have any special declarant rights; and

(b) The period of declarant control terminates unless the instrument which is required by subsection (3) of this section to be prepared, executed, and recorded at or about the same time as the judgment or instrument conveying title provides for transfer of all special declarant rights to a successor declarant.

(5) The liabilities and obligations of persons who succeed to special declarant rights are as follows:

(a) A successor to any special declarant right who is an affiliate of a declarant is subject to all obligations and liabilities imposed on any declarant by this article or by the declaration.

(b) A successor to any special declarant right, other than a successor described in paragraph (c) or (d) of this subsection (5) or a successor who is an affiliate of a declarant, is subject to all obligations and liabilities imposed by this article or the declaration:

(I) On a declarant which relate to the successor's exercise or nonexercise of special declarant rights; or

(II) On the declarant's transferor, other than:

(A) Misrepresentations by any previous declarant;

(B) Warranty obligations on improvements made by any previous declarant or made before the common interest community was created;

(C) Breach of any fiduciary obligation by any previous declarant or such declarant's appointees to the executive board; or

(D) Any liability or obligation imposed on the transferor as a result of the transferor's acts or omissions after the transfer.

(c) A successor to only a right reserved in the declaration to maintain models, sales offices, and signs, if such successor is not an affiliate of a declarant, may not exercise any other special declarant right and is not subject to any liability or obligation as a declarant.

(d) A successor to all special declarant rights held by a transferor who succeeded to those rights pursuant to the instrument prepared, executed, and recorded by such person pursuant to the provisions of subsection (3) of this section may declare such successor's intention in such recorded instrument to hold those rights solely for transfer to another person. Thereafter, until transferring all special declarant rights to any person acquiring title to any unit or real estate

subject to development rights owned by the successor or until recording an instrument permitting exercise of all those rights, that successor may not exercise any of those rights other than the right held by such successor's transferor to control the executive board in accordance with the provisions of section 38-33.3-303 (5) for the duration of any period of declarant control, and any attempted exercise of those rights is void. So long as a successor declarant may not exercise special declarant rights under this subsection (5), such successor declarant is not subject to any liability or obligation as a declarant, other than liability for the successor's acts and omissions under section 38-33.3-303 (4).

(6) Nothing in this section subjects any successor to a special declarant right to any claims against or other obligations of a transferor declarant, other than claims and obligations arising under this article or the declaration.

38-33.3-305. Termination of contracts and leases of declarant. (1) The following contracts and leases, if entered into before the executive board elected by the unit owners pursuant to section 38-33.3-303 (7) takes office, may be terminated without penalty by the association, at any time after the executive board elected by the unit owners pursuant to section 38-33.3-303 (7) takes office, upon not less than ninety days' notice to the other party:

(a) Any management contract, employment contract, or lease of recreational or parking areas or facilities;

(b) Any other contract or lease between the association and a declarant or an affiliate of a declarant; or

(c) Any contract or lease that is not bona fide or was unconscionable to the unit owners at the time entered into under the circumstances then prevailing.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply to any lease the termination of which would terminate the common interest community or reduce its size, unless the real estate subject to that lease was included in the common interest community for the purpose of avoiding the right of the association to terminate a lease under this section or a proprietary lease.

38-33.3-306. Bylaws. (1) In addition to complying with applicable sections, if any, of the "Colorado Business Corporation Act", articles 101 to 117 of title 7, C.R.S., or the "Colorado Revised Nonprofit Corporation Act", articles 121 to 137 of title 7, C.R.S., if the common interest community is organized pursuant thereto, the bylaws of the association must provide:

(a) The number of members of the executive board and the titles of the officers of the association;

(b) Election by the executive board of a president, a treasurer, a secretary, and any other officers of the association the bylaws specify;

(c) The qualifications, powers and duties, and terms of office of, and manner of electing and removing, executive board members and officers and the manner of filling vacancies;

(d) Which, if any, of its powers the executive board or officers may delegate to other persons or to a managing agent;

(e) Which of its officers may prepare, execute, certify, and record amendments to the

declaration on behalf of the association; and

(f) A method for amending the bylaws.

(2) Subject to the provisions of the declaration, the bylaws may provide for any other matters the association deems necessary and appropriate.

(3) (a) If an association with thirty or more units delegates powers of the executive board or officers relating to collection, deposit, transfer, or disbursement of association funds to other persons or to a managing agent, the bylaws of the association shall require the following:

(I) That the other persons or managing agent maintain fidelity insurance coverage or a bond in an amount not less than fifty thousand dollars or such higher amount as the executive board may require;

(II) That the other persons or managing agent maintain all funds and accounts of the association separate from the funds and accounts of other associations managed by the other persons or managing agent and maintain all reserve accounts of each association so managed separate from operational accounts of the association;

(III) That an annual accounting for association funds and a financial statement be prepared and presented to the association by the managing agent, a public accountant, or a certified public accountant.

(b) Repealed.

38-33.3-307. Upkeep of the common interest community. (1) Except to the extent provided by the declaration, subsection (2) of this section, or section 38-33.3-313 (9), the association is responsible for maintenance, repair, and replacement of the common elements, and each unit owner is responsible for maintenance, repair, and replacement of such owner's unit. Each unit owner shall afford to the association and the other unit owners, and to their agents or employees, access through such owner's unit reasonably necessary for those purposes. If damage is inflicted, or a strong likelihood exists that it will be inflicted, on the common elements or any unit through which access is taken, the unit owner responsible for the damage, or expense to avoid damage, or the association if it is responsible, is liable for the cost of prompt repair.

(1.5) Maintenance, repair, or replacement of any drainage structure or facilities, or other public improvements required by the local governmental entity as a condition of development of the common interest community or any part thereof shall be the responsibility of the association, unless such improvements have been dedicated to and accepted by the local governmental entity for the purpose of maintenance, repair, or replacement or unless such maintenance, repair, or replacement has been authorized by law to be performed by a special district or other municipal or quasi-municipal entity.

(2) In addition to the liability that a declarant as a unit owner has under this article, the declarant alone is liable for all expenses in connection with real estate within the common interest community subject to development rights. No other unit owner and no other portion of the common interest community is subject to a claim for payment of those expenses. Unless the declaration provides otherwise, any income or proceeds from real estate subject to development rights inures to the declarant. If the declarant fails to pay all expenses in connection with real estate within the common interest community subject to development rights, the association may

pay such expenses, and such expenses shall be assessed as a common expense against the real estate subject to development rights, and the association may enforce the assessment pursuant to section 38-33.3-316 by treating such real estate as if it were a unit. If the association acquires title to the real estate subject to the development rights through foreclosure or otherwise, the development rights shall not be extinguished thereby, and, thereafter, the association may succeed to any special declarant rights specified in a written instrument prepared, executed, and recorded by the association in accordance with the requirements of section 38-33.3-304 (3).

(3) In a planned community, if all development rights have expired with respect to any real estate, the declarant remains liable for all expenses of that real estate unless, upon expiration, the declaration provides that the real estate becomes common elements or units.

38-33.3-308. Meetings. (1) Meetings of the unit owners, as the members of the association, shall be held at least once each year. Special meetings of the unit owners may be called by the president, by a majority of the executive board, or by unit owners having twenty percent, or any lower percentage specified in the bylaws, of the votes in the association. Not less than ten nor more than fifty days in advance of any meeting of the unit owners, the secretary or other officer specified in the bylaws shall cause notice to be hand delivered or sent prepaid by United States mail to the mailing address of each unit or to any other mailing address designated in writing by the unit owner. The notice of any meeting of the unit owners shall be physically posted in a conspicuous place, to the extent that such posting is feasible and practicable, in addition to any electronic posting or electronic mail notices that may be given pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of this section. The notice shall state the time and place of the meeting and the items on the agenda, including the general nature of any proposed amendment to the declaration or bylaws, any budget changes, and any proposal to remove an officer or member of the executive board.

(2) (a) All regular and special meetings of the association's executive board, or any committee thereof, shall be open to attendance by all members of the association or their representatives. Agendas for meetings of the executive board shall be made reasonably available for examination by all members of the association or their representatives.

(b) (I) The association is encouraged to provide all notices and agendas required by this article in electronic form, by posting on a web site or otherwise, in addition to printed form. If such electronic means are available, the association shall provide notice of all regular and special meetings of unit owners by electronic mail to all unit owners who so request and who furnish the association with their electronic mail addresses. Electronic notice of a special meeting shall be given as soon as possible but at least twenty-four hours before the meeting.

(II) Notwithstanding section 38-33.3-117 (1.5) (i), this paragraph (b) shall not apply to an association that includes time-share units, as defined in section 38-33-110 (7), C.R.S.

(2.5) (a) Notwithstanding any provision in the declaration, bylaws, or other documents to the contrary, all meetings of the association and board of directors are open to every unit owner of the association, or to any person designated by a unit owner in writing as the unit owner's representative.

(b) At an appropriate time determined by the board, but before the board votes on an

issue under discussion, unit owners or their designated representatives shall be permitted to speak regarding that issue. The board may place reasonable time restrictions on persons speaking during the meeting. If more than one person desires to address an issue and there are opposing views, the board shall provide for a reasonable number of persons to speak on each side of the issue.

(c) Notwithstanding section 38-33.3-117 (1.5) (i), this subsection (2.5) shall not apply to an association that includes time-share units, as defined in section 38-33-110 (7).

(3) The members of the executive board or any committee thereof may hold an executive or closed door session and may restrict attendance to executive board members and such other persons requested by the executive board during a regular or specially announced meeting or a part thereof. The matters to be discussed at such an executive session shall include only matters enumerated in paragraphs (a) to (f) of subsection (4) of this section.

(4) Matters for discussion by an executive or closed session are limited to:

(a) Matters pertaining to employees of the association or the managing agent's contract or involving the employment, promotion, discipline, or dismissal of an officer, agent, or employee of the association;

(b) Consultation with legal counsel concerning disputes that are the subject of pending or imminent court proceedings or matters that are privileged or confidential between attorney and client;

(c) Investigative proceedings concerning possible or actual criminal misconduct;

(d) Matters subject to specific constitutional, statutory, or judicially imposed requirements protecting particular proceedings or matters from public disclosure;

(e) Any matter the disclosure of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of individual privacy;

(f) Review of or discussion relating to any written or oral communication from legal counsel.

(4.5) Upon the final resolution of any matter for which the board received legal advice or that concerned pending or contemplated litigation, the board may elect to preserve the attorney-client privilege in any appropriate manner, or it may elect to disclose such information, as it deems appropriate, about such matter in an open meeting.

(5) Prior to the time the members of the executive board or any committee thereof convene in executive session, the chair of the body shall announce the general matter of discussion as enumerated in paragraphs (a) to (f) of subsection (4) of this section.

(6) No rule or regulation of the board or any committee thereof shall be adopted during an executive session. A rule or regulation may be validly adopted only during a regular or special meeting or after the body goes back into regular session following an executive session.

(7) The minutes of all meetings at which an executive session was held shall indicate that an executive session was held and the general subject matter of the executive session.

38-33.3-309. Quorums. (1) Unless the bylaws provide otherwise, a quorum is deemed present throughout any meeting of the association if persons entitled to cast twenty percent, or, in

the case of an association with over one thousand unit owners, ten percent, of the votes which may be cast for election of the executive board are present, in person or by proxy at the beginning of the meeting.

(2) Unless the bylaws specify a larger percentage, a quorum is deemed present throughout any meeting of the executive board if persons entitled to cast fifty percent of the votes on that board are present at the beginning of the meeting or grant their proxy, as provided in section 7-128-205 (4), C.R.S.

38-33.3-310. Voting - proxies. (1) (a) If only one of the multiple owners of a unit is present at a meeting of the association, such owner is entitled to cast all the votes allocated to that unit. If more than one of the multiple owners are present, the votes allocated to that unit may be cast only in accordance with the agreement of a majority in interest of the owners, unless the declaration expressly provides otherwise. There is majority agreement if any one of the multiple owners casts the votes allocated to that unit without protest being made promptly to the person presiding over the meeting by any of the other owners of the unit.

(b) (I) (A) Votes for contested positions on the executive board shall be taken by secret ballot. This sub-subparagraph (A) shall not apply to an association whose governing documents provide for election of positions on the executive board by delegates on behalf of the unit owners.

(B) At the discretion of the board or upon the request of twenty percent of the unit owners who are present at the meeting or represented by proxy, if a quorum has been achieved, a vote on any matter affecting the common interest community on which all unit owners are entitled to vote shall be by secret ballot.

(C) Ballots shall be counted by a neutral third party or by a committee of volunteers. Such volunteers shall be unit owners who are selected or appointed at an open meeting, in a fair manner, by the chair of the board or another person presiding during that portion of the meeting. The volunteers shall not be board members and, in the case of a contested election for a board position, shall not be candidates.

(D) The results of a vote taken by secret ballot shall be reported without reference to the names, addresses, or other identifying information of unit owners participating in such vote.

(II) Notwithstanding section 38-33.3-117 (1.5) (j), this paragraph (b) shall not apply to an association that includes time-share units, as defined in section 38-33-110 (7).

(2) (a) Votes allocated to a unit may be cast pursuant to a proxy duly executed by a unit owner. A proxy shall not be valid if obtained through fraud or misrepresentation. Unless otherwise provided in the declaration, bylaws, or rules of the association, appointment of proxies may be made substantially as provided in section 7-127-203, C.R.S.

(b) If a unit is owned by more than one person, each owner of the unit may vote or register protest to the casting of votes by the other owners of the unit through a duly executed proxy. A unit owner may not revoke a proxy given pursuant to this section except by actual notice of revocation to the person presiding over a meeting of the association. A proxy is void if it is not dated or purports to be revocable without notice. A proxy terminates eleven months after

its date, unless it provides otherwise.

(c) The association is entitled to reject a vote, consent, written ballot, waiver, proxy appointment, or proxy appointment revocation if the secretary or other officer or agent authorized to tabulate votes, acting in good faith, has reasonable basis for doubt about the validity of the signature on it or about the signatory's authority to sign for the unit owner.

(d) The association and its officer or agent who accepts or rejects a vote, consent, written ballot, waiver, proxy appointment, or proxy appointment revocation in good faith and in accordance with the standards of this section are not liable in damages for the consequences of the acceptance or rejection.

(e) Any action of the association based on the acceptance or rejection of a vote, consent, written ballot, waiver, proxy appointment, or proxy appointment revocation under this section is valid unless a court of competent jurisdiction determines otherwise.

(3) (a) If the declaration requires that votes on specified matters affecting the common interest community be cast by lessees rather than unit owners of leased units:

(I) The provisions of subsections (1) and (2) of this section apply to lessees as if they were unit owners;

(II) Unit owners who have leased their units to other persons may not cast votes on those specified matters; and

(III) Lessees are entitled to notice of meetings, access to records, and other rights respecting those matters as if they were unit owners.

(b) Unit owners must also be given notice, in the manner provided in section 38-33.3-308, of all meetings at which lessees are entitled to vote.

(4) No votes allocated to a unit owned by the association may be cast.

38-33.3-310.5. Executive board - conflicts of interest - definitions. (1) Section 7-128-501, C.R.S., shall apply to members of the executive board; except that, as used in that section:

(a) "Corporation" or "nonprofit corporation" means the association.

(b) "Director" means a member of the association's executive board.

(c) "Officer" means any person designated as an officer of the association and any person to whom the board delegates responsibilities under this article, including, without limitation, a managing agent, attorney, or accountant employed by the board.

38-33.3-311. Tort and contract liability. (1) Neither the association nor any unit owner except the declarant is liable for any cause of action based upon that declarant's acts or omissions in connection with any part of the common interest community which that declarant has the responsibility to maintain. Otherwise, any action alleging an act or omission by the association must be brought against the association and not against any unit owner. If the act or omission occurred during any period of declarant control and the association gives the declarant reasonable notice of and an opportunity to defend against the action, the declarant who then controlled the association is liable to the association or to any unit owner for all tort losses not covered by insurance suffered by the association or that unit owner and all costs that the association would

not have incurred but for such act or omission. Whenever the declarant is liable to the association under this section, the declarant is also liable for all expenses of litigation, including reasonable attorney fees, incurred by the association. Any statute of limitation affecting the association's right of action under this section is tolled until the period of declarant control terminates. A unit owner is not precluded from maintaining an action contemplated by this section by being a unit owner or a member or officer of the association.

(2) The declarant is liable to the association for all funds of the association collected during the period of declarant control which were not properly expended.

38-33.3-312. Conveyance or encumbrance of common elements. (1) In a condominium or planned community, portions of the common elements may be conveyed or subjected to a security interest by the association if persons entitled to cast at least sixty-seven percent of the votes in the association, including sixty-seven percent of the votes allocated to units not owned by a declarant, or any larger percentage the declaration specifies, agree to that action; except that all owners of units to which any limited common element is allocated must agree in order to convey that limited common element or subject it to a security interest. The declaration may specify a smaller percentage only if all of the units are restricted exclusively to nonresidential uses. Proceeds of the sale are an asset of the association.

(2) Part of a cooperative may be conveyed and all or part of a cooperative may be subjected to a security interest by the association if persons entitled to cast at least sixty-seven percent of the votes in the association, including sixty-seven percent of the votes allocated to units not owned by a declarant, or any larger percentage the declaration specifies, agree to that action; except that, if fewer than all of the units or limited common elements are to be conveyed or subjected to a security interest, then all unit owners of those units, or the units to which those limited common elements are allocated, must agree in order to convey those units or limited common elements or subject them to a security interest. The declaration may specify a smaller percentage only if all of the units are restricted exclusively to nonresidential uses. Proceeds of the sale are an asset of the association. Any purported conveyance or other voluntary transfer of an entire cooperative, unless made in compliance with section 38-33.3-218, is void.

(3) An agreement to convey, or subject to a security interest, common elements in a condominium or planned community, or, in a cooperative, an agreement to convey, or subject to a security interest, any part of a cooperative, must be evidenced by the execution of an agreement, in the same manner as a deed, by the association. The agreement must specify a date after which the agreement will be void unless approved by the requisite percentage of owners. Any grant, conveyance, or deed executed by the association must be recorded in every county in which a portion of the common interest community is situated and is effective only upon recordation.

(4) The association, on behalf of the unit owners, may contract to convey an interest in a common interest community pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, but the contract is not enforceable against the association until approved pursuant to subsections (1) and (2) of this section and executed and ratified pursuant to subsection (3) of this section. Thereafter, the association has all powers necessary and appropriate to effect the conveyance or encumbrance,

including the power to execute deeds or other instruments.

(5) Unless in compliance with this section, any purported conveyance, encumbrance, judicial sale, or other transfer of common elements or any other part of a cooperative is void.

(6) A conveyance or encumbrance of common elements pursuant to this section shall not deprive any unit of its rights of ingress and egress of the unit and support of the unit.

(7) Unless the declaration otherwise provides, a conveyance or encumbrance of common elements pursuant to this section does not affect the priority or validity of preexisting encumbrances.

(8) In a cooperative, the association may acquire, hold, encumber, or convey a proprietary lease without complying with this section.

38-33.3-313. Insurance. (1) Commencing not later than the time of the first conveyance of a unit to a person other than a declarant, the association shall maintain, to the extent reasonably available:

(a) Property insurance on the common elements and, in a planned community, also on property that must become common elements, for broad form covered causes of loss; except that the total amount of insurance must be not less than the full insurable replacement cost of the insured property less applicable deductibles at the time the insurance is purchased and at each renewal date, exclusive of land, excavations, foundations, and other items normally excluded from property policies; and

(b) Commercial general liability insurance against claims and liabilities arising in connection with the ownership, existence, use, or management of the common elements, and, in cooperatives, also of all units, in an amount, if any, specified by the common interest community instruments or otherwise deemed sufficient in the judgment of the executive board but not less than any amount specified in the association documents, insuring the executive board, the unit owners' association, the management agent, and their respective employees, agents, and all persons acting as agents. The declarant shall be included as an additional insured in such declarant's capacity as a unit owner and board member. The unit owners shall be included as additional insureds but only for claims and liabilities arising in connection with the ownership, existence, use, or management of the common elements and, in cooperatives, also of all units. The insurance shall cover claims of one or more insured parties against other insured parties.

(2) In the case of a building that is part of a cooperative or that contains units having horizontal boundaries described in the declaration, the insurance maintained under paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section must include the units but not the finished interior surfaces of the walls, floors, and ceilings of the units. The insurance need not include improvements and betterments installed by unit owners, but if they are covered, any increased charge shall be assessed by the association to those owners.

(3) If the insurance described in subsections (1) and (2) of this section is not reasonably available, or if any policy of such insurance is cancelled or not renewed without a replacement policy therefore having been obtained, the association promptly shall cause notice of that fact to be hand delivered or sent prepaid by United States mail to all unit owners. The declaration may require the association to carry any other insurance, and the association in any event may carry

any other insurance it considers appropriate, including insurance on units it is not obligated to insure, to protect the association or the unit owners.

(4) Insurance policies carried pursuant to subsections (1) and (2) of this section must provide that:

(a) Each unit owner is an insured person under the policy with respect to liability arising out of such unit owner's interest in the common elements or membership in the association;

(b) The insurer waives its rights to subrogation under the policy against any unit owner or member of his household;

(c) No act or omission by any unit owner, unless acting within the scope of such unit owner's authority on behalf of the association, will void the policy or be a condition to recovery under the policy; and

(d) If, at the time of a loss under the policy, there is other insurance in the name of a unit owner covering the same risk covered by the policy, the association's policy provides primary insurance.

(5) Any loss covered by the property insurance policy described in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and subsection (2) of this section must be adjusted with the association, but the insurance proceeds for that loss shall be payable to any insurance trustee designated for that purpose, or otherwise to the association, and not to any holder of a security interest. The insurance trustee or the association shall hold any insurance proceeds in trust for the association unit owners and lienholders as their interests may appear. Subject to the provisions of subsection (9) of this section, the proceeds must be disbursed first for the repair or restoration of the damaged property, and the association, unit owners, and lienholders are not entitled to receive payment of any portion of the proceeds unless there is a surplus of proceeds after the property has been completely repaired or restored or the common interest community is terminated.

(6) The association may adopt and establish written nondiscriminatory policies and procedures relating to the submittal of claims, responsibility for deductibles, and any other matters of claims adjustment. To the extent the association settles claims for damages to real property, it shall have the authority to assess negligent unit owners causing such loss or benefiting from such repair or restoration all deductibles paid by the association. In the event that more than one unit is damaged by a loss, the association in its reasonable discretion may assess each unit owner a pro rata share of any deductible paid by the association.

(7) An insurance policy issued to the association does not obviate the need for unit owners to obtain insurance for their own benefit.

(8) An insurer that has issued an insurance policy for the insurance described in subsections (1) and (2) of this section shall issue certificates or memoranda of insurance to the association and, upon request, to any unit owner or holder of a security interest. Unless otherwise provided by statute, the insurer issuing the policy may not cancel or refuse to renew it until thirty days after notice of the proposed cancellation or nonrenewal has been mailed to the association, and each unit owner and holder of a security interest to whom a certificate or memorandum of insurance has been issued, at their respective last-known addresses.

(9) (a) Any portion of the common interest community for which insurance is required under this section which is damaged or destroyed must be repaired or replaced promptly by the association unless:

(I) The common interest community is terminated, in which case section 38-33.3-218 applies;

(II) Repair or replacement would be illegal under any state or local statute or ordinance governing health or safety;

(III) Sixty-seven percent of the unit owners, including every owner of a unit or assigned limited common element that will not be rebuilt, vote not to rebuild; or

(IV) Prior to the conveyance of any unit to a person other than the declarant, the holder of a deed of trust or mortgage on the damaged portion of the common interest community rightfully demands all or a substantial part of the insurance proceeds.

(b) The cost of repair or replacement in excess of insurance proceeds and reserves is a common expense. If the entire common interest community is not repaired or replaced, the insurance proceeds attributable to the damaged common elements must be used to restore the damaged area to a condition compatible with the remainder of the common interest community, and, except to the extent that other persons will be distributees, the insurance proceeds attributable to units and limited common elements that are not rebuilt must be distributed to the owners of those units and the owners of the units to which those limited common elements were allocated, or to lienholders, as their interests may appear, and the remainder of the proceeds must be distributed to all the unit owners or lienholders, as their interests may appear, as follows:

(I) In a condominium, in proportion to the common element interests of all the units; and

(II) In a cooperative or planned community, in proportion to the common expense liabilities of all the units; except that, in a fixed or limited equity cooperative, the unit owner may not receive more of the proceeds than would satisfy the unit owner's entitlements under the declaration if the unit owner leaves the cooperative. In such a cooperative, the proceeds that remain after satisfying the unit owner's obligations continue to be held in trust by the association for the benefit of the cooperative. If the unit owners vote not to rebuild any unit, that unit's allocated interests are automatically reallocated upon the vote as if the unit had been condemned under section 38-33.3-107, and the association promptly shall prepare, execute, and record an amendment to the declaration reflecting the reallocations.

(10) If any unit owner or employee of an association with thirty or more units controls or disburses funds of the common interest community, the association must obtain and maintain, to the extent reasonably available, fidelity insurance. Coverage shall not be less in aggregate than two months' current assessments plus reserves, as calculated from the current budget of the association.

(11) Any person employed as an independent contractor by an association with thirty or more units for the purposes of managing a common interest community must obtain and maintain fidelity insurance in an amount not less than the amount specified in subsection (10) of this section, unless the association names such person as an insured employee in a contract of fidelity insurance, pursuant to subsection (10) of this section.

(12) The association may carry fidelity insurance in amounts greater than required in subsection (10) of this section and may require any independent contractor employed for the purposes of managing a common interest community to carry more fidelity insurance coverage than required in subsection (10) of this section.

(13) Premiums for insurance that the association acquires and other expenses connected

with acquiring such insurance are common expenses.

38-33.3-314. Surplus funds. Unless otherwise provided in the declaration, any surplus funds of the association remaining after payment of or provision for common expenses and any prepayment of or provision for reserves shall be paid to the unit owners in proportion to their common expense liabilities or credited to them to reduce their future common expense assessments.

38-33.3-315. Assessments for common expenses. (1) Until the association makes a common expense assessment, the declarant shall pay all common expenses. After any assessment has been made by the association, assessments shall be made no less frequently than annually and shall be based on a budget adopted no less frequently than annually by the association.

(2) Except for assessments under subsections (3) and (4) of this section and section 38-33.3-207 (4) (a) (IV), all common expenses shall be assessed against all the units in accordance with the allocations set forth in the declaration pursuant to section 38-33.3-207 (1) and (2). Any past-due common expense assessment or installment thereof shall bear interest at the rate established by the association not exceeding twenty-one percent per year.

(3) To the extent required by the declaration:

(a) Any common expense associated with the maintenance, repair, or replacement of a limited common element shall be assessed against the units to which that limited common element is assigned, equally, or in any other proportion the declaration provides;

(b) Any common expense or portion thereof benefiting fewer than all of the units shall be assessed exclusively against the units benefited; and

(c) The costs of insurance shall be assessed in proportion to risk, and the costs of utilities shall be assessed in proportion to usage.

(4) If any common expense is caused by the misconduct of any unit owner, the association may assess that expense exclusively against such owner's unit.

(5) If common expense liabilities are reallocated, common expense assessments and any installment thereof not yet due shall be recalculated in accordance with the reallocated common expense liabilities.

(6) Each unit owner is liable for assessments made against such owner's unit during the period of ownership of such unit. No unit owner may be exempt from liability for payment of the assessments by waiver of the use or enjoyment of any of the common elements or by abandonment of the unit against which the assessments are made.

(7) Unless otherwise specifically provided in the declaration or bylaws, the association may enter into an escrow agreement with the holder of a unit owner's mortgage so that assessments may be combined with the unit owner's mortgage payments and paid at the same time and in the same manner; except that any such escrow agreement shall comply with any applicable rules of the federal housing administration, department of housing and urban development, veterans' administration, or other government agency.

38-33.3-316. Lien for assessments. (1) The association, if such association is incorporated or organized as a limited liability company, has a statutory lien on a unit for any assessment levied against that unit or fines imposed against its unit owner. Unless the declaration otherwise provides, fees, charges, late charges, attorney fees, fines, and interest charged pursuant to section 38-33.3-302 (1) (j), (1) (k), and (1) (l), section 38-33.3-313 (6), and section 38-33.3-315 (2) are enforceable as assessments under this article. The amount of the lien shall include all those items set forth in this section from the time such items become due. If an assessment is payable in installments, each installment is a lien from the time it becomes due, including the due date set by any valid association's acceleration of installment obligations.

(2) (a) A lien under this section is prior to all other liens and encumbrances on a unit except:

(I) Liens and encumbrances recorded before the recordation of the declaration and, in a cooperative, liens and encumbrances which the association creates, assumes, or takes subject to;

(II) A security interest on the unit which has priority over all other security interests on the unit and which was recorded before the date on which the assessment sought to be enforced became delinquent, or, in a cooperative, a security interest encumbering only the unit owner's interest which has priority over all other security interests on the unit and which was perfected before the date on which the assessment sought to be enforced became delinquent; and

(III) Liens for real estate taxes and other governmental assessments or charges against the unit or cooperative.

(b) Subject to paragraph (d) of this subsection (2), a lien under this section is also prior to the security interests described in subparagraph (II) of paragraph (a) of this subsection (2) to the extent of:

(I) An amount equal to the common expense assessments based on a periodic budget adopted by the association under section 38-33.3-315 (1) which would have become due, in the absence of any acceleration, during the six months immediately preceding institution by either the association or any party holding a lien senior to any part of the association lien created under this section of an action or a nonjudicial foreclosure either to enforce or to extinguish the lien.

(II) (Deleted by amendment, L. 93, p. 653, § 21, effective April 30, 1993.)

(c) This subsection (2) does not affect the priority of mechanics' or materialmen's liens or the priority of liens for other assessments made by the association. A lien under this section is not subject to the provisions of part 2 of article 41 of this title or to the provisions of section 15-11-202, C.R.S.

(d) The association shall have the statutory lien described in subsection (1) of this section for any assessment levied or fine imposed after June 30, 1992. Such lien shall have the priority described in this subsection (2) if the other lien or encumbrance is created after June 30, 1992.

(3) Unless the declaration otherwise provides, if two or more associations have liens for assessments created at any time on the same property, those liens have equal priority.

(4) Recording of the declaration constitutes record notice and perfection of the lien. No further recordation of any claim of lien for assessments is required.

(5) A lien for unpaid assessments is extinguished unless proceedings to enforce the lien are instituted within six years after the full amount of assessments become due.

(6) This section does not prohibit actions or suits to recover sums for which subsection (1) of this section creates a lien or to prohibit an association from taking a deed in lieu of foreclosure.

(7) The association shall be entitled to costs and reasonable attorney fees incurred by the association in a judgment or decree in any action or suit brought by the association under this section.

(8) The association shall furnish to a unit owner or such unit owner's designee or to a holder of a security interest or its designee upon written request, delivered personally or by certified mail, first-class postage prepaid, return receipt, to the association's registered agent, a written statement setting forth the amount of unpaid assessments currently levied against such owner's unit. The statement shall be furnished within fourteen calendar days after receipt of the request and is binding on the association, the executive board, and every unit owner. If no statement is furnished to the unit owner or holder of a security interest or his or her designee, delivered personally or by certified mail, first-class postage prepaid, return receipt requested, to the inquiring party, then the association shall have no right to assert a lien upon the unit for unpaid assessments which were due as of the date of the request.

(9) In any action by an association to collect assessments or to foreclose a lien for unpaid assessments, the court may appoint a receiver of the unit owner to collect all sums alleged to be due from the unit owner prior to or during the pending of the action. The court may order the receiver to pay any sums held by the receiver to the association during the pending of the action to the extent of the association's common expense assessments.

(10) In a cooperative, upon nonpayment of an assessment on a unit, the unit owner may be evicted in the same manner as provided by law in the case of an unlawful holdover by a commercial tenant, and the lien may be foreclosed as provided by this section.

(11) The association's lien may be foreclosed by any of the following means:

(a) In a condominium or planned community, the association's lien may be foreclosed in like manner as a mortgage on real estate; except that the association or a holder or assignee of the association's lien, whether the holder or assignee of the association's lien is an entity or a natural person, may only foreclose on the lien if:

(I) The balance of the assessments and charges secured by its lien, as defined in subsection (2) of this section, equals or exceeds six months of common expense assessments based on a periodic budget adopted by the association; and

(II) The executive board has formally resolved, by a recorded vote, to authorize the filing of a legal action against the specific unit on an individual basis. The board may not delegate its duty to act under this subparagraph (II) to any attorney, insurer, manager, or other person, and any legal action filed without evidence of the recorded vote authorizing the action must be dismissed. No attorney fees, court costs, or other charges incurred by the association or a holder or assignee of the association's lien in connection with an action that is dismissed for this reason may be assessed against the unit owner.

(b) In a cooperative whose unit owners' interests in the units are real estate as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 38-33.3-105, the association's lien must be foreclosed in like manner as a mortgage on real estate; except that the association or a holder or assignee of the association's lien, whether the holder or assignee of the association's lien is an

entity or a natural person, may only foreclose on the lien if:

(I) The balance of the assessments and charges secured by its lien, as defined in subsection (2) of this section, equals or exceeds six months of common expense assessments based on a periodic budget adopted by the association; and

(II) The executive board has formally resolved, by a recorded vote, to authorize the filing of a legal action against the specific unit on an individual basis. The board may not delegate its duty to act under this subparagraph (II) to any attorney, insurer, manager, or other person, and any legal action filed without evidence of the recorded vote authorizing the action must be dismissed. No attorney fees, court costs, or other charges incurred by the association or a holder or assignee of the association's lien in connection with an action that is dismissed for this reason may be assessed against the unit owner.

(c) In a cooperative whose unit owners' interests in the units are personal property, as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 38-33.3-105, the association's lien must be foreclosed as a security interest under the "Uniform Commercial Code", title 4, C.R.S.

38-33.3-316.3. Collections - limitations. (1) In collecting past-due assessments and other delinquent payments under this article, an association or a holder or assignee of the association's debt, whether the holder or assignee of the association's debt is an entity or a natural person, shall:

(a) Adopt and comply with a collections policy that meets the requirements of section 38-33.3-209.5 (5); and

(b) Make a good-faith effort to coordinate with the unit owner to set up a payment plan that meets the requirements of this section; except that:

(I) This section does not apply if the unit owner does not occupy the unit and has acquired the property as a result of:

(A) A default of a security interest encumbering the unit; or

(B) Foreclosure of the association's lien; and

(II) The association or a holder or assignee of the association's debt is not obligated to negotiate a payment plan with a unit owner who has previously entered into a payment plan under this section.

(2) A payment plan negotiated between the association or a holder or assignee of the association's debt, whether the holder or assignee of the association's debt is an entity or a natural person, and the unit owner pursuant to this section must permit the unit owner to pay off the deficiency in equal installments over a period of at least six months. Nothing in this section prohibits an association or a holder or assignee of the association's debt from pursuing legal action against a unit owner if the unit owner fails to comply with the terms of his or her payment plan. A unit owner's failure to remit payment of an agreed-upon installment, or to remain current with regular assessments as they come due during the six-month period, constitutes a failure to comply with the terms of his or her payment plan.

(3) For purposes of this section, "assessments" includes regular and special assessments and any associated fees, charges, late charges, attorney fees, fines, and interest charged pursuant to section 38-33.3-315 (2).

38-33.3-316.5. Time share estate - foreclosure - definitions. (1) As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Junior lienor" has the same meaning as set forth in section 38-38-100.3 (12), C.R.S.

(b) "Obligor" means the person liable for the assessment levied against a time share estate pursuant to section 38-33.3-316 or the record owner of the time share estate.

(c) "Time share estate" has the same meaning as set forth in section 38-33-110 (5).

(2) A plaintiff may commence a single judicial foreclosure action pursuant to section 38-33.3-316 (11), joining as defendants multiple obligors with separate time share estates and the junior lienors thereto, if:

(a) The judicial foreclosure action involves a single common interest community;

(b) The declaration giving rise to the right of the association to collect assessments creates default and remedy obligations that are substantially the same for each obligor named as a defendant in the judicial foreclosure action;

(c) The action is limited to a claim for judicial foreclosure brought pursuant to section 38-33.3-316 (11); and

(d) The plaintiff does not allege, with respect to any obligor, that the association's lien is prior to any security interest described in section 38-33.3-316 (2) (a) (II), even if such a claim could be made pursuant to section 38-33.3-316 (2) (b) (I).

(3) In a judicial foreclosure action in which multiple obligors with separate time share estates and the junior lienors thereto have been joined as defendants in accordance with this section:

(a) In addition to any other circumstances where severance is proper under the Colorado rules of civil procedure, the court may sever for separate trial any disputed claim or claims;

(b) If service by publication of two or more defendants is permitted by law, the plaintiff may publish a single notice for all joined defendants for whom service by publication is permitted, so long as all information that would be required by law to be provided in the published notice as to each defendant individually is included in the combined published notice. Nothing in this paragraph (b) shall be interpreted to allow service by publication of any defendant if service by publication is not otherwise permitted by law with respect to that defendant.

(c) The action shall be deemed a single action, suit, or proceeding for purposes of payment of filing fees, notwithstanding any action by the court pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (3), so long as the plaintiff complies with subsection (2) of this section.

(4) Notwithstanding that multiple obligors with separate time share estates may be joined in a single judicial foreclosure action, unless otherwise ordered by the court, each time share estate foreclosed pursuant to this section shall be subject to a separate foreclosure sale, and any cure or redemption rights with respect to such time share estate shall remain separate.

(5) The plaintiff in an action brought pursuant to this section is deemed to waive any claims against a defendant for a deficiency remaining after the foreclosure of the lien for assessment and for attorney fees related to the foreclosure action.

38-33.3-317. Association records. (1) In addition to any records specifically defined in the association's declaration or bylaws or expressly required by section 38-33.3-209.4 (2), the association must maintain the following, all of which shall be deemed to be the sole records of the association for purposes of document retention and production to owners:

(a) Detailed records of receipts and expenditures affecting the operation and administration of the association;

(b) Records of claims for construction defects and amounts received pursuant to settlement of those claims;

(c) Minutes of all meetings of its unit owners and executive board, a record of all actions taken by the unit owners or executive board without a meeting, and a record of all actions taken by any committee of the executive board;

(d) Written communications among, and the votes cast by, executive board members that are:

(I) Directly related to an action taken by the board without a meeting pursuant to section 7-128-202, C.R.S.; or

(II) Directly related to an action taken by the board without a meeting pursuant to the association's bylaws;

(e) The names of unit owners in a form that permits preparation of a list of the names of all unit owners and the physical mailing addresses at which the association communicates with them, showing the number of votes each unit owner is entitled to vote; except that this paragraph (e) does not apply to a unit, or the owner thereof, if the unit is a time-share unit, as defined in section 38-33-110 (7);

(f) Its current declaration, covenants, bylaws, articles of incorporation, if it is a corporation, or the corresponding organizational documents if it is another form of entity, rules and regulations, responsible governance policies adopted pursuant to section 38-33.3-209.5, and other policies adopted by the executive board;

(g) Financial statements as described in section 7-136-106, C.R.S., for the past three years and tax returns of the association for the past seven years, to the extent available;

(h) A list of the names, electronic mail addresses, and physical mailing addresses of its current executive board members and officers;

(i) Its most recent annual report delivered to the secretary of state, if any;

(j) Financial records sufficiently detailed to enable the association to comply with section 38-33.3-316 (8) concerning statements of unpaid assessments;

(k) The association's most recent reserve study, if any;

(l) Current written contracts to which the association is a party and contracts for work performed for the association within the immediately preceding two years;

(m) Records of executive board or committee actions to approve or deny any requests for design or architectural approval from unit owners;

(n) Ballots, proxies, and other records related to voting by unit owners for one year after the election, action, or vote to which they relate;

(o) Resolutions adopted by its board of directors relating to the characteristics, qualifications, rights, limitations, and obligations of members or any class or category of

members; and

(p) All written communications within the past three years to all unit owners generally as unit owners.

(2) (a) Subject to subsections (3), (3.5), and (4) of this section, all records maintained by the association must be available for examination and copying by a unit owner or the owner's authorized agent. The association may require unit owners to submit a written request, describing with reasonable particularity the records sought, at least ten days prior to inspection or production of the documents and may limit examination and copying times to normal business hours or the next regularly scheduled executive board meeting if the meeting occurs within thirty days after the request. Notwithstanding any provision of the declaration, bylaws, articles, or rules and regulations of the association to the contrary, the association may not condition the production of records upon the statement of a proper purpose.

(b) (I) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this subsection (2), a membership list or any part thereof may not be obtained or used by any person for any purpose unrelated to a unit owner's interest as a unit owner without consent of the executive board.

(II) Without limiting the generality of subparagraph (I) of this paragraph (b), without the consent of the executive board, a membership list or any part thereof may not be:

(A) Used to solicit money or property unless such money or property will be used solely to solicit the votes of the unit owners in an election to be held by the association;

(B) Used for any commercial purpose; or

(C) Sold to or purchased by any person.

(3) Records maintained by an association may be withheld from inspection and copying to the extent that they are or concern:

(a) Architectural drawings, plans, and designs, unless released upon the written consent of the legal owner of the drawings, plans, or designs;

(b) Contracts, leases, bids, or records related to transactions to purchase or provide goods or services that are currently in or under negotiation;

(c) Communications with legal counsel that are otherwise protected by the attorney-client privilege or the attorney work product doctrine;

(d) Disclosure of information in violation of law;

(e) Records of an executive session of an executive board;

(f) Individual units other than those of the requesting owner; or

(g) The names and physical mailing addresses of unit owners if the unit is a time-share unit, as defined in section 38-33-110 (7).

(3.5) Records maintained by an association are not subject to inspection and copying, and they must be withheld, to the extent that they are or concern:

(a) Personnel, salary, or medical records relating to specific individuals; or

(b) (I) Personal identification and account information of members and residents, including bank account information, telephone numbers, electronic mail addresses, driver's license numbers, and social security numbers; except that, notwithstanding section 38-33.3-104, a member or resident may provide the association with prior written consent to the disclosure of, and the association may publish to other members and residents, the person's telephone number, electronic mail address, or both. The written consent must be kept as a record of the association

and remains valid until the person withdraws it by providing the association with a written notice of withdrawal of the consent. If a person withdraws his or her consent, the association is under no obligation to change, retrieve, or destroy any document or record published prior to the notice of withdrawal.

(II) As used in this paragraph (b), written consent and notice of withdrawal of the consent may be given by means of a "record", as defined in the "Uniform Electronic Transactions Act", article 71.3 of title 24, C.R.S., if the parties so agree in accordance with section 24-71.3-105, C.R.S.

(4) The association may impose a reasonable charge, which may be collected in advance and may cover the costs of labor and material, for copies of association records. The charge may not exceed the estimated cost of production and reproduction of the records.

(5) A right to copy records under this section includes the right to receive copies by photocopying or other means, including the receipt of copies through an electronic transmission if available, upon request by the unit owner.

(6) An association is not obligated to compile or synthesize information.

(7) Association records and the information contained within those records shall not be used for commercial purposes.

38-33.3-318. Association as trustee. With respect to a third person dealing with the association in the association's capacity as a trustee, the existence of trust powers and their proper exercise by the association may be assumed without inquiry. A third person is not bound to inquire whether the association has the power to act as trustee or is properly exercising trust powers. A third person, without actual knowledge that the association is exceeding or improperly exercising its powers, is fully protected in dealing with the association as if it possessed and properly exercised the powers it purports to exercise. A third person is not bound to assure the proper application of trust assets paid or delivered to the association in its capacity as trustee.

38-33.3-319. Other applicable statutes. To the extent that provisions of this article conflict with applicable provisions in the "Colorado Business Corporation Act", articles 101 to 117 of title 7, C.R.S., the "Colorado Revised Nonprofit Corporation Act", articles 121 to 137 of title 7, C.R.S., the "Uniform Partnership Law", article 60 of title 7, C.R.S., the "Colorado Uniform Partnership Act (1997)", article 64 of title 7, C.R.S., the "Colorado Uniform Limited Partnership Act of 1981", article 62 of title 7, C.R.S., article 1 of this title, article 55 of title 7, C.R.S., article 33.5 of this title, and section 39-1-103 (10), C.R.S., and any other laws of the state of Colorado which now exist or which are subsequently enacted, the provisions of this article shall control.

PART 4

REGISTRATION

38-33.3-401. Registration - annual fees. (1) Every unit owners' association shall register annually with the director of the division of real estate, in the form and manner specified by the director.

(2) (a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection (2), the unit owners' association shall submit with its annual registration a fee in the amount set by the director in accordance with section 12-61-111.5, C.R.S., and shall include the following information, updated within ninety days after any change:

(I) The name of the association, as shown in the Colorado secretary of state's records;

(II) The name of the association's management company, managing agent, or designated agent, which may be the association's registered agent, as shown in the Colorado secretary of state's records, or any other agent that the executive board has designated for purposes of registration under this section;

(III) The physical address of the HOA;

(IV) A valid address; email address, if any; web site, if any; and telephone number for the association or its management company, managing agent, or designated agent; and

(V) The number of units in the association.

(b) A unit owners' association is exempt from the fee, but not the registration requirement, if the association:

(I) Has annual revenues of five thousand dollars or less; or

(II) Is not authorized to make assessments and does not have revenue.

(3) A registration is valid for one year. The right of an association that fails to register, or whose annual registration has expired, to impose or enforce a lien for assessments under section 38-33.3-316 or to pursue an action or employ an enforcement mechanism otherwise available to it under section 38-33.3-123 is suspended until the association is validly registered pursuant to this section. A lien for assessments previously recorded during a period in which the association was validly registered or before registration was required pursuant to this section is not extinguished by a lapse in the association's registration, but a pending enforcement proceeding related to the lien is suspended, and an applicable time limit is tolled, until the association is validly registered pursuant to this section. An association's registration in compliance with this section revives a previously suspended right without penalty to the association.

(4) (a) A registration is valid upon the division of real estate's acceptance of the information required by paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of this section and the payment of applicable fees.

(b) An association's registration number, and an electronic or paper confirmation issued by the division of real estate, are prima facie evidence of valid registration.

(c) The director of the division of real estate's final determinations concerning the validity or timeliness of registrations under this section are subject to judicial review pursuant to section 24-4-106 (11), C.R.S.; except that the court shall not find a registration invalid based solely on technical or typographical errors.

38-33.3-402. Manager licensing - condition precedent for enforcement of contract

terms. A person that is subject to licensure as a community association manager under part 10 of article 61 of title 12, C.R.S., shall at all times have and maintain a valid license when acting or purporting to act on behalf of the association. The association's agreement to pay a fee for the services of a community manager or to hold harmless or indemnify the community manager for any act or omission in the course of providing those services is void and unenforceable for any period in which the license is expired, suspended, or revoked.

Editor's note: This section is effective January 1, 2015.

ARTICLE 33.5

Cooperative Housing Corporations - Housing for Members

38-33.5-101. Method of formation - purpose. Cooperative housing corporations may be formed by any three or more adult residents of this state associating themselves to form a cooperative or nonprofit corporation, pursuant to article 55, 56, or 58 of title 7, C.R.S., or the "Colorado Revised Nonprofit Corporation Act", articles 121 to 137 of title 7, C.R.S. The specified purpose of the entity must be to provide each stockholder in or member of the entity with the right to occupy, for dwelling purposes, a house or an apartment in a building owned or leased by the entity.

38-33.5-102. Requirements for articles of incorporation of cooperative housing corporations. (1) In addition to any other requirements for articles of incorporation imposed by the "Colorado Revised Nonprofit Corporation Act", articles 121 to 137 of title 7, C.R.S., such articles of incorporation shall, in the case of cooperative housing corporations, include the following provisions:

- (a) That the corporation shall have only one class of stock outstanding;
- (b) That each stockholder is entitled, solely by reason of his ownership of stock in the corporation, to occupy, for dwelling purposes, a house or an apartment in a building owned or leased by the corporation;
- (c) That the interest of each stockholder in the corporation shall be inseparable from and appurtenant to the right of occupancy, and shall be deemed an estate in real property for all purposes, and shall not be deemed personal property;
- (d) That no stockholder is entitled to receive any distribution not out of earnings and profits of the corporation except on a complete or partial liquidation of the corporation.

38-33.5-103. Provisions relating to taxes, interest, and depreciation on corporate property. (1) The bylaws of a cooperative housing corporation shall provide that no less than eighty percent of the gross income of the corporation in any taxable year shall be derived from payments from tenant-stockholders. For the purposes of this article, "tenant-stockholder" means an individual who is a stockholder in the corporation and whose stock is fully paid when measured by his proportionate share of the value of the corporation's equity in the property.

(2) The bylaws shall further provide that each tenant-stockholder shall be credited with his proportionate payment of real estate taxes paid or incurred in any year on the buildings and other improvements owned or leased by the corporation in which the tenant-stockholder's living quarters are located, together with the land to which such improvements are appurtenant, and likewise with respect to interest paid or incurred by the corporation as well as depreciation on real and personal property which are proper deductions related to the said lands and improvements thereon for purposes of state and federal income taxation.

38-33.5-104. Financing of cooperative housing - stock certificates held by tenant-stockholders. Stock certificates or membership certificates issued by cooperative housing corporations to tenant-stockholders shall be valid securities for investment by savings and loan associations, when the conditions imposed by section 11-41-119 (13), C.R.S., are met.

38-33.5-105. Provisions to be included in proprietary lease or right of tenancy issued by corporation. (1) Every stockholder of a cooperative housing corporation shall be entitled to receive from the corporation a proprietary lease or right of tenancy document which shall include the following provisions:

(a) That no sublease in excess of one year, amendment, or modification to such proprietary lease or right of tenancy in the property shall be permitted or created without the lender's prior written consent; and

(b) That the security for a loan against the tenant-stockholder's interest shall be in the nature of a real property security interest, and any default of such loan shall entitle the lender to treat such default in the same manner as a default of a loan secured by real property.

38-33.5-106. Exemption from securities laws. Any stock certificate or other evidence of membership issued by a cooperative housing corporation as an investment in its stock or capital to tenant-stockholders of such corporation is exempt from securities laws contained in article 51 of title 11, C.R.S.

ARTICLE 34

Rules of Construction

38-34-101. General policy regarding titles. It is the purpose and intention of this article and article 35, part 2 of article 39, and part 1 of article 41 of this title to render titles to real property and every interest therein more secure and marketable, and it is declared to be the policy in this state that this article and all other laws concerning or affecting title to real property and every interest therein and all recorded instruments, decrees, and orders of courts of record, including all proceedings in the suits or causes wherein such orders or decrees have been entered or rendered, shall be liberally construed with the end in view of rendering such titles absolute and free from technical defects so that subsequent purchasers and encumbrancers by way of mortgage, judgment, or otherwise may rely on the record title and so that the record title of the party in possession is sustained and not defeated by technical or strict constructions.

38-34-102. Official name as part of signature. Where, from the body of an instrument, it is apparent that a person is conveying or is acting in some official or representative capacity and the signature to the instrument omits the statement of the official or representative capacity, it shall be presumed that the official or representative capacity is a part of the signature.

38-34-103. Building or use restrictions strictly construed. Building restrictions and all restrictions as to the use or occupancy of real property shall be strictly construed, and restrictions which provide for the forfeiture or defeasance of title to or an interest in real property because of the violation of the restrictions on other real property and if the parcels of real property are owned by different persons or individuals shall be construed as applying only to the property embraced in the restriction and owned by the party on whose property the violation of the restriction occurred.

38-34-104. Death of trustee. Upon the death of a sole trustee or the surviving trustee of an express trust created by any written instrument affecting title to real property, the trust shall not descend to the heirs of such trustee nor pass to his personal representative, but the trust if then unexecuted shall vest in the then public trustee and his successors in office of the county wherein the real estate is situate, with all powers of the original trustee. The district court may, upon application of any party in interest, appoint a new trustee except in such cases where by law or by the instrument a successor in trust is provided, and in such cases the trust shall vest in such successor.

38-34-105. When deed transferred before incorporation. If at the time of the delivery of a deed describing the grantee as a corporation no incorporation papers have been filed and if thereafter proper incorporation papers are filed, the title to the real property shall vest in the

38-34-106. When corporate existence expires. When the corporate existence of any corporation having an interest in real property expires and there is an attempted renewal or extension of its corporate existence either within the time provided for by law or thereafter, a conveyance thereafter by such purported corporation vests in the grantee the interest of the former corporation, and where such cases have occurred prior to March 28, 1927, the title or interest so conveyed shall be presumed to have been properly passed to the grantee.

ARTICLE 35

PART 1

38-35-101. Acknowledgments - form - prima facie evidence. (1) No officer authorized to take acknowledgments of instruments affecting title to real property shall take or certify such acknowledgments unless the person making the same is personally known to such officer to be the identical person he represents himself to be or is proved to be such by at least one credible person known to such officer. It shall not be necessary to state such fact in his certificate of acknowledgment attached to any instrument affecting title to real property.

STATE OF COLORADO)
)
) ss.
County of)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this day of, 20...., by

(if by natural person or persons, insert name or names; if by person acting in representative or official capacity or as attorney-in-fact, insert name of person as executor, attorney-in-fact, or other capacity or description; if by officer of corporation, insert name of such officer or officers as the president or other officers of such corporation, naming it). If acknowledgment is taken by a notary public, the date of expiration of his commission shall also appear on the certificate.

Witness my hand and official seal.

.....

Title of Officer

(3) As to any instrument acknowledged substantially in accordance with the above form of acknowledgment, such acknowledgment shall be prima facie evidence:

(a) That the person named therein as acknowledging the instrument appeared in person before the official taking the acknowledgment and was personally known to such official to be the person whose name was subscribed to the instrument and that such person acknowledged that he signed the instrument as his free and voluntary act for the uses and purposes therein set forth;

(b) If the acknowledgment is by a person in a representative or official capacity, that the person acknowledging the instrument acknowledged it to be his free and voluntary act in such capacity or as the free and voluntary act of the principal, person, or entity represented;

(c) If the person acknowledging is an officer of a corporation, that such person was known to the official taking the acknowledgment to be such corporate officer and that the instrument was executed and acknowledged by such corporate officer, with proper authority from the corporation, as the act of such corporation;

(d) If the persons acknowledging are directors, trustees, or managers of a dissolved or expired corporation, acting last before the time of the dissolution or expiration of such corporation, or the survivors of them, that such persons were such corporate directors, trustees, or managers, or the survivors of them, and that the instrument was executed and acknowledged by them with proper authority;

(e) If the person acknowledging is a partner, that such person was such partner and that the instrument was executed and acknowledged by such partner with proper authority from such partnership as the act of such partnership.

(4) If such instrument has been acknowledged in the manner provided in this section and has been recorded in the office of the proper county clerk and recorder, it shall also be prima facie evidence of due delivery of such instrument, irrespective of the length of time that may have elapsed between the date of such instrument and the date when such instrument was so recorded. The provisions of this section shall relate and apply to all instruments which have been executed prior to May 4, 1937, as well as to all instruments which are executed after said date, irrespective of whether such instruments have been acknowledged before or after said date and irrespective of whether such instruments are recorded before or after said date.

(5) The seal required to be affixed to a deed or other instrument under the provisions of this section may consist of a rubber stamp with a facsimile affixed thereon of the seal required to be used and may be placed or stamped upon the deed or other instrument requiring the seal with indelible ink.

38-35-102. When unacknowledged instruments prima facie evidence. (1) When an instrument, which by its terms constitutes a promise or obligation for the payment of money and also by its terms gives or creates or purports to give or to create a lien upon real estate as security for the payment of such money, at the time that such instrument has been filed for record in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county in which said real estate is situate, irrespective of whether such recording is the original recording of such instrument or a recording of such instrument subsequent to its original recording, bears upon its face or upon its back an assignment, transfer, or endorsement thereof, such instrument and such assignment, transfer, or endorsement thereof or the recorded copy of such instrument and of such assignment, transfer, or endorsement thereof or a certified copy of the recorded copy of said instrument and of such assignment, transfer, or endorsement thereof certified by the county clerk and recorder shall be admissible in evidence as and shall constitute prima facie evidence of such transfer, assignment, or endorsement of such instrument from the person whose purported signature is affixed to such assignment, transfer, or endorsement to the person named in such assignment, transfer, or endorsement as the assignee, transferee, or endorsee of such instrument, irrespective of whether or not such assignment, transfer, or endorsement has been acknowledged in the manner provided by law for the acknowledgment of instruments relating to or affecting title to real property or acknowledged at all.

(2) The provisions of this section shall relate and apply to all of such instruments which have been executed prior to May 4, 1937, as well as to all such instruments executed after said date, irrespective of whether said assignments, transfers, or endorsements were executed before or after May 4, 1937, and irrespective of whether such instruments and such assignments, transfers, and endorsements thereof were recorded before or after said date.

38-35-103. Acknowledgment before notary. In addition to the officers empowered by law to take acknowledgments within or without the United States, deeds and other instruments in writing may be acknowledged before any notary public having a notarial seal.

38-35-104. Acknowledged instruments as evidence. All deeds, powers of attorney, agreements, or other instruments in writing conveying, encumbering, or affecting the title to real property, acknowledged or proved in accordance with this article or acknowledged, attested, or proved in accordance with the laws of this state or the local laws of the mining district wherein such real property is situate, in force at the date of such acknowledgment, attestation, or proof, may be read in evidence without further proof of the execution thereof. The record of any such deed, power of attorney, agreement, or other instrument in writing, whether an original record of

any mining district or a copy thereof deposited in the county clerk and recorder's office of any county in accordance with the laws of this state as a part of the records of such mining district or a record of such county clerk and recorder's office when the same appears by such record to be properly acknowledged, attested, or proved in accordance with the laws of this state or of the proper mining district in force at the date of such acknowledgment, attestation, or proof, or a transcript from any such record certified by the county clerk and recorder of the proper county where such deed, power of attorney, or agreement made by law is recorded may be read in evidence with like effect as the original of such deed, agreement, power of attorney, or other instrument in writing, properly acknowledged, attested, or proved as provided in this article.

38-35-105. Foreign instruments, prima facie evidence. All deeds, powers of attorney, agreements, or other instruments in writing conveying, encumbering, or affecting title to real property in this state purporting to have been acknowledged or proved out of this state before a notary public or other officer empowered by the laws of this state to take acknowledgments, if the form of acknowledgment is in substantial compliance with the laws of the state or territory where taken or in substantial compliance with the requirement of this article, shall be deemed prima facie to have been properly acknowledged or proved before proper officers, and such deeds or other instruments in writing or the record thereof or a certified copy of the record thereof shall be received as prima facie evidence of the execution, acknowledgment, and delivery thereof.

38-35-106. Deeds - acknowledgment, absent or defective - notice - deemed proper, when. (1) Any written instrument required or permitted to be acknowledged affecting title to real property, whether acknowledged, unacknowledged, or defectively acknowledged, after being recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county where the real property is situate, shall be notice to all persons or classes of persons claiming any interest in said property.

(2) Any unacknowledged or defectively acknowledged instrument which has remained of record for a period of ten years in such office shall be deemed to have been properly acknowledged. This section shall apply to all recorded instruments.

(3) A document required or permitted to be acknowledged affecting title to real property that is signed in a person's official capacity by a public trustee, county treasurer, county sheriff, or a deputy of such an official acting for that official that contains the seal of such an official shall be deemed to have been properly acknowledged.

38-35-106.5. Written instruments - information regarding property description. Except as otherwise provided in this article, any deed, power of attorney, agreement, or other instrument in writing executed and recorded on or after July 1, 1992, which contains a newly created legal description of real property shall include the name and address of the person who created such legal description. Nothing in this section shall affect the validity or recordability of any instrument which is prepared in violation of this section. Nothing in this section shall confer liability upon a person who prepares any instrument which is in violation of

this section.

38-35-107. Recitals in deeds prima facie evidence - when. All recitals contained in deeds, powers of attorney, agreements, or other instruments in writing conveying, encumbering, or affecting title to real property that have remained of record in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county where the real property affected is situated for a period of twenty years shall be accepted and received as prima facie evidence of the facts recited therein. This section shall not apply to the recitals, exceptions, and reservations described in section 38-35-108 and affidavits described in section 38-35-109 (5).

38-35-108. Reference to some other instrument affects only the parties thereto. When a deed or any other instrument in writing affecting title to real property has been recorded and such deed or other instrument contains a recitation of or reference to some other instrument purporting to affect title to said real property, such recitation or reference shall bind only the parties to the instrument and shall not be notice to any other person whatsoever unless the instrument mentioned or referred to in the recital is of record in the county where the real property is situated. Unless the same is so recorded, no person other than the parties to the instrument shall be required to make any inquiry or investigation concerning such recitation or reference. All such recitations or references contained in deeds and instruments recorded prior to March 28, 1927, shall, after the expiration of one year from March 28, 1927, cease to be notice unless the instrument referred to in said reservation, exception, or reference is actually recorded within said one-year period.

38-35-109. Instrument may be recorded - validity of unrecorded instruments - liability for fraudulent documents. (1) All deeds, powers of attorney, agreements, or other instruments in writing conveying, encumbering, or affecting the title to real property, certificates, and certified copies of orders, judgments, and decrees of courts of record may be recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county where such real property is situated; except that all instruments conveying the title of real property to the state or a political subdivision shall be recorded pursuant to section 38-35-109.5. No such unrecorded instrument or document shall be valid against any person with any kind of rights in or to such real property who first records and those holding rights under such person, except between the parties thereto and against those having notice thereof prior to acquisition of such rights. This is a race-notice recording statute. In all cases where by law an instrument may be filed in the office of a county clerk and recorder, the filing thereof in such office shall be equivalent to the recording thereof, and the recording thereof in the office of such county clerk and recorder shall be equivalent to the filing thereof.

(1.5) (a) Any person may record in the office of the county clerk and recorder of any county a master form mortgage or master form deed of trust. Such forms shall be entitled to recordation without any acknowledgment or signature; without identification of any specific real property; and without naming any specific mortgagor, mortgagee, trustor, beneficiary, or trustee.

Every instrument shall contain on the face of the document "Master form recorded by (name of person causing instrument to be recorded)." The county clerk and recorder shall index such master forms in the grantee index under the name of the person causing it to be recorded.

(b) (I) Any of the provisions of such master form instrument may be incorporated by reference in any mortgage or deed of trust encumbering real estate situated within the state, if such reference in the mortgage or deed of trust states the following:

(A) That the master form instrument was recorded in the county in which the mortgage or deed of trust is offered for record;

(B) The date when recorded and the book and page or pages or reception or index number where such master form was recorded;

(C) That a copy of the provisions of the master form instrument was furnished to the person executing the mortgage or deed of trust; and

(D) If fewer than all of the provisions of the referenced master form are being adopted or incorporated, a statement identifying by paragraph, section, or other specification method which will clearly identify the incorporated provision or provisions, provided that in the absence of specific designation, the entire referenced master form will be deemed to be incorporated.

(II) The recording of any mortgage or deed of trust which has incorporated by reference any of the provisions of a master form recorded as provided in this section shall have the same effect as if such provisions of such master form had been set forth fully in the mortgage or deed of trust.

(2) All deeds dated after January 1, 1977, and recorded with the county clerk and recorder pursuant to subsection (1) of this section shall include a notation of the legal address of the grantee of the instrument, including road or street address if applicable. Any such deed submitted to the county clerk and recorder lacking such address shall not be recorded and shall be returned to the person requesting the recordation. Acceptance of a deed by the county clerk and recorder in violation of this subsection (2) shall not make such deed invalid. A notation as required in this subsection (2) may be made by a person other than the grantee after the execution of the deed.

(3) Any person who offers to have recorded or filed in the office of the county clerk and recorder any document purporting to convey, encumber, create a lien against, or otherwise affect the title to real property, knowing or having a reason to know that such document is forged or groundless, contains a material misstatement or false claim, or is otherwise invalid, shall be liable to the owner of such real property for the sum of not less than one thousand dollars or for actual damages caused thereby, whichever is greater, together with reasonable attorney fees. Any grantee or other person purportedly benefited by a recorded document that purports to convey, encumber, create a lien against, or otherwise affect the title to real property and is forged or groundless, contains a material misstatement or false claim, or is otherwise invalid who willfully refuses to release such document of record upon request of the owner of the real property affected shall be liable to such owner for the damages and attorney fees provided for in this subsection (3).

(4) Repealed.

(5) (a) An affidavit, executed under penalty of perjury, stating facts enumerated under paragraph (b) of this subsection (5) and made by a person who has actual knowledge of, and is

competent to testify in a court of competent jurisdiction about, the facts in such affidavit may affect the title to real property within the state and may be recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder in the county in which the real property is situated.

(b) When recorded, an affidavit as described in paragraph (a) of this subsection (5), or a certified copy of such affidavit, shall constitute prima facie evidence of one or more of the following facts:

(I) The name, age, identity, residence, or service in the armed forces of any party;

(II) Whether the land embraced in any conveyance or any part of such land or right therein has been in the actual possession of any party or parties within the chain of title;

(III) If furnished by a professional land surveyor as defined in section 12-25-202, C.R.S., a surveyor's affidavit of correction in accordance with section 38-51-111 or a land survey plat in accordance with section 38-51-106, that reconciles conflicts and ambiguities in descriptions of land in recorded instruments;

(IV) A scrivener's error.

(c) An affidavit filed under this subsection (5) shall state that the affiant has actual knowledge of, and is competent to testify to, the facts in the affidavit and shall include a description of the land, the title that may be affected by facts stated in such affidavit, a reference to an instrument of record containing such description, the name of the person appearing by the record to be the owner of such land at the time of the recording of the affidavit, and an acknowledgment that the affiant is testifying under penalty of perjury. The recorder shall index the affidavit in the name of the record owner.

38-35-109.5. Recording of instruments conveying real property to public entities. (1) Any instrument, including, but not limited to, a resolution, ordinance, deed, conveyance document, plat, or survey, conveying the title of real property to the state or a political subdivision shall be recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of the county in which such real property is situated within thirty days of such conveyance. If the state or a political subdivision fails to record such instrument pursuant to this section, the state or political subdivision shall be liable for the amount of interest incurred by the county pursuant to the provisions of section 39-12-111, C.R.S., due to such failure to record.

(2) For purposes of satisfying the recording requirement in subsection (1) of this section, the executive director of the appropriate state department or his or her designee shall record any instrument conveying the title of real property to the state, and a political subdivision shall designate an appropriate official or officials who shall record any instrument conveying the title of real property to the political subdivision.

(3) For purposes of this section, "political subdivision" means a county, city and county, city, town, service authority, school district, local improvement district, law enforcement authority, water, sanitation, fire protection, metropolitan, irrigation, drainage, or other special district or any other kind of municipal, quasi-municipal, or public corporation organized pursuant to law.

38-35-110. Lis pendens as notice - issuance of certificate - expiration. (1) After filing any pleading in an action in any court of record of this state or in any district court of the United States within this state wherein relief is claimed affecting the title to real property, any party to such action may record in the office of the county clerk and recorder in the county or counties in which the real property or any portion thereof is situated a notice of lis pendens containing the name of the court where such action is pending, the names of the parties to such action at the time of such recording, and a legal description of the real property. The failure to name a party or describe a portion of the real property in such notice shall not affect the sufficiency of such notice, or the sufficiency of an extension of such notice pursuant to the provisions of subsection (4) of this section, as to the interest of the parties named in such notice or in such extension in the real property described therein. From the time of recording, such notice of lis pendens shall be notice to any person thereafter acquiring, by, through, or under any party named in such notice, an interest in the real property described in the notice in the county or counties where recorded that the interest so acquired may be affected by the action described in the notice.

(2) (a) Unless a timely notice of appeal is filed while a notice of lis pendens is in effect or unless the notice of lis pendens has expired and ceased to be notice as provided in subsection (6) of this section, except as provided in sections 38-22-132 and 38-22.5-111, a recorded notice of lis pendens shall remain in effect until the earliest of the following:

(I) The action is dismissed without an order of the court;

(II) Forty-nine days following the entry of an appealable order determining that certain real property specifically described in such order, or a specifically described interest therein, will not be affected by a judgment on the issues then pending, but the notice of lis pendens shall remain in effect as to all other real property described in such notice; or

(III) Forty-nine days following the entry of final judgment in the trial court as to all parties and as to some or all of the real property described in the notice of lis pendens, or a specifically described interest therein, but the notice of lis pendens shall remain in effect as to all other property described in such notice.

(b) For the purposes of subparagraphs (II) and (III) of paragraph (a) of this subsection (2), the forty-nine-day period shall commence on the first day allowed for the filing of an appeal.

(c) If a timely notice of appeal is filed while a notice of lis pendens is in effect or if the notice of lis pendens is filed after an appeal is filed, such notice of lis pendens shall remain in effect until the earliest of the following:

(I) The notice of lis pendens expires and ceases to be notice as provided in subsection (6) of this section;

(II) The court having jurisdiction over the action enters an order determining that the notice of lis pendens is no longer in effect;

(III) Thirty-five days following the issuance of a mandate by the appellate court; except that, if the mandate issued by the appellate court remands the case to a lower court for further proceedings, the notice of lis pendens shall remain in effect subject to the provisions of paragraph (a) of this subsection (2).

(3) (a) Upon request by any person, the clerk of the trial court shall issue a certificate stating whether, as of a specified date, a judgment was entered in the action described in such certificate and the date of such judgment or, if the action was dismissed, the date of such dismissal and whether such dismissal was by court order, by notice, or by stipulation. In either case, the certificate shall also state either that, as of a specified date, posttrial motions have not been filed or that posttrial motions have been filed, identifying such motions and the action, if any, taken on such motions and the date of such action. The certificate shall also state that either there is or is not an advisory copy of a notice of appeal of the action filed with the trial court.

(b) Upon request by any person, the clerk of the appellate court shall issue a certificate stating, as of a specified date, either that appellate proceedings respecting the action described in such certificate have not been commenced or that such proceedings have been commenced and stating the date of such commencement. If appellate proceedings have been commenced, the certificate shall also state either that a formal mandate has or has not been issued and, if not issued, that either a judgment, an opinion of the court, and directions as to costs have not been issued or have been issued and the dates thereof.

(c) Upon being recorded with the county clerk and recorder of the county or counties wherein the real property or any portion thereof is situated, any such certificate issued by the clerk of the trial court or the clerk of the appellate court shall constitute prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated.

(4) Except as provided in subsection (6) of this section, a recorded notice of lis pendens which has not ceased to be in effect as provided in subsection (2) of this section shall expire and cease to be notice to any person for any purpose six years after the date of its recording, unless an extension of the notice of lis pendens is recorded prior to its expiration. A timely recorded extension showing the information required in subsection (1) of this section, showing that such is an extension of an original notice of lis pendens, and showing the recording date of the original notice of lis pendens shall extend the effect of the original notice for six years after the date of recording the extension or to such earlier date as such notice ceases to be in effect as provided in subsection (2) of this section.

(5) A new notice of lis pendens meeting all the requirements of subsection (1) of this section may be recorded at any time while the action is pending and shall be notice to the same extent as provided in subsection (1) of this section; except that such new notice shall be notice only from the time of its recording.

(6) Any notice of lis pendens recorded prior to March 20, 1992, which does not cease to be in effect as provided in subsection (2) of this section and which is not extended as provided in subsection (4) of this section shall expire and cease to be notice to any person for any purpose six years after the date of its recording or two years after March 20, 1992, whichever is later.

38-35-111. Option to purchase - notice for one year only. (1) Recorded instruments in writing of the nature of an option to purchase affecting title to real property under the terms of which instruments possession is not delivered to the purchaser shall not constitute notice to any person for a period of more than one year after the time specified in such instrument for the conveyance of said property. After the expiration of such period, such instrument shall cease to

be notice to any person for any purpose.

(2) All such instruments which have been recorded prior to March 28, 1927, shall constitute notice only for one year from said date if the time for performance therein fixed has expired. Thereafter such instruments shall cease to be notice to any person for any purpose. In the event the time for performance specified in such instrument has not expired by March 28, 1927, such instrument shall constitute notice only for a period of one year from the time in said instrument specified for performance, and thereafter the same shall cease to be notice to any person for any purpose.

(3) If a notice of lis pendens conforming to the requirements of section 38-35-110 is recorded prior to the expiration of the one-year period, such instrument shall continue to be notice until the later of the expiration of such period or the date the lis pendens ceases to be in effect or expires and ceases to be notice in accordance with the provisions of section 38-35-110.

38-35-112. Certificate of death when properly recorded may be admitted as evidence. A certificate of death or a verification of death document issued by a public official, whose apparent official duties include the keeping of records of death, of any state, territory, county, parish, district, city, town, village, province, nation, or other governmental agency or subdivision thereof or a copy of any such certificate of death or a verification of death document certified by such public official or by the county clerk and recorder of any county in the state of Colorado in whose office the same or a certified copy thereof has been recorded shall, insofar as the death may affect any interest in real property, be prima facie evidence of the death so certified and of the time and place of such death and shall be admissible in evidence in any court in the state of Colorado. Such method of proving death shall not be exclusive and nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the proof of the death of any person in any other manner authorized by law.

38-35-113. Affidavits referring to death, intestacy, heirship, accepted as prima facie evidence. All statements relating to death, intestacy, heirship, relationship, age, sex, names, and identity of persons contained in affidavits which remain of record for a period of twenty years in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county where the real property affected by the facts stated in such affidavits is situated shall be accepted and received as prima facie evidence of the facts stated in such affidavits insofar as such facts affect title to real property.

38-35-114. Actions - parties to be named. No person claiming any interest in real property under or through a person named as a defendant in an action concerning real property to which the Colorado rules of civil procedure are applicable need be made a party to such action unless his interest is shown of record in the office of the county clerk and recorder in the county where such real property is situated, and the decree shall be as conclusive against him as if he had been made a party. If such action is for the recovery of actual possession of the property, the

party in actual possession shall be made a party.

38-35-115. Execution by foreign representative of instrument regarding real estate prior to filing certified copies of order of appointment. When, by statute in effect at the time of the execution by an executor, trustee, or other representative appointed by a court or tribunal of a state other than Colorado or of a territory of the United States or of a country beyond the limits of the United States of an instrument of conveyance or encumbrance or contract concerning real estate in Colorado in accordance with the powers conferred by a will, testament, or codicil admitted to probate by such court or tribunal, a certified copy or an exemplified copy of the letters testamentary or trusteeship issued by such court or tribunal under such will, testament, or codicil or of the order of appointment by such court or tribunal is required to be filed for record with the county clerk and recorder of the county wherein is situated such real estate, the filing for record with such county clerk and recorder of such certified copy or exemplified copy of letters or order after the execution of such instrument of conveyance or encumbrance or contract shall have the same force and effect that it would have had if it had been filed for record with such county clerk and recorder prior to the execution of such instrument of conveyance or encumbrance or contract, whether such instrument of conveyance or encumbrance or contract was executed before or after April 17, 1941, and whether such certified copy or exemplified copy was so filed for record before or after said date.

38-35-116. Variances in names in instruments affecting the title to real property. (1) (a) The middle name or the initial of a middle name appearing in a name contained in an instrument affecting the title to real property or in a signature or an acknowledgment shall be deemed prima facie to be a material part of such name.

(b) One or more of the following variances between any two instruments affecting the title to the same real property shall not destroy or impair the presumption that the person so named is the same person in both instruments:

(I) The full first name appearing in one and only the initial letter of that first name appearing in the other;

(II) A full middle name appearing in one and only the initial letter of that middle name appearing in the other;

(III) The initial letter of a middle name appearing in one and not appearing in the other;
or

(IV) A full middle name appearing in one and not appearing in the other.

(c) In spite of a variance described in paragraph (b) of this subsection (1), the person so named in both instruments shall be presumed to be the same person until such time as the contrary appears, and, until such time, such instruments, the record of such instruments, or a certified copy of the record of such instruments shall be admissible in evidence as though the names in the two instruments were identical.

(2) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2003, p. 833, § 1, effective August 6, 2003.)

(3) The word "instruments" as used in this section means not only instruments

voluntarily executed but also papers filed or issued in or in connection with actions and other proceedings in court and orders, judgments, and decrees entered therein and transcripts of such judgments, proceedings in foreclosure pursuant to powers of sale, certificates of birth, certificates of death, and certificates of marriage.

38-35-117. Mortgages, not a conveyance - lien theory. Mortgages, trust deeds, or other instruments intended to secure the payment of an obligation affecting title to or an interest in real property shall not be deemed a conveyance, regardless of its terms, so as to enable the owner of the obligation secured to recover possession of real property without foreclosure and sale, but the same shall be deemed a lien.

38-35-118. Homestead, how conveyed - claimant insane. (1) Except as provided in section 38-41-202 (3), to convey or encumber homesteaded property, the husband and wife, if the owner thereof is married, shall execute the conveyance or encumbrance. Such conveyance or encumbrance may be by one instrument or separate instruments which may be acknowledged in the manner provided by articles 30 to 44 of this title. A recital in any recorded conveyance or encumbrance of real property of the marital status of the party executing the same or that the property is or is not occupied as a home by the owner thereof or his family shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated. If the owner of the homesteaded property and a person of the opposite sex, both bearing the same surname, join in the conveyance or encumbrance thereof, the identity of surnames shall be prima facie evidence that such parties are husband and wife for the purposes of this article.

(2) A homestead exemption may be released by an instrument in writing, signed by the party who could convey said property. A statement contained in a mortgage, deed of trust, or other instrument creating a lien waiving or releasing the homestead shall be construed only as a subordination of the homestead to such mortgage, deed of trust, or other lien.

(3) If the homestead is claimed by a person who at the time of conveyance or encumbrance thereof is insane or mentally incompetent and for whose estate there is a conservator duly appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction as provided by the laws of Colorado, the court having jurisdiction of the estate of such insane or mentally incompetent person, wherever it appears to be in the best interests of the ward, may by order empower such conservator to convey or encumber the homestead of such insane or mentally incompetent person.

(4) If such insane or mentally incompetent person is married, the conservator of the estate of the insane or mentally incompetent spouse, when so authorized by court to convey or encumber the homestead of his ward, may do so by a single instrument in writing jointly executed by such conservator and the other spouse, not insane, or such conservator may convey or encumber such homestead of his ward by a separate instrument.

(5) In all cases wherein the court orders a conveyance or encumbrance of a homestead claimed by an insane or mentally incompetent person, the actual consideration for the conveyance or encumbrance of such homestead, whether in money or equivalent property, but

not to exceed the sum of five thousand dollars in amount or value, shall be delivered to and accounted for by the conservator of the estate of such insane or mentally incompetent person and such funds or property coming into the possession of the conservator from such sources shall not be liable for the debts of the insane or mentally incompetent person.

38-35-119. Release not a conveyance. All instruments executed for the purpose of releasing any lien or encumbrance against real property shall be considered only as discharging and canceling such lien or encumbrance. No such release shall convey to any person, except the record owner of the property, any right, title, or interest in the property. Words of conveyance used in any such release shall be construed only as provided in this section.

38-35-120. Record of first and last parcels includes intervening parcels. All instruments wherein the parcels of property affected are not separately enumerated or listed but are described as being from one numbered, lettered, or designated parcel to another shall be construed as including the first and last designated parcels and also the intervening parcels unless a contrary intention is expressly and clearly set forth in the instrument.

38-35-121. Conveyance or reservation of a mineral interest - geothermal resources. As respects instruments executed prior to May 17, 1974, which convey title to real property or an interest therein, it shall be presumed that reference to minerals or mineral rights does not include geothermal resources unless geothermal resources are specifically mentioned. As respects such instruments executed on and after May 17, 1974, reference to minerals or mineral rights shall not include geothermal resources unless specifically mentioned.

38-35-122. Inclusion of street address and assessor information with legal description - effect - validity of recording - interests in property - legislative declaration. (1) (a) All documents of title relating to real property, including instruments creating a lien on real property, except mechanics' liens and judgment liens, shall include as an aid to identification, immediately preceding or following the legal description of the property, the street address or comparable identifying numbers, if such address or numbers are displayed on the property or any building thereon.

(b) Preparers of conveyance documents may include as an aid to identification, immediately preceding or following the legal description of the property, the assessor's schedule number or parcel number.

(2) Should any variance or ambiguity result from the inclusion of a street address, identifying number, or assessor's schedule number or parcel number on a document, the legal description of the property shall govern.

(3) The fact that a document of title does not contain an address, identifying number, or assessor's schedule number or parcel number shall not render the document ineffective nor render

title unmarketable if the legal description appears therein.

(3.5) **Legislative declaration.** (a) The general assembly finds, determines, and declares that in *In re Rivera*, 2012 CO 43 (also referred to as *Sender v. Cygan*), the Colorado supreme court held that a recorded deed of trust that completely omits a legal description is defectively recorded and cannot provide constructive notice to a subsequent purchaser of another party's security interest in the property.

(b) By enacting House Bill 13-1307, enacted in 2013, it is the intent of the general assembly to clarify, for parties that currently have an interest in real property or that will acquire an interest in real property in the future, that, notwithstanding the holdings and conclusions in *In re Rivera*, the fact that a recorded document omits a legal description is not, by itself and without regard to the totality of the circumstances, determinative of whether the document:

(I) Is valid against any person obtaining rights in the real property; or

(II) Is valid or invalid.

(4) The fact that a document purporting to affect title to real property, whether recorded before or after August 7, 2013, does not contain or include a legal description of the real property may, in the totality of the circumstances, but does not necessarily:

(a) Render defective, invalid, or void the recording of the document in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county where the real property is situated; or

(b) Determine whether the document is valid against a person obtaining rights in the real property.

(5) The fact that a document purporting to affect title to real property, whether executed before or after August 7, 2013, does not contain or include a legal description of the real property may, in the totality of the circumstances, but does not necessarily, determine whether the document is valid or invalid.

38-35-123. Liens - notice - current address. (1) Any instrument which creates a lien on real property, except mechanics' liens, when recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county where such real property is situated shall include on its face the current mailing address of the lienor and lienee when such instrument is recorded. In the case of judgment liens, such address shall be placed on the document by the lienor.

(2) Failure to comply with this section shall not affect the validity of the recording of the instrument or of the instrument itself.

38-35-124. Requirements upon satisfaction of indebtedness. Except as provided in articles 22 and 23 of this title, when all indebtedness, whether absolute or contingent, secured by a lien on real property has been satisfied, unless the debtor requests in writing that the lien not be released, the creditor or holder of the indebtedness shall, within ninety days after the satisfaction of the indebtedness and receipt from the debtor of the reasonable costs of procuring and recording the release documents, record with the appropriate clerk and recorder the documents necessary to release or satisfy the lien of record or, in the case of an indebtedness secured by a

deed of trust to a public trustee, file with the public trustee the documents required for a release as prescribed by section 38-39-102. If the debtor requests in writing that the lien be released, or fails to request in writing that the lien not be released, then the debtor's request or the actual release shall cancel any obligations on the part of the creditor or holder to make any further loan or advance that would be secured by the lien. If the person satisfying the indebtedness requests in writing delivery to him or her of the cancelled instruments of indebtedness at the time of satisfaction, the creditor or holder shall be relieved of any further obligation or liability under this section after such delivery has been completed. Upon satisfaction of the indebtedness, the creditor or holder shall return to the person satisfying the indebtedness all papers and personal property of the debtor that have been held by the creditor or holder in connection with the indebtedness. Any creditor or holder who fails to comply with this section shall be liable to the owner of the real property encumbered by such indebtedness and to any other person liable on such indebtedness for all actual economic loss incurred enforcing the rights provided under this section, including reasonable attorney fees and costs.

38-35-124.5. Effect of written payoff statement. (1) Any person or entity providing closing and settlement services for a real estate transaction and to whom a payoff statement is addressed shall be entitled to reasonably rely on the amounts that are set forth in such payoff statement for the time frame set forth therein and shall not be liable to the creditor or holder of the indebtedness or its agent for any omitted amounts, unless a written amendment is received by such person or entity prior to the closing of the transaction. Upon payment to the creditor or holder of the amounts stated in the written payoff statement, as may be amended, such creditor or holder shall be required to comply with the release provisions of section 38-35-124.

(2) Any creditor or holder of the indebtedness who fails to comply with the release provisions of section 38-35-124 as required by subsection (1) of this section shall be liable to those persons or entities to whom the written payoff statement was addressed for any actual economic loss suffered by such persons or entities, including reasonable attorney fees and costs in enforcing the provisions of this section.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, in the event of an error in the written payoff statement provided by a creditor or holder of the indebtedness or its agent, the creditor shall retain any remedies, legal or equitable, to collect directly against the obligor any unsecured additional amounts determined to be outstanding.

38-35-125. Closing and settlement services - disbursement of funds. (1) As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Available for immediate withdrawal as a matter of right" includes funds transferred by any of the following means:

(I) Any wire transfer;

(II) Any certified check, cashier's check, teller's check, or any other instrument as defined by federal regulation CC, 12 CFR 229.10 (c).

(a.5) "Closing and settlement services" means those services which benefit the parties to

the sale, lease, encumbrance, mortgage, or creation of a secured interest in and to real property and the receipt and disbursement of money in connection with any sale, lease, encumbrance, mortgage, or deed of trust.

(b) "Financial institution" means an entity that is authorized under the laws of this state, another state, or the United States to make loans and receive deposits and has its deposits insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation or its successor or the national credit union share insurance fund.

(c) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2004, p. 1206, § 83, effective August 4, 2004.)

(2) No person or entity that provides closing and settlement services for a real estate transaction shall disburse funds as a part of such services until those funds have been received and are either: Available for immediate withdrawal as a matter of right from the financial institution in which the funds have been deposited; or available for immediate withdrawal as a consequence of an agreement of a financial institution in which the funds are to be deposited or a financial institution upon which the funds are to be drawn. Any such agreement shall be made with or for the benefit of the person or entity providing closing and settlement services for a real estate transaction. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection (2), the person or entity providing closing and settlement services may advance funds, not to exceed five hundred dollars, on behalf of interested parties for the transaction to pay incidental fees for such items as tax certificates and recording costs or to cover minor changes in the closing adjustments.

(3) The requirements of subsection (2) of this section may be waived by the seller in the real estate transaction if:

(a) It is specified as part of written closing instructions in advance of closing that the seller waives the requirements set forth in subsection (2) of this section and that the person or entity conducting the closing, unless such person or entity is the seller, is not to handle the receipt and disbursement of funds as part of the closing; and

(b) Any holder of a lien encumbering the property up to the time of closing agrees, in writing, to such waiver and further agrees, in writing, to release such lien immediately upon receipt of a check from the closing drawn in the amount of the outstanding indebtedness secured by such lien. Such an agreement shall obligate the lienholder to release such lien regardless of whether the payoff check received has been or will be honored.

(4) Any seller who so requests as part of written closing instructions in advance of closing shall be entitled to receive the proceeds of closing in a cashier's check or in funds electronically transferred to an account specified by the seller.

(5) Failure to comply with the provisions of this section shall be deemed a deceptive trade practice, as provided in section 6-1-105 (1) (v), C.R.S., and the attorney general or a district attorney may apply to the appropriate district court of this state for an order to effect the purposes of this section.

38-35-126. Contract for deed - escrow of tax moneys - written notice. (1) (a) Parties entering into a contract for deed to real property shall designate the public trustee of the county where the real property is located to act as escrow agent for moneys paid or to be paid by the purchaser to meet the property tax obligations on the real property, including the seller's credit at

closing for the current year's property taxes and periodic property tax payments, which the contract shall provide will be made monthly by the purchaser to the public trustee. The purchaser shall be responsible for payment to the public trustee of the escrow fee pursuant to section 38-37-104 (1) (d). Once each year during the month of April, upon notice from the county treasurer, the public trustee shall, to the extent funds are on deposit in the escrow account, transfer sufficient funds from the escrow account to the county treasurer for payment of property taxes on the real property for the prior taxable year. The public trustee shall continue as escrow agent for tax moneys collected on the real property until the deed to the real property is delivered to the purchaser and recorded. At the time of delivery, the public trustee shall release to the purchaser any moneys remaining in the escrow account and the receipts for all property taxes paid on the property by the public trustee. If the public trustee determines that the escrow is no longer necessary, the public trustee may terminate the escrow account. The public trustee shall notify the county treasurer of the termination and shall transfer any moneys held in escrow to the county treasurer for payment of property taxes in accordance with section 39-10-104.5, C.R.S. Any amount so transferred by the public trustee shall be subtracted from the amount of property tax payable on the real property at the time annual property taxes for the current or subsequent taxable years are due. Upon termination of the escrow account, any amount not accepted by the county treasurer upon transfer shall be returned by the public trustee to the person holding title to the real property that is the subject of the contract for deed to real property.

(b) For the purposes of this section, a "contract for deed to real property" means a contract for the sale of real property which provides that the purchaser shall assume possession of the real property and the rights and responsibilities of ownership of the real property but that the deed to such real property will not be delivered to the purchaser for at least one hundred eighty days following the latest execution date on the contract for deed to real property and not until the purchaser has met certain conditions such as payment of the full contract price or a specified portion thereof. "Contract for deed to real property" includes installment land contracts.

(c) The public trustee shall deposit tax moneys received pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (a) of this subsection (1) in an escrow account opened for such purpose in one or more financial institutions which are in compliance with and qualified and defined in article 10.5 of title 11, C.R.S. Moneys from more than one transaction may be commingled in one account, to be accounted for separately. If the escrow account opened by the public trustee under the provisions of this subsection (1) bears interest, such interest shall be retained by the public trustee to defray expenses arising from the administration of such escrow account.

(d) A public trustee may designate an alternate to act as escrow agent on any contract for deed to real property in which the public trustee is designated as escrow agent pursuant to the provisions of this section; except that such alternate shall not be a party to the contract for deed to real property. Such designation shall be made by sending written notification of such designation to the parties to such contract and to the county treasurer. Such notice shall include the name and legal address of the designated alternate and the date such designated alternate shall assume the duties of escrow agent. Such designated alternate shall have all of the duties and powers of the public trustee to act as escrow agent on a contract for deed to real property as stated in this section. In the event that the public trustee designates an alternate to serve as escrow agent, the purchaser shall pay to the designated alternate the escrow fee as stated in

paragraph (a) of this subsection (1).

(2) Within ninety days of executing and delivering a contract for deed to real property, the seller shall file with the county treasurer of the county wherein the real property is located a written notice of transfer by contract for deed to real property. Such notice shall not operate to convey title. Such notice shall include the name and legal address of the seller, the name and legal address of the purchaser, a legal description of the real property, the date upon which the contract for deed to real property was executed and delivered, and the date or conditions upon which the deed to the real property will be delivered to the purchaser, absent default. In addition, within ninety days of executing and delivering the contract for deed to real property, the seller shall file a real estate transfer declaration with the county assessor of the county wherein the property is located, pursuant to the provisions of section 39-14-102, C.R.S.

(3) The buyer shall have the option of voiding any contract for deed to real property which fails to designate the public trustee as escrow agent for deposit of property tax moneys or for which no written notice is filed with the county treasurer's office or the county assessor's office. Upon avoidance of such contract, the buyer shall be entitled to the return of all payments made on the contract, with statutory interest as defined in section 5-12-102, C.R.S., and reasonable attorney fees and costs. This avoidance right shall expire on the date seven years after the latest execution date on the contract for deed to real property unless exercised prior to such date.

(4) The provisions of subsections (1) and (3) of this section shall not apply to the parties to a contract for deed to real property so long as the seller complies with the requirements of subsection (2) of this section, so long as the real property which is the subject of such contract for deed to real property is not subdivided into parcels which are smaller than one acre, and so long as the seller pays the annual property tax obligations on the real property which is the subject of such contract for deed to real property or submits a bond or an irrevocable letter of credit in the amount of the taxes due on such real property to the county treasurer, either of which shall be immediately payable to such county treasurer upon default. Payment of such property taxes or submittal of such bond or irrevocable letter of credit shall be made within thirty days of mailing of the notice of taxes due from the county treasurer and prior to seeking reimbursement from the purchaser.

(5) Repealed.

38-35-127. Unenforceability of prospective residential transfer fee covenants - notice requirements for existing residential transfer fee covenants - written statement of transfer fee payable - affidavit - legislative declaration - definitions. (1) The general assembly hereby finds, determines, and declares that:

(a) The public policy of this state favors the transferability and marketability of interests in residential real property free from unreasonable restraints on alienation and covenants or servitudes that do not touch and concern the residential real property; and

(b) A transfer fee covenant as applied to residential real property violates this public policy by impairing the transferability and marketability of title to affected residential real property and constitutes an unreasonable restraint on alienation, regardless of the duration of the

transfer fee covenant or the amount of the transfer fee set forth in the transfer fee covenant.

(2) As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Conveyance" means the sale, gift, conveyance, assignment, inheritance, or other transfer of an ownership interest in residential real property located in this state either upon which there are residential improvements or upon which the construction of residential improvements has commenced.

(b) "Excluded provision" means any one of the following:

(I) Any provision of a purchase contract, option, mortgage, deed of trust, security agreement, agreement engaging a real estate broker for brokerage services, lease, or other agreement that obligates one party to the agreement to pay the other, as full or partial consideration for the agreement or for a waiver of rights under the agreement, an amount determined under the agreement, if the amount constitutes:

(A) Principal, interest, charges, fees, or other amounts to the extent payable by a borrower to a lender, including seller carry-back financing, pursuant to a loan secured by a mortgage, deed of trust, or other security agreement encumbering residential real property, including, without limitation, any fee payable to the lender for consenting to an assumption of the loan or a conveyance subject to the security agreement, any fees or charges payable to the lender for estoppel letters or certificates, and any shared appreciation interest or profit participation or other consideration payable to the lender in connection with the loan;

(B) Compensation or expense reimbursement paid to a licensed real estate broker for brokerage services rendered in connection with the conveyance for which the compensation is earned or a one-time fee paid to a closing agent, title insurance company, property management company, management company for an association of unit owners, mortgage loan originator, mortgage broker, or other party for services rendered in connection with the conveyance for which the fee is earned; or

(C) Any rent, reimbursement, charge, fee, or other amount to the extent payable by a lessee to a lessor under a lease, including, without limitation, any fee payable to the lessor for consenting to an assignment, subletting, encumbrance, or transfer of the lease;

(II) Any provision in a deed, memorandum, short form, or other document recorded for the purpose of providing record notice of an agreement described in subparagraph (I) of this paragraph (b);

(III) To the extent permitted by law, any provision in a document imposing a tax, fee, charge, assessment, fine, or other amount, to the extent payable to or imposed, directly or indirectly, by a governmental authority or a quasi-governmental entity or to such authority's or entity's successors and assigns, and including, without limitation, an amount imposed by any owner of residential real property as the declarant pursuant to a recorded declaration of transfer fee covenants that assigns or otherwise designates the right to receive and utilize the proceeds of such transfer fee to a governmental authority or quasi-governmental entity, or to such authority's or entity's successors and assigns, including any bond trustee or lender with respect to financing transactions of such authority or entity;

(IV) Any provision in a recorded document, regardless of whether the document is recorded before, on, or after May 23, 2011, requiring payment of a fee, charge, assessment, fine, or other amount only to the extent payable to or collected by an association of unit owners,

homeowners, property owners, condominium owners, or similar mandatory membership organization, including a cooperative, mobile home, time share unit, or common interest community association;

(V) Any provision in a document requiring payment of a fee, charge, assessment, dues, contribution, or other amount, only to the extent payable to an organization described in section 501 (c) (3), 501 (c) (4), or 501 (c) (7) of the federal "Internal Revenue Code of 1986", as amended, for the purpose of benefiting the community in which the affected real property is located, the common areas of the community, or any adjacent or contiguous real property and supporting activities such as cultural, educational, charitable, affordable housing, preservation of open space, recreational, transportation, environmental, conservation, or similar activities;

(VI) Any provision in a document requiring payment of an amount to the extent required pursuant to a recorded covenant or servitude that imposes limitations on the use of residential real property pursuant to an environmental remediation project pertaining to such property; or

(VII) Any provision in a recorded deed, memorandum, short form, or other recorded document requiring payment of an amount that, once paid, shall not bind any successor in title to the interest in residential real property and that shall in no event be payable by a grantee upon the conveyance of residential real property upon which there are residential improvements.

(c) "Payee" means the person, entity, or organization, or their successors and assigns, specified in the transfer fee covenant to which a transfer fee is to be paid.

(d) "Residential improvements" shall have the same meaning as set forth in section 39-1-102 (14.3), C.R.S.

(e) "Residential real property" shall have the same meaning as set forth in section 39-1-102 (14.5), C.R.S.

(f) "Time share unit" shall have the same meaning as set forth in section 38-33-110 (7).

(g) "Transfer fee" means a fee or charge required to be paid by a transfer fee covenant, any portion of which is payable upon conveyance or payable for the right to make or accept such conveyance, regardless of whether the fee or charge is a fixed amount or is determined as a percentage of the value of the residential real property, the purchase price, or any other form of consideration given for the conveyance.

(h) "Transfer fee covenant" means a provision in a document, whether recorded or not and however denominated, that requires or purports to require the payment of a transfer fee, or part of a transfer fee, to a payee. A transfer fee covenant shall not include, nor shall this section apply to, an excluded provision.

(3) (a) Any transfer fee covenant recorded on or after May 23, 2011, or any lien recorded on or after May 23, 2011, to the extent that it purports to secure the payment of a transfer fee, shall not, upon conveyance, be binding on or enforceable against the affected real property or be payable for the right to make or accept such conveyance, nor shall such covenant or lien be binding on or enforceable against any subsequent owner, purchaser, or holder of any mortgage, deed of trust, or other security interest encumbering the affected real property.

(b) Any person who records, or causes or suffers to be recorded, a transfer fee covenant on or after May 23, 2011, and fails to release such covenant and any lien purporting to secure the payment of a transfer fee within thirty days after written request for the release is sent to the last-known address of the payee as specified in the transfer fee covenant personally or by certified

mail, first-class postage prepaid, return receipt requested, shall be liable for all of the following:

(I) Any actual damages resulting from the imposition of the transfer fee covenant on a conveyance, including the amount of any transfer fee paid by a party to the conveyance; and

(II) All reasonable actual attorney fees, expenses, and costs incurred by a party to the conveyance or by a holder of a mortgage, deed of trust, or other security interest encumbering the residential real property subject to the transfer fee covenant in connection with an action to:

(A) Recover a transfer fee paid;

(B) Quiet title to the residential real property burdened by the transfer fee covenant; or

(C) Show cause why the transfer fee covenant, or any lien purporting to secure the payment of a transfer fee, should not be declared invalid.

(4) (a) In the case of any transfer fee covenant, or any amendment to such covenant, recorded prior to May 23, 2011, the payee, as a condition of payment of the transfer fee, shall record against the residential real property burdened by the transfer fee covenant, in the office of the county clerk and recorder for the county in which the residential real property is situated, not later than October 1, 2011, a notice of transfer fee.

(b) The notice of transfer fee required by paragraph (a) of this subsection (4) shall:

(I) Be entitled "notice of transfer fee", which title shall be in at least fourteen-point boldface type;

(II) Specify the amount of the transfer fee if the transfer fee is a flat amount or the percentage of the sales price constituting the transfer fee if the transfer fee is determined as a percentage of the value of the residential real property, or such other basis by which the transfer fee is to be calculated;

(III) Provide actual cost examples of the transfer fee for a home priced at two hundred fifty thousand dollars, a home priced at five hundred thousand dollars, and a home priced at seven hundred fifty thousand dollars;

(IV) Specify the date or circumstances under which the transfer fee payment requirement expires, if any;

(V) Describe the general purpose for which the moneys from the transfer fee will be used;

(VI) Identify the name of the payee and specific contact information for the payee, including mailing address, regarding where the moneys are to be sent;

(VII) Contain the acknowledged signature of the payee;

(VIII) Identify the name of the owner and the legal description of the residential real property burdened by the transfer fee covenant, as disclosed by the records of the county clerk and recorder; and

(IX) Specify the method of releasing any lien recorded against the residential real property pursuant to the transfer fee covenant.

(c) The payee may file an amendment to the notice of transfer fee containing new contact information, and such amendment shall contain the recording information of the notice of transfer fee that it amends, the name of the owner, and the legal description of the residential real property burdened by the transfer fee covenant as contained in the records of the county clerk and

recorder at the time of the recording of the amendment.

(d) The office of the county clerk and recorder shall index the notice of transfer fee under the names of the persons, entities, or organizations identified in paragraph (b) of this subsection (4) or as such names may be identified in a notice that has been amended under paragraph (c) of this subsection (4). The office of the county clerk and recorder shall not be required to examine any other information contained in the notice of transfer fee or any amendment to such notice.

(5) If the payee fails to comply fully with paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection (4) of this section, the grantor of any residential real property burdened by the transfer fee covenant may proceed with the conveyance to any grantee and in doing so shall be deemed to have acted in good faith and shall not be subject to any obligations under the transfer fee covenant. All conveyances thereafter shall be free and clear of any such transfer fee and transfer fee covenant.

(6) (a) Upon written request made by the owner, or the owner's designee, delivered personally or by certified mail, first-class postage prepaid, return receipt requested, to the payee's address shown on the notice of transfer fee or any amendment to the notice, the payee shall furnish to the owner or the owner's designee a written statement specifying the amount of the transfer fee payable. If the payee fails to provide such statement within thirty days after the date a written request for the same is sent to the address shown in the notice of transfer fee in order to obtain a release of such fee, then the owner or the owner's designee, on recording of the affidavit required under subparagraph (I) of paragraph (b) of this subsection (6), may convey any interest in the residential real property to any grantee without payment of the transfer fee and such conveyance shall not be subject to the transfer fee and transfer fee covenant.

(b) (I) An affidavit, executed under penalty of perjury, stating the facts specified under paragraph (a) of this subsection (6) and containing, at a minimum, the information set out in subparagraph (III) of this paragraph (b), and made by one or more persons, if applicable, who has actual knowledge of, and is competent to testify in a court of competent jurisdiction about, the facts in such affidavit, shall be recorded prior to, simultaneously with, or within forty-five days after a deed or other instrument conveying the interest in the residential real property burdened by the transfer fee covenant is recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder in the county in which the residential real property is situated.

(II) When recorded, an affidavit as described in subparagraph (I) of this paragraph (b) shall constitute prima facie evidence that:

(A) A request for the written statement of the transfer fee payable in order to obtain a release of the fee imposed by the transfer fee covenant was sent to the address shown in the notice of transfer fee or in any amendment to such notice; and

(B) The payee failed to provide the written statement of the transfer fee payable within thirty days of the date of the notice sent to the address shown in the notice of transfer fee or in any amendment to such notice.

(III) An affidavit filed under subparagraph (I) of this paragraph (b) shall state that the affiant has actual knowledge of, and is competent to testify to, the facts in the affidavit and shall include the legal description of the residential real property burdened by the transfer fee covenant; the name of the person appearing who is on record as the owner of such residential real property at the time of the signing of such affidavit; the name of the grantee of the conveyance to be recorded; a reference, by recording information, to the instrument of record containing the

transfer fee covenant; and an acknowledgment that the affiant is testifying under penalty of perjury.

(IV) The office of the county clerk and recorder shall index the affidavit in the name of the record owner shown therein.

(V) In no event shall the liability of the affiant to any payee for nonpayment of the transfer fee exceed the amount stated in the notice of transfer fee covenant for that particular conveyance; except that nothing in this section shall confer any liability upon any person or title company, or any agent or employee of such company, that executes an affidavit on request of any grantor when the person or title company has actual knowledge of some or all of the matters contained in the affidavit, unless that person or title company is proven to have acted in bad faith or with gross negligence.

(7) Notwithstanding any other provision contained in the transfer fee covenant, any notice given under this section shall be sent to the last-known address of the payee as specified in the notice of transfer fee or in any amendment to the notice.

(8) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, subsections (4), (5), and (6) of this section shall not apply to a nonprofit organization formed prior to May 23, 2011, that is either described in section 501 (c) (3), 501 (c) (4), or 501 (c) (7) of the federal "Internal Revenue Code of 1986", as amended, or that is organized in accordance with the provisions of article 30 of title 7, C.R.S., article 40 of title 7, C.R.S., or articles 121 to 137 of title 7, C.R.S., and that is a payee under a transfer fee covenant recorded prior to May 23, 2011.

(9) This section shall not be construed to imply that any transfer fee covenant or excluded provision is valid or enforceable solely as the result of the enactment of this section.

PART 2

SPURIOUS LIENS AND DOCUMENTS

38-35-201. Definitions. As used in this part 2, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Federal official or employee" means an appointed or elected official or any employee of the government of the United States of America or of any agency of such government as defined for purposes of the "Federal Tort Claims Act", 28 U.S.C. sec. 2671.

(2) "Lien" means an encumbrance on real or personal property as security for the payment of a debt or performance of an obligation.

(3) "Spurious document" means any document that is forged or groundless, contains a material misstatement or false claim, or is otherwise patently invalid.

(4) "Spurious lien" means a purported lien or claim of lien that:

(a) Is not provided for by a specific Colorado or federal statute or by a specific ordinance or charter of a home rule municipality;

(b) Is not created, suffered, assumed, or agreed to by the owner of the property it purports to encumber; or

(c) Is not imposed by order, judgment, or decree of a state court or a federal court.

- (5) "State court" means a court established pursuant to title 13, C.R.S.
- (6) "State or local official or employee" means an appointed or elected official or any employee of:
 - (a) The state of Colorado;
 - (b) Any agency, board, commission, or state department in any branch of state government;
 - (c) Any institution of higher education; or
 - (d) Any school district, political subdivision, county, municipality, intergovernmental agency, or other unit of local government in Colorado.

38-35-202. Recording or filing. (1) Any state or local official or employee, including the clerk and recorder of any county or city and county and the Colorado secretary of state, may accept or reject for recording or filing any document that the state or local official or employee reasonably believes in good faith may be a spurious lien or spurious document.

(2) No state or local official or employee, including the clerk and recorder of any county or city and county and the Colorado secretary of state, shall be liable to any person or claimant for either the acceptance or rejection for recording or filing of any document that the state or local official or employee reasonably believes in good faith may be a spurious lien or spurious document.

(3) No state or local official or employee, including the clerk and recorder of any county or city and county and the Colorado secretary of state, shall be obligated to accept for recording or filing any lien or claim of lien against a federal official or employee or a state or local official or employee based upon the performance or nonperformance of that official's or employee's duties unless such lien or claim of lien is accompanied by a specific order issued by a state court or federal court authorizing the recording or filing of such lien or claim of lien.

38-35-203. Action to enforce. (1) No spurious lien or spurious document shall hold or affect any real or personal property longer than thirty-five days after the lien or document has been recorded or filed in the office of any state or local official or employee, including the office of the clerk and recorder of any county or city and county or the office of the Colorado secretary of state, unless within the thirty-five days:

(a) An action has been commenced to enforce such lien or document in the state district court for the county or city and county in which the lien or document was recorded or filed or the federal district court in Colorado; and

(b) A notice of lis pendens stating that such an action has been commenced is recorded or filed in the office where the lien or document was recorded or filed.

(2) The notice of lis pendens required by paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section must comply with the requirements of section 38-35-110 and rule 105 (f) of the Colorado rules of civil procedure and must include the civil action number of the action that has been commenced

to enforce the lien or document. Failure to comply with the requirements of this subsection (2) shall render the notice of lis pendens invalid.

38-35-204. Order to show cause. (1) Any person whose real or personal property is affected by a recorded or filed lien or document that the person believes is a spurious lien or spurious document may petition the district court in the county or city and county in which the lien or document was recorded or filed or the federal district court in Colorado for an order to show cause why the lien or document should not be declared invalid. The petition shall set forth a concise statement of the facts upon which the petition is based and shall be supported by an affidavit of the petitioner or the petitioner's attorney. The order to show cause may be granted ex parte and shall:

(a) Direct any lien claimant and any person who recorded or filed the lien or document to appear as respondent before the court at a time and place certain not less than fourteen days nor more than twenty-one days after service of the order to show cause why the lien or document should not be declared invalid and why such other relief provided for by this section should not be granted;

(b) State that, if the respondent fails to appear at the time and place specified, the spurious lien or spurious document will be declared invalid and released; and

(c) State that the court shall award costs, including reasonable attorney fees, to the prevailing party.

(2) If, following the hearing on the order to show cause, the court determines that the lien or document is a spurious lien or spurious document, the court shall make findings of fact and enter an order and decree declaring the spurious lien or spurious document and any related notice of lis pendens invalid, releasing the recorded or filed spurious lien or spurious document, and entering a monetary judgment in the amount of the petitioner's costs, including reasonable attorney fees, against any respondent and in favor of the petitioner. A certified copy of such order may be recorded or filed in the office of any state or local official or employee, including the clerk and recorder of any county or city and county and the Colorado secretary of state.

(3) If, following the hearing on the order to show cause, the court determines that the lien or document is not a spurious lien or spurious document, the court shall issue an order so finding and enter a monetary judgment in the amount of any respondent's costs, including reasonable attorney fees, against any petitioner and in favor of the respondent.

ARTICLE 35.5

Nondisclosure of Information Psychologically Impacting Real Property

38-35.5-101. Circumstances psychologically impacting real property - no duty for broker or salesperson to disclose. (1) Facts or suspicions regarding circumstances occurring on a parcel of property which could psychologically impact or stigmatize such property are not material facts subject to a disclosure requirement in a real estate transaction. Such facts or suspicions include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) That an occupant of real property is, or was at any time suspected to be, infected or has been infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or diagnosed with acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), or any other disease which has been determined by medical evidence to be highly unlikely to be transmitted through the occupancy of a dwelling place; or

(b) That the property was the site of a homicide or other felony or of a suicide.

(2) No cause of action shall arise against a real estate broker or salesperson for failing to disclose such circumstance occurring on the property which might psychologically impact or stigmatize such property.

ARTICLE 35.7

Disclosures Required in Connection with Conveyances of Residential Real Property

38-35.7-101. Disclosure - special taxing districts - general obligation indebtedness. (1) Every contract for the purchase and sale of residential real property shall contain a disclosure statement in bold-faced type which is clearly legible and in substantially the following form:

SPECIAL TAXING DISTRICTS MAY BE SUBJECT TO GENERAL OBLIGATION INDEBTEDNESS THAT IS PAID BY REVENUES PRODUCED FROM ANNUAL TAX LEVIES ON THE TAXABLE PROPERTY WITHIN SUCH DISTRICTS. PROPERTY OWNERS IN SUCH DISTRICTS MAY BE PLACED AT RISK FOR INCREASED MILL LEVIES AND TAX TO SUPPORT THE SERVICING OF SUCH DEBT WHERE CIRCUMSTANCES ARISE RESULTING IN THE INABILITY OF SUCH A DISTRICT TO DISCHARGE SUCH INDEBTEDNESS WITHOUT SUCH AN INCREASE IN MILL LEVIES. BUYERS SHOULD INVESTIGATE THE SPECIAL TAXING DISTRICTS IN WHICH THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED BY CONTACTING THE COUNTY TREASURER, BY REVIEWING THE CERTIFICATE OF TAXES DUE FOR THE PROPERTY, AND BY OBTAINING FURTHER

**INFORMATION FROM THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
THE COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER, OR THE COUNTY
ASSESSOR.**

(2) The obligation to provide the disclosure set forth in subsection (1) of this section shall be upon the seller, and, in the event of the failure by the seller to provide the written disclosure described in subsection (1) of this section, the purchaser shall have a claim for relief against the seller for all damages to the purchaser resulting from such failure plus court costs.

38-35.7-102. Disclosure - common interest community - obligation to pay assessments - requirement for architectural approval. (1) On and after January 1, 2007, every contract for the purchase and sale of residential real property in a common interest community shall contain a disclosure statement in bold-faced type that is clearly legible and in substantially the following form:

THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED WITHIN A COMMON INTEREST COMMUNITY AND IS SUBJECT TO THE DECLARATION FOR SUCH COMMUNITY. THE OWNER OF THE PROPERTY WILL BE REQUIRED TO BE A MEMBER OF THE OWNER'S ASSOCIATION FOR THE COMMUNITY AND WILL BE SUBJECT TO THE BYLAWS AND RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION. THE DECLARATION, BYLAWS, AND RULES AND REGULATIONS WILL IMPOSE FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS UPON THE OWNER OF THE PROPERTY, INCLUDING AN OBLIGATION TO PAY ASSESSMENTS OF THE ASSOCIATION. IF THE OWNER DOES NOT PAY THESE ASSESSMENTS, THE ASSOCIATION COULD PLACE A LIEN ON THE PROPERTY AND POSSIBLY SELL IT TO PAY THE DEBT. THE DECLARATION, BYLAWS, AND RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE COMMUNITY MAY PROHIBIT THE OWNER FROM MAKING CHANGES TO THE PROPERTY WITHOUT AN ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BY THE ASSOCIATION (OR A COMMITTEE OF THE ASSOCIATION) AND THE APPROVAL OF THE ASSOCIATION. PURCHASERS OF PROPERTY WITHIN THE COMMON INTEREST COMMUNITY SHOULD INVESTIGATE THE FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION. PURCHASERS SHOULD CAREFULLY READ THE DECLARATION FOR THE COMMUNITY AND THE BYLAWS AND RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

(2) (a) The obligation to provide the disclosure set forth in subsection (1) of this section shall be upon the seller, and, in the event of the failure by the seller to provide the written disclosure described in subsection (1) of this section, the purchaser shall have a claim for relief

against the seller for actual damages directly and proximately caused by such failure plus court costs. It shall be an affirmative defense to any claim for damages brought under this section that the purchaser had actual or constructive knowledge of the facts and information required to be disclosed.

(b) Upon request, the seller shall either provide to the buyer or authorize the unit owners' association to provide to the buyer, upon payment of the association's usual fee pursuant to section 38-33.3-317 (4), all of the common interest community's governing documents and financial documents, as listed in the most recent available version of the contract to buy and sell real estate promulgated by the real estate commission as of the date of the contract.

(3) This section shall not apply to the sale of a unit that is a time share unit, as defined in section 38-33-110 (7).

38-35.7-103. Disclosure - methamphetamine laboratory. (1) A buyer of residential real property has the right to test the property for the purpose of determining whether the property has ever been used as a methamphetamine laboratory.

(2) (a) Tests conducted pursuant to this section shall be performed by a certified industrial hygienist or industrial hygienist, as those terms are defined in section 24-30-1402, C.R.S., and in accordance with the procedures and standards established by rules of the state board of health promulgated pursuant to section 25-18.5-102, C.R.S. If the buyer's test results indicate that the property has been contaminated with methamphetamine or other contaminants for which standards have been established pursuant to section 25-18.5-102, C.R.S., and has not been remediated to meet the standards established by rules of the state board of health promulgated pursuant to section 25-18.5-102, C.R.S., the buyer shall promptly give written notice to the seller of the results of the test, and the buyer may terminate the contract. The contract shall not limit the rights to test the property or to cancel the contract based upon the result of the tests.

(b) The seller shall have thirty days after receipt of the notice to conduct a second independent test. If the seller's test results indicate that the property has been used as a methamphetamine laboratory but has not been remediated to meet the standards established by rules of the state board of health promulgated pursuant to section 25-18.5-102, C.R.S., then the second independent hygienist shall so notify the seller.

(c) If the seller receives a notice under this subsection (2) and does not elect to have the property retested under this subsection (2), then an illegal drug laboratory used to manufacture methamphetamine has been discovered. Nothing in this section prohibits a buyer from purchasing the property and assuming liability under section 25-18.5-103, C.R.S., if, on the date of closing, the buyer provides notice to the department of public health and environment and governing body of the purchase and assumption of liability and if the remediation required by section 25-18.5-103, C.R.S., is completed within ninety days after the date of closing.

(3) (a) Except as specified in subsection (4) of this section, the seller shall disclose in writing to the buyer whether the seller knows that the property was previously used as a methamphetamine laboratory.

(b) A seller who fails to make a disclosure required by this section at or before the time

of sale and who knew of methamphetamine production on the property is liable to the buyer for:

(I) Costs relating to remediation of the property according to the standards established by rules of the state board of health promulgated pursuant to section 25-18.5-102, C.R.S.;

(II) Costs relating to health-related injuries occurring after the sale to residents of the property caused by methamphetamine production on the property; and

(III) Reasonable attorney fees for collection of costs from the seller.

(c) A buyer shall commence an action under this subsection (3) within three years after the date on which the buyer closed the purchase of the property where the methamphetamine production occurred.

(4) If the seller becomes aware that the property was an illegal drug laboratory and remediates the property in accordance with the standards established by section 25-18.5-102, C.R.S., and receives certificates of compliance under section 25-18.5-102 (1) (e), C.R.S., then:

(a) The seller shall not be required to disclose that the property was used as a methamphetamine laboratory to a buyer; and

(b) The property is no longer eligible for inclusion in any government-sponsored informational service listing properties that have been used for the production of methamphetamine.

(5) For purposes of this section, "residential real property" includes a: Manufactured home; mobile home; condominium; townhome; home sold by the owner, a financial institution, or the federal department of housing and urban development; rental property, including an apartment; and short-term residence such as a motel or hotel.

38-35.7-104. Disclosure of potable water source - rules. (1) (a) (I) By January 1, 2008, the real estate commission created in section 12-61-105, C.R.S., shall, by rule, require each listing contract, contract of sale, or seller's property disclosure for residential real property that is subject to the commission's jurisdiction pursuant to article 61 of title 12, C.R.S., to disclose the source of potable water for the property, which disclosure shall include substantially the following information:

THE SOURCE OF POTABLE WATER FOR THIS REAL ESTATE IS:

A WELL;

A WATER PROVIDER, WHICH CAN BE CONTACTED AS FOLLOWS:

NAME:

ADDRESS:

WEB SITE:

TELEPHONE:

NEITHER A WELL NOR A WATER PROVIDER. THE SOURCE IS [DESCRIBE]:

SOME WATER PROVIDERS RELY, TO VARYING DEGREES, ON NONRENEWABLE GROUNDWATER. YOU MAY WISH TO CONTACT YOUR PROVIDER TO DETERMINE THE LONG-TERM SUFFICIENCY OF THE PROVIDER'S WATER SUPPLIES.

(II) On and after January 1, 2008, each listing contract, contract of sale, or seller's property disclosure for residential real property that is not subject to the real estate commission's jurisdiction pursuant to article 61 of title 12, C.R.S., shall contain a disclosure statement in bold-faced type that is clearly legible in substantially the same form as is specified in subparagraph (I) of this paragraph (a).

(b) If the disclosure statement required by paragraph (a) of this subsection (1) indicates that the source of potable water is a well, the seller shall also provide with such disclosure a copy of the current well permit if one is available.

(2) The obligation to provide the disclosure set forth in subsection (1) of this section shall be upon the seller. If the seller complies with this section, the purchaser shall not have any claim under this section for relief against the seller or any person licensed pursuant to article 61 of title 12, C.R.S., for any damages to the purchaser resulting from an alleged inadequacy of the property's source of water. Nothing in this section shall affect any remedy that the purchaser may otherwise have against the seller.

(3) For purposes of this section, "residential real property" means residential land and residential improvements, as those terms are defined in section 39-1-102, C.R.S., but does not include hotels and motels, as those terms are defined in section 39-1-102, C.R.S.; except that a mobile home and a manufactured home, as those terms are defined in section 39-1-102, C.R.S., shall be deemed to be residential real property only if the mobile home or manufactured home is permanently affixed to a foundation.

38-35.7-105. Disclosure of transportation projects - rules. No later than January 1, 2009, the real estate commission created in section 12-61-105, C.R.S., shall, by rule, require each seller's property disclosure for real property that is subject to the commission's jurisdiction pursuant to article 61 of title 12, C.R.S., to disclose the existence of any proposed or existing transportation project that affects or is expected to affect the real property.

38-35.7-106. Solar prewire option - solar consultation. (1) (a) Every person that builds a new single-family detached residence for which a buyer is under contract shall offer the buyer the opportunity to have the residence's electrical system or plumbing system, or both, include one of the following:

(I) A residential photovoltaic solar generation system or a residential solar thermal system, or both;

(II) Upgrades of wiring or plumbing, or both, planned by the builder to accommodate future installation of such systems; or

(III) A chase or conduit, or both, constructed to allow ease of future installation of the necessary wiring or plumbing for such systems.

(b) The offer required by paragraph (a) of this subsection (1) shall be made in accordance with the builder's construction schedule for the residence. In the case of prefabricated or manufactured homes, "construction schedule" shall include the schedule for completion of

prefabricated walls or other subassemblies.

(2) Every person that builds a new single-family detached residence for sale, whether or not the residence has been prewired for a photovoltaic solar generation system, shall provide to every buyer under contract a list of businesses in the area that offer residential solar installation services so that the buyer, if he or she so desires, can obtain expert help in assessing whether the residence is a good candidate for solar installation and how much of a cost savings a residential photovoltaic solar generation system could provide. The list of businesses shall be derived from a master list of Colorado solar installers maintained by the Colorado energy office.

(3) The Colorado energy office shall maintain and update, as appropriate, a master list of Colorado solar installers and shall make the master list available, upon request, to any person that requests a copy. The Colorado energy office may specify qualifications for businesses to be included in the master list and shall make the master list available on its official web site.

(4) Providing the master list of solar installers prepared by the Colorado energy office to a buyer under contract shall not constitute an endorsement of any installer or contractor listed. A person that builds a new single-family detached residence shall not be liable for any advice, labor, or materials provided to the buyer by a third-party solar installer.

(5) The Colorado energy office or its designees shall offer periodic training sessions on residential photovoltaic solar generation systems or solar thermal systems to persons that build new single-family detached residences. The Colorado energy office may assess and collect from participants a registration fee, not to exceed the actual costs of providing such training.

(6) Nothing in this section shall preclude a person that builds a new single-family detached residence from:

(a) Subjecting solar photovoltaic electrical system upgrades to the same terms and conditions as other upgrades, including but not limited to charges related to upgrades, deposits required for upgrades, deadlines, and construction timelines;

(b) Selecting the contractors that will complete the installation of solar photovoltaic electrical system upgrades;

(c) Stipulating in the purchase agreement or sales contract that solar photovoltaic electrical system upgrades are based on technology available at the time of installation and such upgrades may not support all solar photovoltaic systems or systems installed at a future date, and that the person that builds a new single-family detached residence shall not be liable for any additional upgrades, retrofits, or other alterations to the residence that may be necessary to accommodate a solar photovoltaic system installed at a future date.

(7) This section shall apply to contracts entered into on or after August 10, 2009, to purchase new single-family detached residences built on or after August 10, 2009; except that this section shall not apply to unoccupied homes serving as sales inventory or model homes.

38-35.7-107. Water-smart homes option - repeal. (1) (a) Every person that builds a new single-family detached residence for which a buyer is under contract shall offer the buyer the opportunity to select one or more of the following water-smart home options for the residence:

(I) (A) Installation of water-efficient toilets, lavatory faucets, and showerheads that meet or exceed the following water-efficient standards: Toilets shall use no more than one and twenty-

eight one-hundredths of a gallon per flush, lavatory faucets no more than one and one-half gallons per minute, and showerheads no more than two gallons per minute.

(B) This subparagraph (I) is repealed, effective September 1, 2016.

(II) If dishwashers or clothes washers are financed, installed, or sold as upgrades through the home builder, the builder shall offer a model that is qualified pursuant to the federal environmental protection agency's energy star program at the time of offering. Clothes washers shall have a water factor of less than or equal to six gallons of water per cycle per cubic foot of capacity.

(III) If landscaping is financed, installed, or sold as upgrades through the home builder and will be maintained by the home owner, the home builder shall offer a landscape design that follows the landscape practices specified in this subparagraph (III) to ensure both the professional design and installation of such landscaping and that water conservation will be accomplished. These best management practices are contained in the document titled "Green Industry Best Management Practices (BMPs) for the Conservation and Protection of Water Resources in Colorado: Moving Toward Sustainability", 3rd release, and appendix, released in May 2008, or this document's successors due to future inclusion of improved landscaping practices, water conservation advancements, and new irrigation technology. The best management practices specified in this subparagraph (III), through utilization of the proper landscape design, installation, and irrigation technology, accomplish substantial water savings compared to landscape designs, installation, and irrigation system utilization where these practices are not adhered to. The following best management practices and water budget calculator form the basis for the design and installation for the front yard landscaping option if selected by the homeowner as an upgrade:

(A) Xeriscape: To include the seven principles of xeriscape that provide a comprehensive approach for conserving water;

(B) Water budgeting: To include either a water allotment by the water utility for the property, if offered by the water utility, or a landscape water budget based on plant water requirements;

(C) Landscape design: To include a plan and design for the landscape to comprehensively conserve water and protect water quality;

(D) Landscape installation and erosion control: To minimize soil erosion and employ proper soil care and planting techniques during construction;

(E) Soil amendment and ground preparation: To include an evaluation of the soil and improve it, if necessary, to address water retention, permeability, water infiltration, aeration, and structure;

(F) Tree placement and tree planting: To include proper soil and space for root growth and to include proper planting of trees, shrubs, and other woody plants to promote long-term health of these plants;

(G) Irrigation design and installation: To include design of the irrigation system for the efficient and uniform distribution of water to plant material and the development of an irrigation schedule;

(H) Irrigation technology and scheduling: To include water conserving devices that stop water application during rain, high wind, and other weather events and incorporate

evapotranspiration conditions. Irrigation scheduling should address frequency and duration of water application in the most efficient manner; and

(I) Mulching: To include the use of organic mulches to reduce water loss through evaporation, reduce soil loss, and suppress weeds.

(IV) Installation of a pressure-reducing valve that limits static service pressure in the residence to a maximum of sixty pounds per square inch. Piping for home fire sprinkler systems shall comply with state and local codes and regulations but are otherwise excluded from this subparagraph (IV).

(b) The offer required by paragraph (a) of this subsection (1) shall be made in accordance with the builder's construction schedule for the residence. In the case of prefabricated or manufactured homes, "construction schedule" includes the schedule for completion of prefabricated walls or other subassemblies.

(2) Nothing in this section precludes a person that builds a new single-family detached residence from:

(a) Subjecting water-efficient fixture and appliance upgrades to the same terms and conditions as other upgrades, including charges related to upgrades, deposits required for upgrades, deadlines, and construction timelines;

(b) Selecting the contractors that will complete the installation of the selected options; or

(c) Stipulating in the purchase agreement or sales contract that water-efficient fixtures and appliances are based on technology available at the time of installation, such upgrades may not support all water-efficient fixtures or appliances installed at a future date, and the person that builds a new single-family detached residence is not liable for any additional upgrades, retrofits, or other alterations to the residence that may be necessary to accommodate water-efficient fixtures or appliances installed at a future date.

(3) This section does not apply to unoccupied homes serving as sales inventory or model homes.

(4) The upgrades described in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section shall not contravene state or local codes, covenants, and requirements. All homes, landscapes, and irrigation systems shall meet all applicable national, state, and local regulations.

38-35.7-108. Disclosure of oil and gas activity - rules. (1) (a) By January 1, 2016, the real estate commission created in section 12-61-105, C.R.S., shall promulgate a rule requiring each contract of sale or seller's property disclosure for residential real property that is subject to the commission's jurisdiction to disclose the following or substantially similar information:

THE SURFACE ESTATE OF THE PROPERTY MAY BE OWNED SEPARATELY FROM THE UNDERLYING MINERAL ESTATE, AND TRANSFER OF THE SURFACE ESTATE MAY NOT INCLUDE TRANSFER OF THE MINERAL ESTATE. THIRD PARTIES MAY OWN OR LEASE INTERESTS IN OIL, GAS, OR OTHER MINERALS UNDER THE SURFACE, AND THEY MAY ENTER AND USE THE SURFACE ESTATE TO ACCESS THE MINERAL ESTATE.

THE USE OF THE SURFACE ESTATE TO ACCESS THE MINERALS MAY BE GOVERNED BY A SURFACE USE AGREEMENT, A MEMORANDUM OR OTHER NOTICE OF WHICH MAY BE RECORDED WITH THE COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER.

THE OIL AND GAS ACTIVITY THAT MAY OCCUR ON OR ADJACENT TO THIS PROPERTY MAY INCLUDE, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO, SURVEYING, DRILLING, WELL COMPLETION OPERATIONS, STORAGE, OIL AND GAS, OR PRODUCTION FACILITIES, PRODUCING WELLS, REWORKING OF CURRENT WELLS, AND GAS GATHERING AND PROCESSING FACILITIES.

THE BUYER IS ENCOURAGED TO SEEK ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING OIL AND GAS ACTIVITY ON OR ADJACENT TO THIS PROPERTY, INCLUDING DRILLING PERMIT APPLICATIONS. THIS INFORMATION MAY BE AVAILABLE FROM THE COLORADO OIL AND GAS CONSERVATION COMMISSION.

(b) On and after January 1, 2016, each contract of sale or seller's property disclosure for residential real property that is not subject to the real estate commission's jurisdiction must contain a disclosure statement in bold-faced type that is clearly legible in substantially the same form as is specified in paragraph (a) of this subsection (1).

(2) The disclosure required by subsection (1) of this section does not create a duty to investigate or disclose that does not otherwise exist for the seller, a person licensed under article 61 of title 12, C.R.S., or a title insurance agent or company licensed under article 2 of title 10, C.R.S.

ARTICLE 36

Torrens Title Registration Act

38-36-101. Application to register title - by whom made. The owner of any estate or interest in land, whether legal or equitable, except unpatented land, may apply as provided in this article to have the title of said land registered. The application may be made by the applicant personally, or by an agent thereunto lawfully authorized in writing, which authority shall be executed and acknowledged in the same manner and form as is now required as to a deed, and shall be recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder in the county in which the land, or the major portion thereof, is situated before the making of the application by such agent. A

corporation may apply by its authorized agent, and an infant or any other person under disability by his legal guardian. Joint tenants and tenants in common shall join in the application. The person in whose behalf the application is made shall be named as applicant.

38-36-102. Lesser estates - when registered. It shall not be an objection to bringing land under this article that the estate or interest of the applicant is subject to any outstanding lesser estate, mortgage, lien, or charge. No mortgage, lien, charge, or lesser estate than a fee simple shall be registered unless the estate in fee simple to the same land is registered. Every such lesser estate, mortgage, lien, or charge shall be noted upon the certificate of title and the duplicate thereof, and the title or interest certified shall be subject only to such estates, mortgages, liens, and charges as are so noted, except as provided in this article.

38-36-103. When tax title may be registered. No title derived through sale for any tax or assessment or special assessment shall be entitled to be registered unless it appears that the title of the applicant, or those through whom he claims title, has been adjudicated by a court of competent jurisdiction, and a decree of such court duly made and recorded decreeing the title of the applicant, or that the applicant or those through whom he claims title have been in the actual and undisputed possession of the land under such title at least seven years immediately prior to the application, and has paid all taxes and assessments legally levied thereon during said time; unless the same is vacant and unoccupied lands or lots, in which case, where title is derived through sale for any tax or assessments or special assessment for any such vacant and unoccupied lands or lots and the applicant, or those through whom he claims title, have paid all taxes and assessments legally levied thereon for eight successive years immediately prior to the application, in which case such lands and lots shall be entitled to be registered as other lands provided for by this section.

38-36-104. Contents of application. (1) The application shall be in writing and shall be signed and verified by the oath of the applicant or the person acting in his behalf. It shall set forth substantially:

(a) The name and place of residence of the applicant, and if the application is by one acting in behalf of another, the name and place of residence and capacity of the person so acting;

(b) Whether the applicant (except in the case of a corporation) is married or not, and if married, the name and residence of the husband or wife, and the age of the applicant;

(c) The description of the land and the valuation for assessment thereof, exclusive of improvements, according to the last official assessment, the same to be taken as a basis for the payments required under sections 38-36-186 and 38-36-198 (1) (a);

(d) The applicant's estate or interest in the same, and whether the same is subject to homestead exemption;

(e) The names of all persons or parties who appear of record to have any title, claim,

estate, lien, or interest in the lands described in the application for registration;

(f) Whether the land is occupied or unoccupied, and if occupied by any other person than the applicant, the name and post-office address of each occupant and what estate or interest he has or claims in the land;

(g) Whether the land is subject to any lien or encumbrance, and, if any, the nature and amount of the same, and if recorded, the book and page of record, and the name and post-office address of each holder thereof;

(h) Whether any other person has any estate or claims any interest in the land, in law or equity, in possession, remainder, reversion, or expectancy, and, if any, the name and post-office address of every such person and the nature of his estate or claim;

(i) In case it is desired to settle or establish boundary lines, the names and post-office addresses of all the owners of the adjoining lands that may be affected thereby, so far as the applicant is able upon diligent inquiry to ascertain the same;

(j) If the application is on behalf of a minor, the age of such minor shall be stated;

(k) When the place of residence of any person whose residence is required to be given is unknown, it may be so stated if the applicant also states that upon diligent inquiry he has been unable to ascertain the same.

38-36-105. What lands may be joined in one application. Any number of contiguous pieces of land in the same county and owned by the same person and in the same right, or any number of pieces of property in the same county having the same chain of title and belonging to the same person, may be included in one application.

38-36-106. Amendment of application. The application may be amended only by supplemental statement in writing, signed and sworn to as in the case of the original application.

38-36-107. Form of application. The form of application may, with appropriate changes, be substantially as follows:

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR INITIAL REGISTRATION
OF TITLE TO LAND.

STATE OF COLORADO)	
)	ss.
County of)	In the
In the matter of)	District Court.
the application of)	
.....)		Petition.

to register the title to the land hereinafter described.

To the Honorable, judge of said court: I hereby make application to have registered the title to the land hereinafter described, and do solemnly swear that the answers to the questions herewith, and the statements herein contained, are true to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

First - Name of applicant,..... age,.... years. Residence,..... (number and street, if any). Married to (name of husband or wife).

Second - Application made by, acting as (owner, agent or attorney). Residence,..... (number, street).

Third - Description of real estate is as follows:.....
.....
.....
estate or interest therein is and subject to homestead.

Fourth - The land is occupied by (names of occupants), whose address is (number, street, and town or city). The estate, interest or claim of occupant is

Fifth - Liens and encumbrances on the land
.....
Name of holder or owner thereof is whose post-office address is
Amount of claim, \$ Recorded, Book, page, of the records of said county.

Sixth - Other persons, firms, or corporations, having or claiming any estate, interest, or claim in law or equity, in possession, remainder, reversion, or expectancy in said land are
.....
whose addresses are
respectively. Character of estate, interest, or claim is

Seventh - Other facts connected with said land and appropriate to be considered in this registration proceedings are

Eighth - Therefore, the applicant prays this honorable court to find and declare the title or interest of the applicant in said land and decree the same, and order the registrar of titles to register the same and to grant such other and further relief as may be proper in the premises.

..... (Applicant's signature.)

By, agent, attorney, administrator, or guardian.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, A.D. 20.... .

.....,

Notary Public.

38-36-108. Application made to district court - powers of court. The application for registration shall be made to the district court of the county wherein the land is situated. Said court has power to inquire into the condition of the title to and any interest in the land, and any lien or encumbrance thereon, and to make all orders, judgments, and decrees as may be necessary to determine, establish, and declare the title or interest, legal or equitable, as against all persons, known or unknown, and all liens and encumbrances existing thereon, whether by law, contract, judgment, mortgage, trust deed, or otherwise, and to declare the order, priority, and preference as between the same, and to remove all clouds from the title, and for that purpose the said court shall always be open.

38-36-109. Registrars of titles - rules. The county clerks and recorders of the several counties of this state shall be registrars of titles in their respective counties, and their deputies shall be deputy registrars. All acts performed by registrars and deputy registrars under this article shall be performed under rules and instructions established and given by the district court having jurisdiction of the county in which they act.

38-36-110. Bond of registrar. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, every county clerk and recorder shall, before entering upon the duties as registrar of titles, give a bond with sufficient sureties, to be approved by a judge of the district court of the county, payable to the people of the state of Colorado in such sum as is fixed by the said judge of the district court, conditioned for the faithful discharge of duties and to deliver up all papers, books, records, and other property belonging to the county or appertaining to the office as registrar of titles, whole, safe, and undefaced, when lawfully required to do so. The bond shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state and a copy thereof shall be filed and entered upon the records of the district court in the county wherein the county clerk and recorder holds office.

(2) In lieu of the bond required by subsection (1) of this section, a county may purchase crime insurance coverage on behalf of the county clerk and recorder to protect the people of the county from any malfeasance on the part of the county clerk and recorder while in office.

38-36-111. Duties of deputy registrar - vacancies. Deputy registrars shall perform all duties of the registrar in the name of the registrar, and the acts of such deputies shall be held to be the acts of the registrar, and in the case of the death of the registrar or his removal from office, the vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as is provided by law for filling such vacancy in the office of the county clerk and recorder. The person so appointed to fill such vacancy shall file a bond and be vested with the same powers as the registrar whose office he is appointed to fill.

38-36-112. Registrar not to practice law - neglect of duty. No registrar or deputy registrar shall practice as an attorney or counselor at law, nor prepare any papers in any

proceeding provided for in this article, nor while in office be in partnership with any attorney or counselor at law so practicing. The registrar shall be liable for any neglect or omission of the duties of his office when occasioned by a deputy registrar in the same manner as for his own personal neglect or omission.

38-36-113. Examiner of titles - compensation - oath - bond. The judges of the district court in and for the judicial districts for which they are elected or appointed shall appoint a competent attorney in each county within their district as examiner of titles and legal adviser of the registrar. The examiner of titles in each county shall be paid in each case by the applicant such compensation as the judge of the district court determines. Every examiner of titles shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe an oath of office to faithfully and impartially perform the duties of his office, and shall also give a bond in such amount and with such sureties as shall be approved by the judge of the district court, payable in like manner and with like conditions as required of the registrar. A copy of the bond shall be entered upon the records of said court and the original shall be filed with the registrar.

38-36-114. Nonresident applicant to appoint process agent. If the applicant is not a resident of the state of Colorado, he shall file with his application a paper, duly acknowledged, appointing an agent residing in this state, giving his name in full and his post-office address, and shall therein agree that the service of any legal process in proceedings under or growing out of the application shall be of the same legal effect when made on said agent as if made on the applicant within this state. If the agent so appointed dies or removes from the state, the applicant shall at once make another appointment in like manner, and if he fails to do so, the court may dismiss the application.

38-36-115. Filing and service of application - land registration docket. The application shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the court to which the application is made, and in case of personal service a true copy thereof shall be served with the summons, and the clerk shall docket the case in a book to be kept for that purpose, which shall be known as the "land registration docket". The record entry of the application shall be entitled (name of applicant), plaintiff, against (here insert names of all persons named in the application as being in possession of the premises, or as having any lien, encumbrance, right, title, or interest in the land, and the names of all persons found by the report of the examiner provided for in section 38-36-118 to be in possession or to have any lien, encumbrance, right, title, or interest in the land), also all other persons or parties unknown, claiming any right, title, estate, lien, or interests in the real estate described in the application as defendants. All orders, judgments, and decrees of the court in the case shall be appropriately entered in such docket. All final orders or decrees shall be recorded, and proper reference made thereto in such docket.

38-36-116. Abstract of title filed with application. The applicant shall also file with the clerk, at the time the application is made, an abstract of title such as is now commonly used, prepared, and certified to by the county clerk and recorder of the county, or by a person, firm, or corporation regularly engaged in the abstract business, having satisfied the district court that they have a complete set of abstract books and are in existence and doing business at the time of the filing of the application under this article.

38-36-117. Copy of application filed with county clerk and recorder - lis pendens. At the time of the filing of the application in the office of the clerk of the court, a copy thereof, certified by the clerk, shall be filed, but need not be recorded, in the office of the county clerk and recorder and shall have the force and effect of a lis pendens.

38-36-118. Examination of application and abstract - report of examiner. Immediately after the filing of the abstract of title, the court shall enter an order referring the application to an examiner of titles, who shall proceed to examine into the title and into the truth of the matters set forth in the application, and particularly whether the land is occupied, the nature of the occupation if occupied, and by what right, and, also as to all judgments against the applicant or those through whom he claims title, which may be a lien upon the lands described in the application. He shall search the records and investigate all the facts brought to his notice, and file in the case a report thereon, including a certificate of his opinion upon the title. The clerk of the court shall thereupon give notice to the applicant of the filing of such report. If the opinion of the examiner is adverse to the applicant, he shall be allowed by the court a reasonable time in which to elect to proceed further, or to withdraw his application. The election shall be made in writing and filed with the clerk of the court.

38-36-119. Issuance of summons. If, in the opinion of the examiner, the applicant has a title as alleged, and proper registration, or if the applicant, after an adverse opinion of the examiner, elects to proceed further, the clerk of the court shall immediately upon the filing of the examiner's opinion or the applicant's election, as the case may be, issue a summons substantially in the form provided for in section 38-36-123. The summons shall be issued by the order of the court and attested by the clerk of the court.

38-36-120. Parties plaintiff and defendant - unknown claimants. The applicant shall be known in the summons as the plaintiff. All persons named in the application or found by the report of the examiner as being in possession of the premises or as having of record any lien, encumbrance, right, title, or interest in the land, and all other persons designated as follows: "All other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien, or interest in, to, or upon the real estate described in the application herein", shall be defendants.

The People of the State of Colorado to the above-named defendants, Greetings:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the application of the applicant plaintiff in the above entitled application for registration of the following land situate in county, Colorado, to wit: (description of land), and to file your answer to the said application in the office of the clerk of said court, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said application within the time aforesaid, the applicant plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the application.

Witness, clerk of said court and the seal thereof, at in said county, and state, this day of A.D. 20.... .

(Seal.)
..... Clerk.

38-36-124. When guardian ad litem appointed - compensation. The court shall appoint a disinterested person to act as guardian ad litem for minors and other persons under disability and for all other persons not in being who appear to have an interest in the land. The compensation of the said guardian shall be determined by the court and paid as a part of the expense of the proceeding.

38-36-125. Who may answer - contents of answer. Any person claiming an interest, whether named in the summons or not, may appear and file an answer within the time named in the summons, or within such further time as may be allowed by the court. The answer shall state all objections to the application, and shall set forth the interests claimed by the party filing the same, and shall be signed and sworn to by him or by some person in his behalf.

38-36-126. Decree, when no answer filed - binds unknown claimants. If no person appears and answers within the time named in the summons or allowed by the court, the court may at once, upon the motion of the applicant, no reason to the contrary appearing and upon satisfactory proof of the applicant's right thereto, make its order and decree confirming the title of the applicant and ordering registration of the same. By the description in the summons, "all other persons unknown, claiming any right, title, estate, lien, or interest in, to, or upon the real estate described in the application herein", all the world are made parties defendant and shall be concluded by the default, order, and decree. The court shall not be bound by the report of the examiners of title but may require other or further proof.

38-36-127. Cause set for trial - default - referee appointed. If, in any case, an appearance is entered and answer filed, the cause shall be set down for hearing on motion of either party, but a default and order shall first be entered against all persons who do not appear and answer in the manner provided in section 38-36-126. The court may refer the cause or any part thereof to one of the examiners of title, as referee, to hear the parties and their evidence, and make report thereon to the court. His report shall have the same force and effect as that of a magistrate appointed by the district court under the laws of this state, and relating to the appointment, duties, and powers of magistrates.

38-36-128. Court may order further proof. The court may order such other or further hearing of the cause before the court or before the examiner of titles after the filing of the report of the examiner referred to in section 38-36-127 and require such other or further proof by either of the parties to the cause as to the court seems proper.

38-36-129. Title not proper for registration dismissed - applicant may dismiss. If, in any case, after hearing, the court finds that the applicant has no title proper for registration, a decree shall be entered dismissing the application, and such decree may be ordered to be without prejudice. The applicant may dismiss his application at any time before the final decree, upon such terms as may be fixed by the court, and upon motion to dismiss duly made to the court.

38-36-130. Decree of confirmation - effect - appeal. If the court, after hearing, finds that the applicant has title, whether as stated in his application or otherwise, proper for registration, a decree of confirmation of title and registration shall be entered. Every decree of registration shall bind the land and quiet the title thereto, except as otherwise provided in this article, and shall be forever binding and conclusive upon all persons, whether mentioned by name in the application or included in "all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien, or interest in, to, or upon the real estate described in the application herein", and such decree shall not be opened by reason of the absence, infancy, or other disability of any person affected thereby, nor by any proceeding at law or in equity for reversing judgments or decrees, except as especially provided in section 38-36-131. An appeal may be taken as provided by law and the Colorado appellate rules within the same time and upon like notice, terms, and conditions as are provided for the taking of appeals from the district court to the appellate court in civil actions.

38-36-131. When decree may be opened. (1) Any person having an interest in or lien upon the land who has not been actually served with process or notified of the filing of the application or the pendency thereof may at any time within ninety days after the entry of such decree, and not afterwards, appear and file his sworn answer to such application in like manner as prescribed in section 38-36-125 for making answer if such person had no actual notice or

information of the filing of such application or the pendency of the proceeding during the pendency thereof, or until within three months of the time of the filing of such answer, which facts shall be made to appear before answering by the affidavit of the person answering or the affidavit of someone in his behalf having knowledge of the facts; and also if no innocent purchaser for value has acquired an interest. If there is any such purchaser, the decree of registration shall not be opened but shall remain in full force and effect forever, subject only to the right of appeal provided for in section 38-36-130.

(2) Any person aggrieved by such decree in any case may pursue his remedy by suit in the nature of an action of tort against the applicant or any other person for fraud in procuring the decree and may also bring his action for indemnity as provided for in section 38-36-187.

(3) Upon the filing of such answer, and not less than ten days' notice having been given to the applicant and to such other interested parties as the court may order in such manner as directed by the court, the court shall proceed to review the case, and if the court is satisfied that the order or decree ought to be opened, an order shall be entered to that effect, and the court shall proceed to review the proceedings and shall make such order in the case as is equitable in the premises. An appeal may be allowed in this case, as well as from all other decrees affecting any registered title, within a like time and in a like manner as in the case of an original decree under this article, and not otherwise.

38-36-132. Action to recover land - limitation. No person shall commence any proceeding for the recovery of lands or any interest, right, lien, or demand therein or upon the same adverse to the title or interest as found or decreed in the decree of registration unless within ninety days after the entry of the order or decree. This section shall be construed as giving such right of action to such person only as shall not, because of some irregularity, insufficiency, or for some other cause, be bound and concluded by such order or decree.

38-36-133. Certificate of title insures freedom from encumbrance - exceptions. (1) Every person receiving a certificate of title in pursuance of a decree of registration and every subsequent purchaser of registered land who takes a certificate of title for value and in good faith shall hold the same free from all encumbrances, except only such estates, mortgages, liens, charges, and interests as may be noted in the last certificate of title in the registrar's office, and except any of the following rights or encumbrances subsisting, namely:

(a) Any existing lease for a period not exceeding three years, when there is actual occupation of the premises under the lease;

(b) All public highways embraced in the description of the land included in the certificates shall be deemed to be excluded from the certificate, and any subsisting right-of-way or other easement for ditches or water rights upon, over, or in respect to the land;

(c) Any tax or special assessment for which a sale of the land has not been had at the date of the certificate of title;

(d) Such right of appeal, or right to appear and contest the application, as is allowed by this article;

(e) Liens, claims, or rights, if any, arising or existing under the constitution or laws of the United States, and which the statutes of this state cannot or do not require to appear of record in the office of the county clerk and recorder.

38-36-134. Contents of decree - certified copy filed. Every decree of registration shall bear the year, day, hour, and minute of its entry and shall be signed by one of the judges of the district court. It shall state whether the owner is married or unmarried and, if married, the name of the husband or wife. If the owner is under disability it shall state the nature of the disability, and, if a minor, shall state his age. It shall contain a description of the land as finally determined by the court and shall set forth the estate of the owner, and also, in such manner as to show their relative priority, all particular estates, mortgages, easements, liens, attachments, homesteads, and other encumbrances, including rights of husband and wife, if any, to which the land or the owner's estate is subject and shall contain any other matter or information properly to be determined by the court in pursuance of this article. The decree shall be stated in a convenient form for transcription upon the certificate of title, to be made as provided in section 38-36-139 by the registrar of titles. Immediately upon the filing of the decree of registration, the clerk shall file a certified copy thereof in the office of the registrar of titles.

38-36-135. Party acquiring interest after application filed made defendant. Any person who takes by conveyance, attachment, judgment, lien, or otherwise any right, title, or interest in the land subsequent to the filing of a copy of the application for registration in the office of the county clerk and recorder shall at once appear and answer as a party defendant in the proceeding for registration, and the right, title, or interest of such person shall be subject to the order or decree of the court.

38-36-136. Registered land to remain under this article unless removed from registration. (1) Unless removed from registration in the manner stated in this section, the obtaining of a decree of registration and receiving of a certificate of title shall be deemed an agreement running with the land and binding upon the applicant and the successors in title that the land is and remains registered land and subject to the provisions of this article and of all amendments thereto. All dealings with the land or any estate or interest therein after the same has been brought under this article, and all liens, encumbrances, and charges upon the same shall be made only subject to the terms of this article. The owner, or his agent or attorney, of any real property registered under the terms of this article may, at any time, withdraw said real property registration from the operation of this article by surrendering to the registrar his duplicate certificate of ownership, duly endorsed with a signed and acknowledged request for such withdrawal.

(2) This request may be substantially in the following form, to wit:

To the Registrar of Titles in the County of, and State of Colorado: I, (or we),

Witness my (or our) hand this day of, A.D. 20.... .

.....

Uncertified Printout

elsewhere, it shall be witnessed and acknowledged in the same manner as is now provided for the acknowledgment of deeds. When so signed, such receipt shall be prima facie evidence of the genuineness of such signature.

38-36-141. Two or more owners. Where two or more persons are registered owners as tenants in common or otherwise, the owner's duplicate certificate can be issued for the entirety, or a separate duplicate owner's certificate may be issued to each owner for his undivided share.

38-36-142. Subsequent certificates. All certificates subsequent to the first shall be in like form, except that they shall be entitled "Transfer from No." (the number of the next previous certificate relating to the same land), and shall also contain the words "Originally registered on the day of, 20..., and entered in book, at page of register".

38-36-143. Exchange of certificates - platting land. A registered owner holding one duplicate certificate for several distinct parcels of land may surrender it and take out several certificates for portions thereof. A registered owner holding several duplicate certificates for several distinct parcels of land may surrender them and take out a single duplicate certificate for all of said parcels, or several certificates for different portions thereof. Such exchange of certificates, however, shall only be made by the order of the court upon petition therefor duly made by the owner. An owner of registered land who subdivides such land into lots, blocks, or acre tracts shall file with the registrar of titles a plat of said land so subdivided, in the same manner and subject to the same rules of law and restrictions as is provided for platting land that is not registered.

38-36-144. When certificate takes effect. The certificate of title shall relate back to and take effect as of the date of the decree of registration.

38-36-145. Certificates in evidence - variance. The original certificate in the registration book, any copy thereof duly certified under the signature of the registrar of titles or his deputy and authenticated by his seal, and also the owner's duplicate certificate shall be received as evidence in all the courts of this state, and shall be conclusive as to all matters contained therein, except so far as is otherwise provided in this article. In case of a variance between the owner's duplicate certificate and the original certificate, the original shall prevail.

38-36-146. Indexes kept by registrar - adoption of forms. The registrar of titles, under the direction of the court, shall make and keep indexes of all duplications and of all

certified copies and decrees of registration and certificates of titles, and shall also index and file in classified order all papers and instruments filed in his office relating to applications and to registered titles. The registrar shall also, under the direction of the court, prepare and keep forms of indexes and registration and entry books. The court shall prepare and adopt convenient forms of certificates of titles, and also general forms of memorials or notations to be used by the registrars of titles in registering the common forms of conveyance and other instruments to express briefly their effect.

38-36-147. Tract and alphabetical indexes kept by registrar. The registrar of titles shall keep tract indexes, in which shall be entered the lands registered in the numerical order of the townships, ranges, sections, and, in cases of subdivisions, the blocks and lots therein, and the names of the owners, with a reference to the volume and page of the register of titles in which the lands are registered. He shall also keep alphabetical indexes, in which shall be entered in alphabetical order the names of all registered owners and all other persons interested in or holding charges upon or any interest in the registered land, with a reference to the volume and page of the register of titles in which the land is registered.

38-36-148. Registered land may be conveyed or encumbered. The owner of registered land may convey, mortgage, lease, charge, or otherwise encumber, dispose of, or deal with the same as fully as if it had not been registered. He may use forms of deeds, trust deeds, mortgages, and leases or voluntary instruments like those now in use and sufficient in law for the purpose intended. But no voluntary instrument of conveyance, except a will and a lease for a term not exceeding three years, purporting to convey or affect registered land, shall take effect as a conveyance or bind the land but shall operate only as a contract between the parties and as evidence of the authority to the registrar of titles to make registration. The act of registration shall be the operative act to convey or affect the land.

38-36-149. Effect of recording instruments. Every conveyance, lien, attachment, order, decree, judgment of a court of record, or instrument or entry which would under existing law, if recorded, filed, or entered in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county in which the real estate is situate, affect the said real estate to which it relates, if the title thereto were not registered, shall, if recorded, filed, or entered in the office of the registrar of titles in the county where the real estate to which such instrument relates is situate, affect in like manner the title thereto if registered, and shall be notice to all persons from the time of such recording, filing, or entering.

38-36-150. Records - open to inspection. The registrar of titles shall number and note, in a proper book to be kept for that purpose, the year, month, day, hour, and minute of reception and number of all conveyances, orders or decrees, writs or other process, judgments, liens, and

all other instruments or papers or orders affecting the title of land, the title to which is registered. Every instrument so filed shall be retained in the office of the registrar of titles and shall be regarded as registered from the time so noted, and the memorial of each instrument, when made on the certificate of title to which it refers, shall bear the same date. Every instrument so filed, whether voluntary or involuntary, shall be numbered and indexed, and endorsed with a reference to the proper certificate of title. All records and papers relating to registered land in the office of the registrar of titles shall be open to public inspection in the same manner as are the papers and records in the office of the county clerk and recorder.

38-36-151. Duplicates - certified copies. Duplicates of all instruments, voluntary or involuntary, filed and registered in the office of the registrar of titles, may be presented with the originals, and shall be attested and sealed by the registrar of titles, and endorsed with the file number and other memoranda on the originals, and may be taken away by the person presenting the same. Certified copies of all instruments filed and registered may be obtained from the registrar of titles on the payment of a fee of the same amount as is allowed the county clerk and recorder for a like certified copy.

38-36-152. Title not divested - interests less than freehold. (1) No new certificate shall be entered or issued upon any transfer of registered land which does not divest the title in fee simple of said land or some part thereof from the owner or one of the registered owners. All interest in the registered land less than a freehold estate shall be registered by filing with the registrar of titles the instruments creating, transferring, or claiming such interest, and by a brief memorandum or memorial thereof made by a registrar of titles upon the certificate of title, and signed by him. A similar memorandum or memorial shall also be made on the owner's duplicate.

(2) The cancellation or extinguishment of such interests shall be registered in the same manner. When any party in interest does not agree as to the proper memorial to be made upon the filing of any instrument presented for registration, or where the registrar of titles is in doubt as to the form of such memorial, the question shall be referred to the court for decision, either on the certificate of the registrar of titles or upon the demand in writing of any party in interest.

(3) The registrar of titles shall bring before the court all the papers and evidence which may be necessary for the determination of the question by the court. The court, after notice to all parties in interest and a hearing, shall enter an order prescribing the form of the memorial, and the registrar of titles shall make registration in accordance therewith.

38-36-153. When owner's certificate must be presented - effect of presentation. No new certificates of titles shall be entered, and no memorial shall be made upon any certificate of title in pursuance of any deed or other voluntary instrument unless the owner's duplicate certificate is presented with such instrument, except in cases provided for in this article, or upon the order of the court, for cause shown. Whenever such order is made, a memorial therefor shall be entered, or a new certificate issued, as directed by said order. The production of the owner's

duplicate certificate, whenever any voluntary instrument is presented for registration, shall be conclusive authority from the registered owner to the registrar of titles to enter a new certificate or to make a memorial of registration in accordance with such instrument, and a new certificate or memorial shall be binding upon the registered owner and upon all persons claiming under him, in favor of every purchaser for value and in good faith.

38-36-154. Certified copy of owner's duplicate certificates. (1) In the event that an owner's duplicate certificate of title is lost, mislaid, or destroyed, the owner may make affidavit of the fact before any officer authorized to administer oaths, stating, with particularity, the facts relating to such loss, mislaying, or destruction, and shall file the same in the office of the registrar of titles.

(2) Any party in interest may thereupon apply to the court, and the court shall, upon proofs of the facts set forth in the affidavit, enter an order directing the registrar of titles to make and issue a new owner's duplicate certificate. Such new owner's duplicate certificate shall be printed or marked "certified copy of owner's duplicate certificate", and such certified copy shall stand in the place of and have like effect as the owner's duplicate certificate.

38-36-155. Mode of conveying registered land. An owner of registered land conveying the same, or any portion thereof, in fee, shall execute a deed of conveyance which the grantor shall file with the registrar of titles in the county where the land lies. The owner's duplicate certificate shall be surrendered, at the same time, and shall be by the registrar marked "canceled". The original certificate of title shall also be marked "canceled". The registrar of titles shall thereupon enter in the register of titles a new certificate of title to the grantee, and shall prepare and deliver to such grantee an owner's duplicate certificate. All encumbrances, claims, or interests adverse to the title of the registered owner shall be stated upon the new certificate, except insofar as they may be simultaneously released or discharged. When only a part of the land described in a certificate is transferred, or some estate or interest in the land remains in the transferor, a new certificate shall be issued to him for the part, estate, or interest remaining to him.

38-36-156. Certificate that taxes have been paid. Before any deed, plat, or other instrument affecting registered land is filed or registered in the office of the registrar of titles, the owner shall present a certificate from the county treasurer showing that all taxes then due thereon have been paid.

38-36-157. Registered land subject to same laws as unregistered land. Registered land and ownership therein shall in all respects be subject to the same burdens and incidents which attach by law to unregistered land. Nothing in this article shall in any way be construed to relieve registered land or the owners thereof from any rights incident to the relation of husband

and wife, or from liability to attachment on mesne process, or levy on execution, or from liability of any lien of any description established by law on land and the improvements thereon, or the interest of the owner in such land or improvements, or to change the laws of descent, or the rights of partition between cotenants, or the right to take the same by eminent domain, or to relieve such land from liability to be recovered by an assignee in insolvency or trustee in bankruptcy under the provisions of law relating thereto, or to change or affect in any way any other rights or liabilities created by law and applicable to unregistered land, except as otherwise expressly provided in this article.

38-36-158. Powers of attorney. Any person may by attorney convey or otherwise deal with registered land, but the letters or power of attorney shall be acknowledged and filed with the registrar of titles and registered. Any instrument revoking such letters or power of attorney shall be acknowledged in like manner.

38-36-159. Encumbrances must be registered. The owner of registered land may mortgage or encumber the same by executing a trust deed or other instrument sufficient in law for that purpose, and such instrument may be assigned, extended, discharged, released in whole or in part, or otherwise dealt with by the mortgagee by any form of instrument sufficient in law for the purpose. But such trust deed or other instrument, and all instruments assigning, extending, discharging, releasing, or otherwise dealing with the encumbrance, shall be registered and take effect upon the title only from the time of registration.

38-36-160. Trust deed deemed a mortgage - how registered. (1) A trust deed shall be deemed to be a mortgage, and be subject to the same rules as a mortgage, excepting as to the manner of the foreclosure thereof. The registration of a mortgage shall be made in the following manner: The owner's duplicate certificate shall be presented to the registrar of titles with the mortgage deed or instrument to be registered, and the registrar shall enter upon the original certificate of title and also upon the owner's duplicate certificate a memorial of the purport of the instrument registered, the time of filing and the file number of the registered instrument. He shall also note upon the instrument registered the time of filing and a reference to the volume and page of the register of title wherein the same is registered.

(2) The registrar of titles shall also, at the request of the mortgagee, make out and deliver to him a duplicate certificate of title, like the owner's duplicate; except that the words "mortgagee's duplicate" shall be written or printed upon such certificate in large letters, diagonally across the face. A memorandum of the issuance of the mortgagee's duplicate shall be made upon the certificate of title.

38-36-161. Assignment, cancellation, and release of mortgage. Whenever a mortgage upon which a mortgagee's duplicate has been issued is assigned, extended, or otherwise dealt

with, the mortgagee's duplicate shall be presented with the instrument assigning, extending, or otherwise dealing with the mortgage, and a memorial of the instrument shall be made upon the mortgagee's duplicate and upon the original certificate of title. When the mortgage is discharged or otherwise extinguished, the mortgagee's duplicate shall be surrendered and stamped "canceled". In case only a part of the charge or of the land is intended to be released, discharged, or surrendered, the entry shall be made by a memorial accordingly in like manner as before provided for a release or discharge. The production of the mortgagee's duplicate certificate shall be conclusive authority to register the instrument therewith presented. A mortgage on registered land may be discharged in whole or in part by the mortgagee in person on the register of titles in the same manner as a mortgage on unregistered land may be discharged by an entry on the margin of the record thereof in the county clerk and recorder's office, and such discharge shall be attested by the registrar of titles.

38-36-162. Foreclosure of mortgage. All charges upon registered land, or any estate or interest in the same, and any right thereunder may be enforced as is permitted by law, and all laws relating to the foreclosure of mortgages shall apply to mortgages upon registered land or any estate or interest therein, except as otherwise provided in this section, and except that a notice of the pendency of any suit or of any proceeding to enforce or foreclose the mortgage or any charge shall be filed in the office of the registrar of titles, and a memorial thereof entered on the register at the time of or prior to the commencement of such suit or the beginning of any such proceeding. A notice so filed and registered shall be notice to the registrar of titles and all persons dealing with the land or any part thereof. When a mortgagee's duplicate has been issued, such duplicate shall, at the time of the registering of the notice, be presented, and a memorial of such notice shall be entered upon the mortgagee's duplicate.

38-36-163. Registration of final decree - new certificate issued. In any action affecting registered land a judgment or final decree is entitled to registration on the presentation of a certified copy of the entry thereof from the clerk of the court where the action is pending to the registrar of titles. The registrar of titles shall enter a memorial thereof upon the original certificates of title and upon the owner's duplicate, and also upon the mortgagee's and lessee's duplicate, if any are outstanding. When the registered owner of such land is by such judgment or decree divested of his estate in fee to the land or any part thereof, the plaintiff or defendant shall be entitled to a new certificate of title for the land or that part thereof designated in the judgment or decree, and the registrar of titles shall enter such new certificate of title and issue a new owner's duplicate in such manner as is provided in the case of a voluntary conveyance. No such new certificate shall be entered except upon the application to the district court of the county and upon the filing in the office of the registrar of titles an order of the court directing the entry of such new certificate.

38-36-164. Title acquired by action registered - when certificate issues. Any person

who has, by any action or proceeding to enforce or foreclose any mortgage, lien, or charge upon registered land, become the owner in fee of the land or any part thereof shall be entitled to have his title registered, and the registrar of titles shall, upon application therefor, enter a new certificate of title for the land, or that part thereof of which the applicant is the owner, and issue an owner's duplicate in such manner as in the case of a voluntary conveyance of registered land. No such new certificate of title shall be entered, except after the time to redeem from such foreclosure has expired and upon the filing in the office of the registrar of titles an order of the district court of the county directing the entry of such new certificates.

38-36-165. Petition to court for new certificate. In all cases wherein by this article it is provided that a new certificate of title to registered land shall be entered by order of the court, a person applying for such new certificate shall apply to the court by petition, setting forth the facts, and the court shall, after notice given to all parties in interest, as the court may direct, and upon hearing, make an order or decree for the entry of a new certificate to such person as shall appear to be entitled thereto.

38-36-166. Registration of leases. Leases for registered land for a term of three years or more shall be registered in like manner as a mortgage, and the provisions of section 38-36-160 relating to the registration of mortgages shall also apply to the registration of leases. The registrar shall, at the request of the lessee, make out and deliver to him a duplicate of the certificate of title like the owner's duplicate, except the words "lessee's duplicate" shall be written or printed upon it in large letters diagonally across its face.

38-36-167. How transfer in trust registered. (1) Whenever a deed or other instrument is filed in the office of the registrar of titles for the purpose of effecting a transfer of, or a charge upon, the registered land or any estate or interest in the same, and it appears that the transfer or charge is to be in trust, or upon condition or limitation expressed in such deed or instrument, such deed or instrument shall be registered in the usual manner; except that the particulars of the trust, condition, limitation, or other equitable interest shall not be entered upon the certificate of title by memorial, but a memorandum or memorial shall be entered by the words "in trust" or "upon condition", or other apt words, and by reference by number to the instrument authorizing or creating the same. A similar memorial shall be made upon the owner's duplicate certificate.

(2) No transfer of or charge upon or dealing with the land or estate, or interest therein, shall thereafter be registered, except upon an order of the court first filed in the office of the registrar of titles directing such transfer, charge, or dealing in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the trust, condition, or limitation. Such registration shall be conclusive evidence in favor of the person taking such transfer, charge, or right, and those claiming under him, in good faith and for a valuable consideration, that such transfer, charge, or other dealing is in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the trust, condition, or limitation.

38-36-168. New trustee - new certificate. When the title to registered land passes from a trustee to a new trustee, a new certificate shall be entered to him and shall be registered in like manner, as upon an original conveyance in trust.

38-36-169. Trustee may apply for registration of land. Any trustee shall have authority to file an application for the registration of any land held in trust by him, unless expressly prohibited by the instrument creating the trust.

38-36-170. Certificate of title number on all filings and registrations. In every case where a writing of any description, or a copy of any writ, order, or decree is required by law to be filed or recorded in order to create or preserve any lien, right, or attachment upon unregistered land, such writing or copy when intended to affect registered land, in lieu of recording, shall be filed and registered in the office of the registrar of titles in the county in which the land lies, and, in addition to any particulars required in such papers for the filing or recording, shall also contain a reference to the number of the certificate of title of the land to be affected, and also, if the attachment, right, or lien is not claimed on all the land in any certificate of title, a description sufficiently accurate for the identification of the land intended to be affected.

38-36-171. How attachments, liens, and other rights enforced. All attachments, liens, and rights of every description shall be enforced, continued, reduced, discharged, and dissolved by any proceeding or method sufficient and proper in law to enforce, continue, reduce, discharge, or dissolve like liens on unregistered land. All certificates, writings, or other instruments permitted or required by law to be filed or recorded to give effect to the enforcement, continuance, reduction, discharge, or dissolution of attachment, liens, or other rights upon registered land, or to give notice of such enforcement, continuance, reduction, discharge, or dissolution, shall, in the case of like attachments, liens, or other rights upon registered land, be filed with the registrar of titles and registered in the register of titles, in lieu of filing or recording.

38-36-172. Name and address of plaintiff's attorney. The name and address of the attorney for the plaintiff in every action affecting the title to registered land shall be endorsed upon the writ or other writing filed in the office of the registrar of titles, and he shall be deemed the attorney of the plaintiff until written notice that he has ceased to be such plaintiff's attorney shall be filed for registration by the plaintiff.

38-36-173. When judgment becomes a lien. A judgment, decree, or order of any court shall be a lien upon or affect registered land or any estate or interest therein only when a certificate under the hand and official seal of the clerk of the court in which the same is of record,

stating the date and purport of the judgment, decree, or order, or a certified copy of such judgment, decree, or order, or transcript of the judgment docket, is filed in the office of the registrar of titles and a memorial of the same is entered upon the register of the last certificate of the title affected.

38-36-174. Title acquired by execution - new certificate issued. Any person who has acquired any right, title, interest, or estate in registered land by virtue of any execution, judgment, order, or decree of the court shall register his title so acquired by filing in the office of the registrar of titles all writings or instruments permitted or required to be recorded in the case of unregistered land. If the interest or estate so acquired is the fee in the registered land, or any part thereof, the person acquiring such interest shall be entitled to have a new certificate of title registered in him in the same manner as is provided in the case of persons acquiring title by action or proceeding in foreclosure of mortgages.

38-36-175. Action disposed of - memorial canceled. The certificate of the clerk of the court, in which any action or proceeding has been pending, or any judgment or decree is of record, that such action or proceeding has been dismissed or otherwise disposed of, or that the judgment, decree, or order has been satisfied, released, reversed, or overruled, or of any sheriff or any other officer that the levy of any execution, attachment, or other process, certified by him, has been released, discharged, or otherwise disposed of, being filed in the office of the registrar of titles and noted upon the register, shall be sufficient to authorize the registrar to cancel or otherwise treat the memorial of such action, proceeding, judgment, decree, order, or levy, according to the purport of such certificate.

38-36-176. Petition and order for new certificate after redemption period. Whenever registered land is sold, and the same is by law subject to redemption by the owner or any other person, the purchaser is not entitled to have a new certificate of title entered until the time within which the land may be redeemed has expired. At any time after the time to redeem has expired, the purchaser may petition the court for an order directing the entry of a new certificate of title to him, and the court shall, after such notice as it may order and hearing, grant and make an order directing the entry of such new certificate of title.

38-36-177. When certificate will issue to heir or devisee. The heirs at law and devisees, upon the death of an owner of lands, and any estate or interest therein, registered pursuant to this article, on the expiration of thirty days after the entry of a decree of the district or probate court granting letters testamentary or of administration, or in case of an appeal from such decree, at any time after the entry of a final decree, may file a certified copy of the final decree of the district or probate court and of the will, if any, with the clerk of the district court in the county in which the land lies, and make application to the court for an order for the entry of a new

certificate of title. The court shall issue notice to the executor or administrator and all other persons in interest, and may also give notice by publication in such newspaper as it may deem proper, to all whom it may concern and, after hearing, may direct the entry of a new certificate to the person who appears to be entitled thereto as heir or devisee. Any new certificate so entered before the final settlement of the estate of the deceased owner in the district or probate court shall state expressly that it is entered by transfer from the last certificate by descent or devise, and that the estate is in process of settlement. After the final settlement of the estate in the district or probate court, or after the expiration of the time allowed by law for bringing an action against an executor or administrator by creditors of the deceased, the heirs at law or devisees may petition the court for an order to cancel the memorial upon their certificates stating that the estate is in course of settlement, and the court, after such notice as it may order and hearing, may grant the petition. The liability of registered land to be sold for claims against the estate of the deceased shall not in any way be diminished or changed.

38-36-178. Sale or mortgage of lands in probate. Nothing in this article shall include, affect, or impair the jurisdiction of the district or probate court to order an executor, administrator, or guardian to sell or mortgage registered land for any purpose for which such order may be granted in the case of unregistered land. The purchaser or mortgagee taking a deed or mortgage executed in pursuance of such order of the district or probate court shall be entitled to register his title and to the entry of a new certificate of title or memorial of registration upon application to the district court and upon filing in the office of the registrar of titles an order of said court directing the entry of such certificates.

38-36-179. Trustees to file copy of authority - effect. An assignee for the benefit of creditors, receiver, trustee in bankruptcy, master, special commissioner, or other person appointed by court shall file in the office of the registrar of titles the instrument by which he is vested with title, estate, or interest in any registered land, or a certified copy of an order of the court showing that such assignee, receiver, trustee in bankruptcy, master, special commissioner, or other person is authorized to deal with such land, estate, or interest. If it is in the power of such person, he shall at the same time present to the registrar of titles the owner's duplicate certificate of title; thereupon, the registrar shall enter upon the register of titles and the duplicate certificate, if presented, a memorial thereof, with a reference to such order or deed by its file number. Such memorial having been entered, the assignee, receiver, trustee in bankruptcy, master, special commissioner, or other person may, subject to the direction of the court, deal with or transfer such land as if he were the registered owner.

38-36-180. Eminent domain - fees - reversion. Whenever registered land, or any right or interest therein, is taken by eminent domain, the state or body politic, or corporate or other authority exercising such right, shall pay all fees on account of any memorial or registration or entry of new certificates or duplicate thereof, and fees for the filing of instruments required by

this article to be filed. When for any reason, by operation of law, land which has been taken for public use reverts to the owner from whom it was taken, or his heirs or assigns, the court, upon petition of the person entitled to the benefit of the reversion, after such notice as it may order and hearing, may order the entry of a new certificate of title to him.

38-36-181. Issuance of new certificate - amendment of duplicates. (1) In every case where the registrar of titles enters a memorial upon a certificate of title, or enters a new certificate of title, in pursuance of any instrument executed by the registered owner, or by reason of any instrument or proceeding which affects or devises the title of the registered owner against his consent, if the outstanding owner's duplicate certificate is not presented, the registrar of titles shall not enter a new certificate or make a memorial, but the person claiming to be entitled thereto may apply by petition to the court. The court may order the registered owner or any person withholding the duplicate certificate to present or surrender the same, and direct the entry of a memorial or new certificate upon such presentation or surrender. If in any case the person withholding the duplicate certificate is not amenable to the process of the court, or cannot be found, or if for any reason the outstanding owner's duplicate certificate cannot be presented or surrendered without delay, the court may, by decree, annul the same and order a new certificate of title to be entered. Such new certificate, and all duplicates thereof, shall contain a memorial of the annulment of the outstanding duplicate.

(2) If in any case an outstanding mortgagee's or lessee's duplicate certificate is withheld or otherwise dealt with, like proceedings may be had to obtain registration as in the case of the owner's withholding or refusal to deliver the duplicate receipt.

38-36-182. Court may refer application to examiner of titles. In all cases where, under the provisions of this article, application is made to the court for any order or decree, the court may refer the matter to one of the examiners of title for hearing and report, in like manner as is provided in section 38-36-118 for the reference of the application for registration.

38-36-183. Examiner of titles to advise registrar - other powers. Examiners of title shall, upon the request of the registrar of titles, advise him upon any act or duty pertaining to the conduct of his office and shall, upon request, prepare the form of any memorial to be made or entered by the registrar of titles. The examiner of titles has full power to administer oaths and examine witnesses involved in his investigation of titles.

38-36-184. Requirements of instruments filed for registration. Every writing and instrument required or permitted by this article to be filed for registration shall contain or have endorsed upon it the full name, place of residence, and post-office address of the grantee or other person acquiring or claiming any right, title, or interest under such instrument. Any change in residence or post-office address of such person shall be endorsed by the registrar of titles in the

original instrument on receiving a sworn statement of such change. All names and addresses shall also be entered on all certificates. All notices required by or given in pursuance of the provisions of this article by the registrar of titles or by the court, after original registration, shall be served on the person to be notified; if a resident of the state of Colorado, as summons in civil actions are served, and proof of such service shall be made as on the return of a summons. All such notices shall be sent by mail to the person to be notified, if not a resident of the state of Colorado, at his residence and post-office address, as stated in the certificate of title or in any registered instrument under which he claims an interest. The certificate of the registrar of titles, or clerk of court, that any notice has been served by mailing the same as provided in this section, shall be conclusive proof of such notice. The court may in any case order different or further service by publication or otherwise.

38-36-185. Adverse claim - filed - hearing - costs. (1) Any person claiming any right or interest in registered land, adverse to the registered owner, arising subsequent to the date of the original registration, if no other provision is made in this article for registering the same, may make a statement in writing, setting forth fully his alleged right or interest, and how or under whom acquired, and a reference to the volume and page of the certificate of title of the registered owner, and a description of the land to which the right or interest is claimed.

(2) The statement shall be signed and sworn to, and shall state the adverse claimant's residence, and designate a place at which all notices may be served upon him. This statement shall be entitled to registration as an adverse claim, and the court, upon the petition of any party in interest, shall grant a speedy hearing upon the question of the validity of such adverse claim and shall enter such decree thereon as equity and justice may require. If the claim is adjudged to be invalid, its registration shall be canceled. The court may award such costs and damages, including reasonable attorney's fees, as it may deem just in the premises.

38-36-186. Fees paid registrar upon registration - disposition. (1) Upon the original registration of land under this article, and also upon the entry of a certificate showing title as registered owners in heirs or devisees, there shall be paid to the registrar of titles one-tenth of one percent of the valuation for assessment of the real estate on the basis of the last assessment for general taxation, as an assurance fund.

(2) All sums of money received by the registrar, as provided for in subsection (1) of this section, shall be forthwith paid by the registrar to the county treasurer of the county in which the land lies for the purpose of an assurance fund under the terms of this article. It is the duty of the county treasurer, whenever the amount on hand in said assurance fund is sufficient, to invest the same, principal and income, and report annually to the district court the condition and income thereof. No investment of the funds, or any part thereof, shall be made without the approval of said court by order entered of record. Said fund shall be invested only in securities meeting the investment requirements established in part 6 of article 75 of title 24, C.R.S.

38-36-187. Indemnity for loss due to mistake or misfeasance. Any person sustaining loss or damage through any omission, mistake, or misfeasance of the registrar of titles, or of any examiner of titles, or of any deputy, or by the mistake or misfeasance of the clerk of the court or any deputy in the performance of their respective duties under the provisions of this article, and any person wrongfully deprived of any land or any interest therein through the bringing of the same under the provisions of this article, or by the registration of any other person as the owner of such land, or by any mistake, omission, or misdescription in any certificate or entry or memorial in the register of titles, or by any cancellation, and who by the provisions of this article is barred or precluded from bringing an action for the recovery of such land, or interest therein, or claim thereon, may bring an action against the treasurer of the county in which said land is situated for the recovery of damages to be paid out of the assurance fund.

38-36-188. Defendants to indemnity suit - judgment - how collected. (1) If such action is for recovery for loss or damage arising only through any omission, mistake, or misfeasance of the registrar of titles, or his deputies, or of any examiner of titles, or any clerk of court, or his deputy in the performance of their respective duties under the provisions of this article, the county treasurer shall be the sole defendant to such action. If such action is brought for loss or damage arising only through the fraud or wrongful act of some person other than the registrar or his deputies, the examiners of title, the clerk of the court, or his deputies, or arising jointly through the fraud or wrongful act of such other persons, and the omission, mistakes, or misfeasance of the registrar of titles or his deputies, the examiners of titles, or the clerk of the court, or his deputies, such action shall be brought against both the county treasurer and such persons.

(2) In all such actions where there are defendants other than the county treasurer and damages have been recovered, no final judgment shall be entered against the county treasurer until execution against the other defendants shall be returned unsatisfied in whole or in part, and the officer returning the execution shall certify that the amount still due upon the execution cannot be collected except by application to the indemnity fund. Thereupon, the court, being satisfied as to the truth of such return, shall order final judgment against the treasurer for the amount of the execution and costs, or so much thereof as remains unpaid. The county treasurer shall, upon such order of the court and final judgment, pay the amount of such judgment out of the assurance fund. It is the duty of the county attorney to appear and defend all such actions. If the funds in the assurance fund at any time are insufficient to pay any judgment in full, the balance unpaid shall draw interest at the legal rate of interest and be paid with such interest out of the first funds coming into said fund.

38-36-189. When assurance fund not liable - maximum judgment. The assurance fund shall not be liable in any action to pay for any loss, damage, or deprivation occasioned by a breach of trust, whether express, implied, or constructive, by any registered owner who is a trustee, or by the improper exercise of any power of sale in a mortgage or trust deed. Final judgment shall not be entered against the county treasurer in any action in this article to recover

from the assurance fund for more than a fair market value of the real estate at the time of the last payment to the assurance fund on account of the same real estate.

38-36-190. Action must be brought within six years - exception. No action or proceeding for compensation for or by reason of any deprivation, loss, or damage occasioned or sustained as provided in this article shall be made, brought, or taken except within the period of six years from the time when the right to bring or take such action or proceeding first accrued. If at the time when such right of action first accrued the person entitled to bring such action or take such proceeding is under the age of eighteen years, insane, imprisoned, or absent from the United States in the service of the United States or of this state, then such person, or anyone claiming from, by, or under him, may bring the action or take the proceeding at any time within two years after such disability is removed, notwithstanding the time before limited in that behalf has expired.

38-36-191. Alteration of certificate only on order of court. (1) No erasure, alteration, or amendment shall be made upon the register of titles after the entry of a certificate of title or a memorial thereon and the attestation of the same by the registrar of titles, except by order of the court. Any registered owner or other person in interest may at any time apply by petition to the court, upon the ground that registered interests of any description, whether vested, contingent, expectant, or inchoate, have terminated and ceased; or that new interests have arisen or been created which do not appear upon the certificate; or that an error, omission, or mistake was made in entering a certificate or any memorial thereon or any duplicate certificate; or that the name of any person on the certificate has been changed; or that the registered owner has been married, or if registered as married, that the marriage has been terminated; or that a corporation which owned registered land has been dissolved and has not conveyed the same within three years after its dissolution; or upon any other reasonable ground; and the court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the petition, after such notice as it may order to all parties in interest, and may order the entry of a new certificate or the entry or cancellation of a memorial upon a certificate, or grant any other relief upon such terms and conditions, requiring security if necessary, as it may deem proper.

(2) This section shall not be construed to give the court authority to open the original decree of registration, and nothing shall be done or ordered by the court which impairs the title or other interest of a purchaser holding a certificate for value and in good faith, or his heirs or assigns, without his or their written consent.

38-36-192. Theft of certificate. Certificates of title and duplicate certificates entered or issued under this article shall be subjects of theft, and anyone stealing any such certificate commits a class 6 felony and shall be punished as provided in section 18-1.3-401, C.R.S.

38-36-193. Perjury. Whoever knowingly swears falsely to any statement required by this article to be made under oath is guilty of perjury in the second degree and, upon conviction thereof, is liable to the statutory penalties therefor.

38-36-194. Fraudulently procuring certificate a felony. Whoever fraudulently procures, or assists in fraudulently procuring, or is privy to the fraudulent procurement of any certificate of title or other instrument, or of any entry in the register of titles or other book kept in the office of the registrar of titles, or of any erasure or alteration in any entry in any such book or in any instrument authorized by this article, or whoever knowingly defrauds or is privy to defrauding any person by means of a false or fraudulent instrument, certificate, statement, or affidavit affecting registered land, commits a class 6 felony and shall be punished as provided in section 18-1.3-401, C.R.S.

38-36-195. Forging seal or signature a felony. Whoever forges, or procures to be forged, or assists in forging the seal of the registrar, or the name, signature, or handwriting of any officer of the registry office, in cases where such officer is expressly or impliedly authorized to affix his or her signature; or forges, or procures to be forged, or assists in forging the name, signature, or handwriting of any person whomsoever to any instrument which is expressly or impliedly authorized to be signed by such person; or uses any document upon which any impression or part of the impression of any seal of said registrar has been forged, knowing the same to have been forged, or any document the signature to which has been forged, commits a class 6 felony and shall be punished as provided in section 18-1.3-401, C.R.S.

38-36-196. Remedy against one criminally liable not affected. No proceeding or conviction for any act declared to be a felony shall affect any remedy which any person aggrieved or injured by such act may be entitled to at law or in equity against the person who has committed such act or against his estate.

38-36-197. Docket fees - expenses of publication. (1) On the filing of any application for registration the applicant shall pay to the clerk of the court such docket and clerk fees as are provided by law for civil actions and proceedings.

(2) Any defendant, on entering his appearance, shall pay to the clerk of the court such fees as are provided by law for costs in civil actions and proceedings.

(3) Every publication in a newspaper required by this article shall be paid for by the party on whose application the order of publication is made in addition to the fees prescribed in subsections (1) and (2) of this section. The party at whose request any notice is issued shall pay for the service of the same, except when sent by mail by the clerk of the court or registrar of titles.

(4) Any petitioner, respondent, or defendant, upon entering his appearance in any

supplemental proceeding following the entry of the original decree of registration, shall pay such docket fee as is provided by law to be paid by a defendant in civil actions.

38-36-198. Fees to be paid registrar - application of fees. (1) The fees to be paid to the registrar of titles shall be as follows:

(a) At or before the time of filing of the certified copy of the application with said registrar, the applicant shall pay to said registrar the fee prescribed by section 38-36-186;

(b) For granting certificates of title upon each application and registering the same, twenty dollars;

(c) For registering each transfer, including the filing of all instruments connected therewith, and the issuance and registration of the instruments connected therewith, and the issuance and registration of the new certificates of title, twenty dollars;

(d) When the land transferred is held upon any trust condition or limitation, an additional fee of five dollars;

(e) For entry of each memorial on the register of titles, including the filing of all instruments and papers connected therewith, and endorsements upon duplicate certificates, ten dollars;

(f) For issuing each additional owner's duplicate certificate, mortgagee's duplicate certificate, or lessee's duplicate certificate, ten dollars;

(g) For filing copy of will with letters testamentary, or filing copy of letters of administration and entering memorial thereof, ten dollars;

(h) For the cancellation of each memorial or charge, ten dollars;

(i) For each certificate showing condition of the register of titles, twenty dollars;

(j) For any certified copy of any instrument or writing on file in his office, the same fees now allowed by law to county clerks and recorders for like service;

(k) For any other service required or necessary to carry out this article, and not itemized in this section, such fee as the court determines and establishes.

(2) One-half of all fees provided for in subsection (1) of this section shall be collected by the registrar and paid to the county treasurer of the county in which the fees are paid, to be used for the current expenses of the county. All the remaining fees provided for in subsection (1) of this section shall be collected by said registrar and applied the same as the other fees of his office; but his salary as county clerk and recorder, as provided by law, shall not be increased on account of the additional duties, or by reason of the allowance of additional fees provided for in this article; and the said registrar, as such, shall receive no salary.

38-36-199. Article liberally construed. (1) This article shall be construed liberally, so far as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out its general intent, which is that any owner of land may register his title and bring his land under the provisions of this article, but no one is required to do so.

(2) All laws and parts of laws, if any, necessarily in conflict with this article are repealed, but this article is not intended to interfere with the present system of recording, transferring, or

dealing in any real estate, not brought under the provisions of this article.

Mortgages and Trust Deeds

ARTICLE 37

Office of Public Trustee

38-37-100.5. Definitions. The definitions in section 38-38-100.3 apply to this article unless the context otherwise requires.

38-37-101. Creation of the office of public trustee. There is hereby created the office of public trustee in each county in this state, whose duties are as prescribed by law. In all counties of the second class, such public trustee shall be appointed as provided in section 38-37-102, and, in counties of all other classes, the county treasurer of the county shall be such public trustee; except that, in the city and county of Denver and the city and county of Broomfield, the public trustee shall be such equivalent officer as shall be provided by its charter or code.

38-37-102. Appointment - bond - office. (1) The governor shall appoint a public trustee in and for each of the counties of the second class. All appointments of public trustees in and for counties of the second class shall be for terms of four years, with the first such term beginning on February 1, 1991. If the office of public trustee in and for any county of the second class should become vacant on or after February 1, 1991, the governor shall appoint a successor to complete the four-year term. The governor shall appoint as public trustees only those persons who have at least a four-year college degree and five years' administrative or business experience or, in the alternative, ten years' administrative or business experience. Any person so appointed public trustee shall serve at the pleasure of the governor. Every person so appointed public trustee in counties of the second class shall, before entering upon the duties of such office, execute a surety bond issued by a company authorized to issue such bonds in the state of Colorado, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, conditioned that the person so appointed as public trustee will well and faithfully execute the duties of such office; and such public trustee shall promptly account for and pay over to such persons as are entitled thereto all moneys and other valuables that come into such person's hands as public trustee.

(2) The county treasurer shall be the public trustee in each of the counties other than those of the first and second classes, and each such county treasurer as public trustee shall execute a surety bond issued by a company authorized to issue such bonds in the state of Colorado in the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be approved by the county commissioners of the

county, conditioned that such person will well and faithfully perform the duties of public trustee and properly account for and pay over to such persons as are entitled thereto all moneys and other valuables that come into such person's hands as public trustee. In counties wherein the county treasurer is the public trustee, as provided in this subsection (2), such person shall conduct the duties of public trustee at the office of the county treasurer; and, in counties of the first and second classes, the public trustee shall maintain an office and regular place of business for the performance of the public trustee's official duties; and, in all cases, the office of the public trustee shall be kept open for the transaction of business during ordinary business hours each day, except Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays.

(3) The board of county commissioners shall furnish, at the expense of the county, all office supplies, including books, forms, and stationery necessary for the use of the public trustee in carrying out the provisions of this section and sections 38-37-101 and 38-37-104, subject to the provisions of section 38-37-104 (3).

(4) In lieu of the bond required by subsections (1) and (2) of this section, a county may purchase crime insurance coverage on behalf of the public trustee to protect the people of the county from any malfeasance on the part of the public trustee and his or her employees.

38-37-103. Deputy trustee - successor in office. Each public trustee may appoint deputies who shall have the same power in all respects as the public trustee. All acts of a deputy public trustee shall have the same effect as though performed by the public trustee. If a public trustee dies, resigns, or is removed from office, or if a public trustee's term of office expires after selling any property under the term of a deed of trust and before executing a certificate of redemption or deed for the property, the public trustee's successor in office shall execute the certificate or deed in the same manner that the public trustee making such sale might have done.

38-37-104. Duties of public trustees - fees, expenses, and salaries - reports. (1) The public trustees of each county of this state shall perform the functions and exercise the powers conferred upon them by statute. They shall be entitled to receive as fees for such services the following sums and no other fees or perquisites whatever:

(a) For executing a release of a deed of trust, the sum of fifteen dollars;

(b) For performing a foreclosure under article 38 of this title, the following sums, which shall be cumulative:

(I) For opening and administering a foreclosure under the powers conferred upon them by a deed of trust pursuant to section 38-38-101 where the original principal amount of the debt secured by such deed of trust does not exceed four hundred eighty thousand dollars, a fee of one hundred fifty dollars and, where such amount exceeds four hundred eighty thousand dollars, a fee of one thirty-second of one percent of such original principal amount or the outstanding principal balance, whichever is less, but in no case less than one hundred fifty dollars;

(II) For accepting the filing of a notice of intent to redeem pursuant to section 38-38-302, the sum of fifty dollars per notice;

(III) For processing and executing a certificate of redemption pursuant to section 38-38-

402, the sum of thirty dollars;

(IV) For executing a confirmation deed pursuant to section 38-38-501, the sum of thirty dollars;

(V) For processing withdrawals pursuant to section 38-38-109 (3) (a), the sum of thirty-five dollars;

(VI) For processing an administrative withdrawal pursuant to section 38-38-109 (3) (b), the sum of fifty dollars;

(VII) For recommencing the foreclosure after reinstatement where a sale was held in violation of the automatic stay provisions of the federal bankruptcy code of 1978, title 11 of the United States Code, as amended, pursuant to section 38-38-109 (2) (c) (II), the sum of fifty dollars;

(VIII) For recommencing the foreclosure after bankruptcy where publication was not completed pursuant to section 38-38-109 (2) (b) (I), the sum of seventy-five dollars;

(IX) For performing the actions described in section 38-38-101 (9), the sum of one hundred dollars;

(X) The sum of all amounts paid by the public trustee to third parties in connection with processing a foreclosure, including but not limited to all recording, filing, publication, and electronic transmission fees;

(XI) For processing a rescission of sale pursuant to section 38-38-113, the sum of one hundred dollars; and

(XII) For rescheduling a sale after a rescission of sale pursuant to section 38-38-113 (4), the additional sum of fifty dollars.

(c) For performing any duty of the public trustee pursuant to section 38-30-171 (3) (b), 38-30-173 (3) (b), or 38-34-104, the sum of twenty-five dollars or such greater amount as may be approved by a court of competent jurisdiction; and

(d) For performing duties pursuant to section 38-35-126 (1), an additional annual fee of seventy-five dollars, payable in advance, for each taxable year, or portion thereof, during which an escrow account is established.

(2) (a) The salary of the public trustee in the different counties of the state shall be fixed at the following amounts, to wit: In counties of the second class, twenty-six thousand dollars per annum for full-time public trustees and, in counties of the third class, six thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

(b) For public trustees whose terms begin on or after July 1, 1998, but prior to January 1, 2003, the salary of the public trustee in the different counties of the state shall be fixed at the following amounts, to wit: In counties of the second class, thirty-two thousand dollars per annum for full-time public trustees and, in counties of the third class, eight thousand dollars per annum; except that, in the city and county of Broomfield, such salary shall be as set forth in its annual budget.

(b.3) (I) For public trustees whose terms begin on or after January 1, 2003, except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (II), (III), or (IV) of this paragraph (b.3), the salary of the public trustee in the different counties of the state shall be fixed at the following amounts, to wit: In counties of the second class, forty-eight thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and in counties of the third class, twelve thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

(II) For public trustees who are serving in office on or after March 13, 2008, the salary of the public trustee in the different counties of the state shall be fixed at the following amounts, to wit: In counties of the second class, fifty-six thousand five hundred dollars per annum; and in counties of the third class, twelve thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

(III) For public trustees in counties of the second class who are serving in office on or after February 1, 2009, the salary shall be fixed at sixty-four thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

(IV) For public trustees in counties of the second class who are serving in office on or after February 1, 2010, the salary shall be fixed at seventy-two thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

(b.5) Public trustees in counties of the second class whose terms begin on or after January 1, 2003, may collect benefits in addition to their salary that do not exceed benefits received by other elected county officers within their county.

(c) Such salaries shall be paid from the fees collected by the public trustee as provided in this section and not otherwise.

(3) The public trustee of each county shall quarterly make and file with the board of county commissioners of the county a full and complete statement under oath of all transactions of the office of the public trustee and shall, upon the approval of said report, pay to the county treasurer all sums that the public trustee has received as fees in excess of the amount of salary then due to the public trustee and in excess of all necessary and reasonable expenses for staff wages and any benefits provided pursuant to county personnel policy and other expenses incidental to the conduct of the office of the public trustee for the quarter ending at the time of such report, which moneys shall, by the county treasurer, be placed to the credit of a fund to be known as the public trustee salary fund. The public trustee shall, before remitting such excess funds, retain such excess funds in a special reserve fund, which fund shall be maintained in a separate interest-bearing account as permitted under section 38-37-113, until such special reserve fund, including accrued interest, reaches an amount equal to the public trustee's total operating expenses and authorized salary for the previous fiscal year, as filed pursuant to this subsection (3). If, in any particular quarter, the public trustee's operating expenses and authorized salary exceed the fees collected in the quarter, the public trustee may draw on the special reserve fund to cover the public trustee's operating expenses and authorized salary for that quarter. At such time as the special reserve fund has reached the permitted amount, excess funds shall be paid to the county treasurer to be placed in the public trustee salary fund. At the expiration of each year, the county treasurer shall, out of any moneys in the public trustee salary fund and not otherwise, pay to the public trustee such an amount, if any, as may be still due to the public trustee on account of the public trustee's salary for that year just expired, such payment to be made only upon the certificate of the board stating the amount of such salary still remaining due and unpaid, and the balance of said fund shall thereupon be transferred to the general fund of the county.

(4) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2006, p. 1434, § 1; L. 2007, p. 1849, § 27, effective January 1, 2008.)

(5) Any person serving as a public trustee who has been appointed by the governor shall report to the governor at such times and on such matters as the governor may require.

(6) The public trustee of each county shall adopt a budget pursuant to the requirements of

part 1 of article 1 of title 29, C.R.S., and shall submit the budget to the board of county commissioners of the county in which he or she serves for review by the board.

(7) The office of the public trustee is subject to annual audit pursuant to the "Colorado Local Government Audit Law", part 6 of article 1 of title 29, C.R.S.; except that the office of the public trustee of any trustee who is appointed by the governor shall instead be subject to an individual annual audit pursuant to section 29-1-603 (1.5), C.R.S.

(8) Each public trustee who is appointed by the governor shall be subject to the state "Procurement Code", articles 101 to 112 of title 24, C.R.S., for any purchase of twenty thousand dollars or more and for any multiple year purchase agreement; except that, if the procurement rules established for the county in which the public trustee serves require an open and competitive bidding process, the public trustee may apply the county procurement rules.

38-37-105. Classification of counties for purposes of regulating fees and salaries of public trustees. (1) For the purpose of providing for and regulating the fees and salaries of public trustees, the said several counties of this state are classified with reference to population and divided into three classes, as follows:

(a) Class 1: City and county of Denver;

(b) Class 2: Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Douglas, El Paso, Jefferson, Larimer, Mesa, Pueblo, and Weld;

(c) Class 3: Alamosa, Archuleta, Baca, Bent, city and county of Broomfield, Chaffee, Cheyenne, Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Crowley, Custer, Delta, Dolores, Eagle, Elbert, Fremont, Garfield, Gilpin, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Huerfano, Jackson, Kiowa, Kit Carson, Lake, La Plata, Las Animas, Lincoln, Logan, Mineral, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Morgan, Otero, Ouray, Park, Phillips, Pitkin, Prowers, Rio Blanco, Rio Grande, Routt, Saguache, San Juan, San Miguel, Sedgwick, Summit, Teller, Washington, and Yuma.

38-37-106. Public trustee to act as successor in trust - additional duties. (1) It is the duty of all public trustees of the several counties of the state of Colorado to accept and discharge the duties of trustee or successor trustee in accordance with the provisions of section 38-34-104 and to accept and discharge those duties of the public trustee prescribed by sections 38-30-171 (3) (b) and 38-30-173 (3) (b).

(2) Whenever any deed of trust names the wrong public trustee or omits the name of the county of the public trustee in a deed of trust containing a grant to a public trustee and a provision for a power of sale, the public trustee of each county where the property or any portion thereof is located shall act as a successor public trustee or as if the public trustee and county were named in the deed of trust. A public trustee so acting shall have all powers, authority, and duties as if originally named in such deed of trust with respect to the portion of the property located in such county.

38-37-107. Fees under successor trusteeship. Said public trustees, for the performance

of services in section 38-37-106, shall be allowed to charge and receive only such fees as are allowed by law for the performance of like services under deeds of trust wherein such public trustees are named as trustees.

38-37-108. Payments to public trustee. All moneys payable to a public trustee at any foreclosure sale under the provisions of this article or upon redemption or cure pursuant to article 38 of this title shall be in the form of cash, electronic transfer to an account of the public trustee available for such purpose and in compliance with the conditions placed on the account by the public trustee for such electronic transfer, or certified check, cashier's check, teller's check, or draft denominated as an official check that is a teller's check or a cashier's check as those terms are defined in and governed by the "Uniform Commercial Code", title 4, C.R.S., made payable to the public trustee, and certified or issued by a state-chartered bank, savings and loan association, or credit union licensed to do business in the state of Colorado or a federally chartered bank, savings bank, or credit union.

38-37-109. Suits against public trustee. When public trustees, or county treasurers acting as trustees, are sued in their official capacity, the district attorney shall provide legal representation for the public trustees serving in such district attorney's district, unless such legal representation is provided for otherwise.

38-37-110. Public trustee forfeits fees for failure to meet statutory time requirements - validity of foreclosure unaffected. If the public trustee fails to meet the time requirements set forth in section 38-38-102 (1), 38-38-103 (1), or 38-38-501, the foreclosure sale and confirmation deed shall be valid notwithstanding such failure, and the public trustee shall forfeit five percent of the public trustee's fees provided for in section 38-37-104 (1) (b) (I) and (1) (b) (V) for each day the public trustee fails to meet the time requirements, and, if the fees have already been paid, the forfeited portion thereof shall be returned immediately to the person who paid them.

38-37-111. Public trustees authorized to cooperate and contract with one another and others. One or more of the public trustees of the several counties of the state are hereby authorized and empowered to cooperate and contract with any other public trustee and with others for the purpose of providing any function, service, or facility, including legal services and representation, that are necessary and desirable to fulfill their lawful duties.

38-37-112. Powers of public trustees when counties are formed or when county boundaries change. The public trustee of each county is declared to be the proper public trustee to issue public trustee's deeds, certificates of purchase, certificates of redemption, releases of

deeds of trust, and all other documents required of a public trustee for all property located in that public trustee's county at the time of execution of such documents by the public trustee or at the time the deed of trust was recorded in that county. All such documents may be recorded in either county. Each public trustee is also authorized to make sales and perform all acts required of a public trustee in connection with property located in that public trustee's county at the time of performance of such acts by the public trustee or at the time the deed of trust was recorded in that county. All acts that have been performed and all documents that have been executed by any public trustee in compliance with this section are validated.

38-37-113. Checking account - custodial funds. (1) In the performance of his or her duties under this article and article 38 of this title, the public trustee of each county shall have the authority to establish and manage one or more of the following accounts: An automated clearing house account, checking account, escrow account, custodial account, similar banking services, or similar overnight depository account with a bank or savings and loan association that is an eligible public depository under the "Public Deposit Protection Act", article 10.5 of title 11, C.R.S., or the "Savings and Loan Association Public Deposit Protection Act", article 47 of title 11, C.R.S. A public trustee may also participate in local government investment pool trust funds as described in part 7 of article 75 of title 24, C.R.S., and invest public funds in eligible money market mutual funds described in part 6 of article 75 of title 24, C.R.S.

(2) Other than fees and costs, which shall be governed by section 38-37-104, all moneys received by a public trustee for the purposes of a cure, a bid, excess proceeds, or a redemption under article 38 of this title shall be held as custodial funds for the party entitled to receive such moneys. Any moneys that a holder of an evidence of debt is entitled to receive may be transmitted electronically to the attorney for the holder in the manner set forth in a memorandum of understanding between the attorney for the holder and the public trustee. All electronic transmission fees and costs between the office of the public trustee and the attorney for the holder shall be an additional fee and cost of the foreclosure.

(3) Nothing in this section shall lessen or otherwise modify the immunities and protections extended by law to public trustees and any governmental entity with which public trustees are associated. No contractual relationship shall be deemed to exist between a public trustee and a party entitled to receive moneys as described under subsection (2) of this section.

ARTICLE 38

Foreclosure Sales

PART 1

FORECLOSURE SALE

38-38-100.3. Definitions. As used in articles 37 to 39 of this title, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Agricultural property" means property, none of which, on the date of recording of the deed of trust or other lien or at the time of the recording of the notice of election and demand or lis pendens, is:

- (a) Platted as a subdivision;
- (b) Located within an incorporated town, city, or city and county; or
- (c) Valued and assessed as other than agricultural property pursuant to sections 39-1-102 (1.6) (a) and 39-1-103 (5), C.R.S., by the assessor of the county where the property is located.

(1.5) "Amended mailing list" means the amended mailing list in accordance with section 38-38-103 (2) containing the names and addresses in the mailing list as defined in subsection (14) of this section and the names and addresses of the following persons:

(a) The owner of the property, if different than the grantor of the deed of trust, as of the date and time of the recording of the notice of election and demand or lis pendens as shown in the records at the address indicated in such recorded instrument; and

(b) Each person, except the public trustee, who appears to have an interest in the property described in the combined notice by an instrument recorded prior to the date and time of the recording of the notice of election and demand or lis pendens with the clerk and recorder of the county where the property or any portion thereof is located at the address of the person indicated on the instrument, if the person's interest in the property may be extinguished by the foreclosure.

(2) "Attorney for the holder" means an attorney licensed and in good standing in the state of Colorado to practice law and retained by the holder of an evidence of debt to process a foreclosure under this article.

(2.5) "Borrower" means a person liable under an evidence of debt constituting a residential mortgage loan.

Editor's note: Subsection (2.5) is effective January 1, 2015.

(3) "Certified copy" means, with respect to a recorded document, a copy of the document certified by the clerk and recorder of the county where the document was recorded.

(3.5) "CFPB" means the federal consumer financial protection bureau.

Editor's note: Subsection (3.5) is effective January 1, 2015.

(4) "Combined notice" means the combined notice of sale, right to cure, and right to redeem described in section 38-38-103 (4) (a).

(4.5) "Complete loss mitigation application" means an application in connection with which a servicer has received all the information that the servicer requires from a borrower in

evaluating applications for the loss mitigation options available to the borrower.

Editor's note: Subsection (4.5) is effective January 1, 2015.

(5) "Confirmation deed" means the deed described in section 38-38-501 in the form specified in section 38-38-502 or 38-38-503.

(5.3) "Consensual lien" means a conveyance of an interest in real property, granted by the owner of the property after the recording of a notice of election and demand, that is not an absolute conveyance of fee title to the property. "Consensual lien" includes but is not limited to a deed of trust, mortgage or other assignment, encumbrance, option, lease, easement, contract, including an instrument specified in section 38-38-305, or conveyance as security for the performance of the grantor. "Consensual lien" does not include a lien described in section 38-38-306 or 38-33.3-316.

(5.7) "Corporate surety bond" means a bond issued by a person authorized to issue bonds in the state of Colorado with the public trustee as obligee, conditioned against the delivery of an original evidence of debt to the damage of the public trustee.

(6) "Cure statement" means the statement described in section 38-38-104 (2) (a).

(7) "Deed of trust" means a security instrument containing a grant to a public trustee together with a power of sale.

(8) "Evidence of debt" means a writing that evidences a promise to pay or a right to the payment of a monetary obligation, such as a promissory note, bond, negotiable instrument, a loan, credit, or similar agreement, or a monetary judgment entered by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(9) "Fees and costs" means all fees, charges, expenses, and costs described in section 38-38-107.

(10) "Holder of an evidence of debt" or "holder" means the person in actual possession of or person entitled to enforce an evidence of debt; except that the term does not include a person acting as a nominee solely for the purpose of holding the evidence of debt or deed of trust as an electronic registry without any authority to enforce the evidence of debt or deed of trust. For the purposes of articles 37 to 40 of this title, the following persons are presumed to be the holder of an evidence of debt:

(a) The person who is the obligee of and who is in possession of an original evidence of debt;

(b) The person in possession of an original evidence of debt together with the proper indorsement or assignment thereof to such person in accordance with section 38-38-101 (6);

(c) The person in possession of a negotiable instrument evidencing a debt, which has been duly negotiated to such person or to bearer or indorsed in blank; or

(d) The person in possession of an evidence of debt with authority, which may be granted by the original evidence of debt or deed of trust, to enforce the evidence of debt as agent, nominee, or trustee or in a similar capacity for the obligee of the evidence of debt.

(11) "Junior lien" means a deed of trust or other lien or encumbrance upon the property for which the amount due and owing thereunder is subordinate to the deed of trust or other lien

being foreclosed.

(12) "Junior lienor" means a person who is a beneficiary, holder, or grantee of a junior lien.

(12.5) "Lienor" includes without limitation the holder of a certificate of purchase or certificate of redemption for property, issued upon the foreclosure of a deed of trust or other lien on the property.

(13) "Lis pendens" means a lis pendens in accordance with section 38-35-110 that is recorded with the clerk and recorder of the county where the property or any portion thereof is located and that refers to a judicial action in which one of the claims is for foreclosure and sale of the property by an officer or in which a claim or interest in the property is asserted.

(13.3) "Loss mitigation application" means an oral or written request for a loss mitigation option that is accompanied by any information requested by a servicer for evaluation for a loss mitigation option.

Editor's note: Subsection (13.3) is effective January 1, 2015.

(13.7) "Loss mitigation option" means an alternative to foreclosure offered by the owner, holder, or assignee of a mortgage loan that is made available through the servicer to the borrower.

Editor's note: Subsection (13.7) is effective January 1, 2015.

(14) "Mailing list" means the mailing list in accordance with section 38-38-101 (1) (e) provided to the officer by the holder of the evidence of debt or the attorney for the holder containing the names and addresses of the following persons:

(a) The original grantor of the deed of trust or obligor under any other lien being foreclosed at the address shown in the recorded deed of trust or other lien being foreclosed and, if different, the last address, if any, shown in the records of the holder of the evidence of debt;

(b) Any person known or believed by the holder of the evidence of debt to be personally liable under the evidence of debt secured by the deed of trust or other lien being foreclosed at the last address, if any, shown in the records of the holder;

(c) The occupant of the property, addressed to "occupant" at the address of the property; and

(d) With respect to a public trustee sale, a lessee with an unrecorded possessory interest in the property at the address of the premises of the lessee and, if different, the address of the property, to the extent that the holder of the evidence of debt desires to terminate the possessory interest with the foreclosure.

(15) "Maintaining and repairing" means the act of caring for and preserving a property in its current condition or restoring a property to a sound or working condition after damage; except that "maintaining and repairing" shall not include, unless done pursuant to an order entered by a court of competent jurisdiction, any act of advancing a property to a better condition or any act

that increases the quality of or adds to the improvements located on a property.

(16) "Notice of election and demand" means a notice of election and demand for sale related to a public trustee foreclosure under this article.

(17) "Officer" means the public trustee or sheriff conducting a foreclosure under this article.

(17.3) "Overbid" means the amount a property is sold for at a foreclosure sale that is in excess of the written or amended bid amount executed by the holder of the evidence of debt secured by the deed of trust or other lien being foreclosed.

(17.5) "Person" means any individual, corporation, government or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, limited liability company, partnership, association, or other legal entity.

(18) "Property" means the portion of the property encumbered by a deed of trust or other lien that is being foreclosed under this article or the portion of the property being released from a deed of trust or other lien under article 39 of this title.

(19) "Publish", "publication", "republish", or "republication" means the placement by an officer of a legal notice that meets the requirements set forth in section 24-70-103, C.R.S., containing a combined notice that complies with the requirements of section 24-70-109, C.R.S., in a newspaper in the county or counties where the property to be sold is located. Unless otherwise specified by the attorney for the holder, the officer shall select the newspaper.

(20) "Qualified holder" means a holder of an evidence of debt, certificate of purchase, certificate of redemption, or confirmation deed that is also one of the following:

(a) A bank as defined in section 11-101-401 (5), C.R.S.;

(b) Repealed.

(c) A federally chartered savings and loan association doing business in Colorado or a savings and loan association chartered under the "Savings and Loan Association Law," articles 40 to 46 of title 11, C.R.S.;

(d) A supervised lender as defined in section 5-1-301 (46), C.R.S., that is licensed to make supervised loans pursuant to section 5-2-302, C.R.S., and that is either:

(I) A public entity, which is an entity that has issued voting securities that are listed on a national security exchange registered under the federal "Securities Exchange Act of 1934", as amended; or

(II) An entity in which all of the outstanding voting securities are held, directly or indirectly, by a public entity;

(e) An entity in which all of the outstanding voting securities are held, directly or indirectly, by a public entity that also owns, directly or indirectly, all of the voting securities of a supervised lender as defined in section 5-1-301 (46), C.R.S., that is licensed to make supervised loans pursuant to section 5-2-302, C.R.S.;

(f) A federal housing administration approved mortgagee;

(g) A federally chartered credit union doing business in Colorado or a state-chartered credit union as described in section 11-30-101, C.R.S.;

(h) An agency or department of the federal government;

(i) An entity created or sponsored by the federal or state government that originates, insures, guarantees, or purchases loans or a person acting on behalf of such an entity to enforce

an evidence of debt or the deed of trust securing an evidence of debt;

(j) Any community development financial institution that has been certified and maintains such current status from the community development financial institutions fund administered by the United States department of the treasury, referred to in this section as the "fund". In order to be a qualified holder under this article, the community development financial institution must:

- (I) Be a legal entity;
- (II) Have a primary mission of promoting community development;
- (III) Be a financing entity;
- (IV) Primarily serve one or more target markets as defined by the fund;
- (V) Promote development services in conjunction with its financing activities;
- (VI) Maintain accountability to its defined target market; and
- (VII) Be a nongovernmental entity and not be under the control of any governmental entity; except that a tribal government is exempt from the requirements of this subparagraph (VII).

(k) Any entity with active certification under the fund that originates, insures, guarantees, or purchases loans or a person acting on behalf of such an entity to enforce an evidence of debt or the deed of trust securing an evidence of debt; or

(l) Any entity listed in paragraphs (a) to (k) of this subsection (20) acting in the capacity of agent, nominee except as otherwise specified in subsection (10) of this section, or trustee for another person.

(21) "Records" means the records of the county clerk and recorder of the county where the property is located.

(21.3) "Residential mortgage loan" means a loan that is primarily for personal, family, or household use and that is secured by a mortgage, deed of trust, or other equivalent, consensual security interest on a dwelling or residential real estate upon which is constructed or intended to be constructed a single-family dwelling or multiple-family dwelling of four or fewer units that is or will be used by the borrower as the borrower's primary residence.

Editor's note: Subsection (21.3) is effective January 1, 2015.

(21.6) "Residential real estate" means any real property upon which a dwelling is or will be constructed.

Editor's note: Subsection (21.6) is effective January 1, 2015.

(22) "Sale" means a foreclosure sale conducted by an officer under this article.

(23) "Secured indebtedness" means the amount owed pursuant to the evidence of debt without regard to the value of the collateral.

(23.3) (a) "Servicer" or "mortgage servicer" means an entity that directly services a loan or that is responsible for interacting with the borrower; managing the loan account on a daily

basis, including collecting and crediting periodic loan payments; managing any escrow account; or enforcing the note and security instrument, either as the current holder of the evidence of debt or as the current holder's authorized agent.

(b) "Servicer" includes an entity providing such services pursuant to designation as a subservicing agent or by contract with a master servicer.

(c) "Servicer" does not mean a trustee, including the public trustee, or a trustee's authorized agent acting under a power of sale pursuant to a deed of trust.

Editor's note: Subsection (23.3) is effective January 1, 2015.

(23.6) "Single point of contact" means an individual or team of personnel, each of whom has the ability and authority to perform the responsibilities described in section 38-38-103.1 on behalf of the servicer. The servicer shall ensure that each member of the team is knowledgeable about the borrower's situation and current status.

Editor's note: Subsection (23.6) is effective January 1, 2015.

(24) "Statement of redemption" means the signed and acknowledged statement of the holder of the evidence of debt or the signed statement of the attorney for the holder as required by section 38-38-302 (3) or the signed and acknowledged statement of the lienor or the signed statement of the attorney for the lienor as required by section 38-38-302 (1) (f).

38-38-101. Holder of evidence of debt may elect to foreclose. (1) Documents required. Whenever a holder of an evidence of debt declares a violation of a covenant of a deed of trust and elects to publish all or a portion of the property therein described for sale, the holder or the attorney for the holder shall file the following with the public trustee of the county where the property is located:

(a) A notice of election and demand signed and acknowledged by the holder of the evidence of debt or signed by the attorney for the holder;

(b) The original evidence of debt, including any modifications to the original evidence of debt, together with the original indorsement or assignment thereof, if any, to the holder of the evidence of debt or other proper indorsement or assignment in accordance with subsection (6) of this section or, in lieu of the original evidence of debt, one of the following:

(I) A corporate surety bond in the amount of one and one-half times the face amount of the original evidence of debt;

(II) A copy of the evidence of debt and a certification signed and properly acknowledged by a holder of an evidence of debt acting for itself or as agent, nominee, or trustee under subsection (2) of this section or a statement signed by the attorney for such holder, citing the paragraph of section 38-38-100.3 (20) under which the holder claims to be a qualified holder and

certifying or stating that the copy of the evidence of debt is true and correct and that the use of the copy is subject to the conditions described in paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of this section; or

(III) A certified copy of a monetary judgment entered by a court of competent jurisdiction;

(c) The original recorded deed of trust securing the evidence of debt and any original recorded modifications of the deed of trust or any recorded partial releases of the deed of trust, or in lieu thereof, one of the following:

(I) Certified copies of the recorded deed of trust and any recorded modifications of the deed of trust or recorded partial releases of the deed of trust; or

(II) Copies of the recorded deed of trust and any recorded modifications of the deed of trust or recorded partial releases of the deed of trust and a certification signed and properly acknowledged by a holder of an evidence of debt acting for itself or as an agent, nominee, or trustee under subsection (2) of this section or a signed statement by the attorney for such holder, citing the paragraph of section 38-38-100.3 (20) under which the holder claims to be a qualified holder and certifying or stating that the copies of the recorded deed of trust and any recorded modifications of the deed of trust or recorded partial releases of the deed of trust are true and correct and that the use of the copies is subject to the conditions described in paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of this section;

(d) A combined notice pursuant to section 38-38-103; except that the combined notice may be omitted with the prior approval of the officer because the officer will supply the combined notice;

(e) A mailing list;

(f) Any affidavit recorded pursuant to section 38-35-109 (5) affecting the deed of trust described in paragraph (c) of this subsection (1), which affidavit shall be accepted by the public trustee as modifying the deed of trust for all purposes under this article only if the affidavit is filed with the public trustee at the same time as the other documents required under this subsection (1);

(f.5) If there is a loan servicer of the evidence of debt described in the notice of election and demand and the loan servicer is not the holder, a statement executed by the holder of the evidence of debt or the attorney for such holder, identifying, to the best of such person's knowledge, the name of the loan servicer;

(g) A statement executed by the holder of an evidence of debt, or the attorney for such holder, identifying, to the best knowledge of the person executing such statement, the name and address of the current owner of the property described in the notice of election and demand; and

(h) A separate document notifying the public trustee that the property referred to in the notice of election and demand is property that requires posting under section 38-38-802. If the document required by this paragraph (h) is not filed at the time the documents required by paragraphs (a) to (e) of this subsection (1) are filed with the public trustee, and the holder determines at a later date that the property requires posting, the holder shall request that the public trustee rerecord the notice of election and demand. Thereafter, all deadlines for the foreclosure action shall be determined according to the date of the rerecording of the notice of

election and demand as though the foreclosure was commenced on such date, and the public trustee shall collect a fee of seventy-five dollars from the holder. If the document required by this paragraph (h) is filed in error, the holder may withdraw it by filing with the public trustee an affidavit signed by the holder or the attorney for the holder affirming both that the document required by this paragraph (h) was filed in error and that the property has not been posted pursuant to section 38-38-802. In order to be effective, and thereby notify the public trustee that the property is not eligible for posting, such affidavit shall be filed with the public trustee no later than fourteen days after the date of the determination of the public trustee that the filing is complete in accordance with section 38-38-102 (1).

(2) Foreclosure by qualified holder without original evidence of debt, original or certified copy of deed of trust, or proper indorsement. (a) A qualified holder, whether acting for itself or as agent, nominee, or trustee under section 38-38-100.3 (20), that elects to foreclose without the original evidence of debt pursuant to subparagraph (II) of paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section, or without the original recorded deed of trust or a certified copy thereof pursuant to subparagraph (II) of paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of this section, or without the proper indorsement or assignment of an evidence of debt under paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section shall, by operation of law, be deemed to have agreed to indemnify and defend any person liable for repayment of any portion of the original evidence of debt in the event that the original evidence of debt is presented for payment to the extent of any amount, other than the amount of a deficiency remaining under the evidence of debt after deducting the amount bid at sale, and any person who sustains a loss due to any title defect that results from reliance upon a sale at which the original evidence of debt was not presented. The indemnity granted by this subsection (2) shall be limited to actual economic loss suffered together with any court costs and reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred in defending a claim brought as a direct and proximate cause of the failure to produce the original evidence of debt, but such indemnity shall not include, and no claimant shall be entitled to, any special, incidental, consequential, reliance, expectation, or punitive damages of any kind. A qualified holder acting as agent, nominee, or trustee shall be liable for the indemnity pursuant to this subsection (2).

(b) In the event that a qualified holder or the attorney for the holder commences a foreclosure without production of the original evidence of debt, proper indorsement or assignment, or the original recorded deed of trust or a certified copy thereof, the qualified holder or the attorney for the holder may submit the original evidence of debt, proper indorsement or assignment, or the original recorded deed of trust or a certified copy thereof to the officer prior to the sale. In such event, the sale shall be conducted and administered as if the original evidence of debt, proper indorsement or assignment, or the original recorded deed of trust or a certified copy thereof had been submitted at the time of commencement of such proceeding, and any indemnities deemed to have been given by the qualified holder under paragraph (a) of this subsection (2) shall be null and void as to the instrument produced under this paragraph (b).

(c) In the event that a foreclosure is conducted where the original evidence of debt, proper indorsement or assignment, or original recorded deed of trust or certified copy thereof has not been produced, the only claims shall be against the indemnitor as provided in paragraph (a) of this subsection (2) and not against the foreclosed property or the attorney for the holder of the evidence of debt. Nothing in this section shall preclude a person liable for repayment of the

evidence of debt from pursuing remedies allowed by law.

(3) **Foreclosure on a portion of property.** A holder of an evidence of debt may elect to foreclose a deed of trust under this article against a portion of the property encumbered by the deed of trust only if such portion is encumbered as a separate and distinct parcel or lot by the original or an amended deed of trust. Any foreclosure conducted by a public trustee against less than all of the property then encumbered by the deed of trust shall not affect the lien or the power of sale contained therein as to the remaining property. The amount bid at a sale of less than all of the property shall be deemed to have satisfied the secured indebtedness to the extent of the amount of the bid.

(4) **Notice of election and demand.** A notice of election and demand filed with the public trustee pursuant to this section shall contain the following:

(a) The names of the original grantors of the deed of trust being foreclosed and the original beneficiaries or grantees thereof;

(b) The name of the holder of the evidence of debt;

(c) The date of the deed of trust being foreclosed;

(d) The recording date, county, book, and page or reception number of the recording of the deed of trust being foreclosed;

(e) The amount of the original principal balance of the secured indebtedness;

(f) The amount of the outstanding principal balance of the secured indebtedness as of the date of the notice of election and demand;

(g) A legal description of the property to be foreclosed as set forth in the documents to be provided to the public trustee pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of this section;

(h) A statement of whether the property described in the notice of election and demand is all or only a portion of the property then encumbered by the deed of trust being foreclosed;

(i) A statement of the violation of the covenant of the evidence of debt or deed of trust being foreclosed upon which the foreclosure is based, which statement shall not constitute a waiver of any right accruing on account of any violation of any covenant of the evidence of debt or deed of trust other than the violation specified in the notice of election and demand;

(j) The name, address, business telephone number, and bar registration number of the attorney for the holder of the evidence of debt, which may be indicated in the signature block of the notice of election and demand; and

(k) A description of any changes to the deed of trust described in the notice of election and demand that are based on an affidavit filed with the public trustee under paragraph (f) of subsection (1) of this section, together with the recording date and reception number or book and page number of the recording of that affidavit in the records.

(5) **Error in notice.** In the event that the amount of the outstanding principal balance due and owing upon the secured indebtedness is erroneously set forth in the notice of election and demand or the combined notice, the error shall not affect the validity of the notice of election and demand, the combined notice, the publication, the sale, the certificate of purchase described in section 38-38-401, the certificate of redemption described in section 38-38-402, the confirmation deed as defined in section 38-38-100.3 (5), or any other document executed in connection therewith.

(6) **Indorsement or assignment.** (a) Proper indorsement or assignment of an evidence

of debt shall include the original indorsement or assignment or a certified copy of an indorsement or assignment recorded in the county where the property being foreclosed is located.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) of this subsection (6), the original evidence of debt or a copy thereof without proper indorsement or assignment shall be deemed to be properly indorsed or assigned if a qualified holder presents the original evidence of debt or a copy thereof to the officer together with a statement in the certification of the qualified holder or in the statement of the attorney for the qualified holder pursuant to subparagraph (II) of paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section that the party on whose behalf the foreclosure was commenced is the holder of the evidence of debt.

(7) **Multiple instruments.** If the evidence of debt consists of multiple instruments, such as notes or bonds, the holder of the evidence of debt may elect to foreclose with respect to fewer than all of such instruments or documents by identifying in the notice of election and demand and the combined notice only those to be satisfied in whole or in part, in which case the requirements of this section shall apply only as to those instruments or documents.

(8) **Assignment or transfer of debt during foreclosure.** (a) The holder of the evidence of debt may assign or transfer the secured indebtedness at any time during the pendency of a foreclosure action without affecting the validity of the secured indebtedness. Upon receipt of written notice signed by the holder who commenced the foreclosure action or the attorney for the holder stating that the evidence of debt has been assigned and transferred and identifying the assignee or transferee, the public trustee shall complete the foreclosure as directed by the assignee or transferee or the attorney for the assignee or transferee. No holder of an evidence of debt, certificate of purchase, or certificate of redemption shall be liable to any third party for the acts or omissions of any assignee or transferee that occur after the date of the assignment or transfer.

(b) The assignment or transfer of the secured indebtedness during the pendency of a foreclosure shall be deemed made without recourse unless otherwise agreed in a written statement signed by the assignor or transferor. The holder of the evidence of debt, certificate of purchase, or certificate of redemption making the assignment or transfer and the attorney for the holder shall have no duty, obligation, or liability to the assignee or transferee or to any third party for any act or omission with respect to the foreclosure or the loan servicing of the secured indebtedness after the assignment or transfer. If an assignment or transfer is made by a qualified holder that commenced the foreclosure pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, the qualified holder's indemnity under said subsection (2) shall remain in effect with respect to all parties except to the assignee or transferee, unless otherwise agreed in a writing signed by the assignee or transferee if the assignee or transferee is a qualified holder.

(c) If an assignment or transfer is made to a holder of an evidence of debt other than a qualified holder, the holder must file with the officer the original evidence of debt and the original recorded deed of trust or, in lieu thereof, the documents required in paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (1) of this section. An assignee or transferee shall be presumed to not be a qualified holder, and as such, shall be subject to the provisions of this paragraph (c), unless a signed statement by the attorney for such assignee or transferee that cites the paragraph of section 38-38-100.3 (20) under which the assignee or transferee claims to be a qualified holder is filed with the officer.

(9) **Partial release from deed of trust.** At any time after the recording of the notice of election and demand but prior to the sale, a portion of the property may be released from the deed of trust being foreclosed pursuant to section 38-39-102 or as otherwise provided by order of a court of competent jurisdiction recorded in the county where the property being released is located. Upon recording of the release or court order, the holder of the evidence of debt or the attorney for the holder shall pay the fee described in section 38-37-104 (1) (b) (IX), amend the combined notice, and, in the case of a public trustee foreclosure, amend the notice of election and demand to describe the property that continues to be secured by the deed of trust or other lien being foreclosed as of the effective date of the release or court order. The public trustee shall record the amended notice of election and demand upon receipt. Upon receipt of the amended combined notice, the public trustee shall republish and mail the amended combined notice in the manner set forth in section 38-38-109 (1) (b).

(10) **Deposit.** (a) The public trustee may require the holder or servicer to make a deposit of up to six hundred fifty dollars or the amount of the fee permitted pursuant to section 38-37-104 (1) (b) (I), whichever is greater, at the time the notice of election and demand is filed, to be applied against the fees and costs of the public trustee.

(b) The public trustee may allow the attorney for the holder or servicer or the holder or servicer, if not represented by an attorney, to establish with the public trustee one or more accounts, from which the public trustee may pay the fees and costs of the public trustee in any foreclosure filed by the holder or the attorney for the holder and through which the public trustee may transmit refunds or cures, overbids, or redemption proceeds.

38-38-102. Recording notice of election and demand - record of sale. (1) No later than ten business days following the receipt of the notice of election and demand, the public trustee shall review the documents filed pursuant to section 38-38-101 (1) and, if the filing is complete, cause the notice to be recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county where the property described in the notice is located.

(2) The public trustee shall retain in the public trustee's records a printed or electronic copy of the notice of election and demand and the combined notice, as published pursuant to section 38-38-103. Such records shall be available for inspection by the public at the public trustee's offices during the public trustee's normal business hours.

38-38-102.5. Notice prior to residential foreclosure - hotline. (1) As used in this section, "holder" means the holder of an evidence of debt constituting a residential mortgage loan, as defined in section 12-61-902, C.R.S., or that holder's loan servicer or other person acting on the holder's behalf. "Holder" shall not include a person whose only activity as a holder is as the seller in not more than three credit sales or loans per year.

(2) At least thirty days before filing a notice of election and demand and at least thirty days after default, the holder shall mail a notice addressed to the original grantor of the deed of trust at the address in the recorded deed of trust or other lien being foreclosed and, if different, at the last address shown in the holder's records, containing the telephone number of the Colorado

foreclosure hotline and the direct telephone number of the holder's loss mitigation representative or department.

Editor's note: This version of subsection (2) is effective until January 1, 2015.

(2) At least thirty days before filing a notice of election and demand and at least thirty days after default, the holder shall mail a notice addressed to the original grantor of the deed of trust at the address in the recorded deed of trust or other lien being foreclosed and, if different, at the last address shown in the holder's records, containing:

- (a) The telephone number of the Colorado foreclosure hotline;
- (b) The direct telephone number of the holder's loss mitigation representative or department; and
- (c) A statement that, under section 6-1-1107, C.R.S., it is illegal for any person acting as a foreclosure consultant to charge an up-front fee or deposit to the borrower for services related to the foreclosure.

Editor's note: This version of subsection (2) is effective January 1, 2015.

(3) (a) This section shall apply only to a default consisting solely of the failure of the original grantor of the deed of trust to make one or more required payments.

(b) With respect to defaults on the same obligation, after the holder has once given the original grantor of the deed of trust a notice as specified in subsection (2) of this section, this section imposes no limitation on the holder's right to foreclose with respect to any subsequent default that occurs within twelve months after such notice.

38-38-103. Combined notice - publication - providing information. (1) (a) No more than twenty calendar days after the recording of the notice of election and demand, the public trustee shall mail a combined notice as described in subsection (4) of this section to the persons set forth in the mailing list.

(b) No more than sixty calendar days nor less than forty-five calendar days prior to the first scheduled date of sale, the public trustee shall mail a combined notice as described in subsection (4) of this section to the persons as set forth in the most recent amended mailing list. If there is no amended mailing list, the public trustee shall mail a combined notice as described in subsection (4) of this section to the persons as set forth in the mailing list.

(c) If a recorded instrument does not specify the address of the party purporting to have an interest in the property under such recorded instrument, the party shall not be entitled to notice and any interest in the property under such instrument shall be extinguished upon the execution and delivery of a deed pursuant to section 38-38-501.

(2) (a) The holder of the evidence of debt or the attorney for the holder shall deliver an amended mailing list to the officer as needed. If an amended mailing list is received after the officer has sent the mailing described in paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section, the

officer shall continue the sale to no less than sixty-five calendar days after receipt of the amended mailing list. The officer shall send the notice pursuant to subsection (4) of this section to the persons on the amended mailing list no less than forty-five calendar days prior to the actual date of sale.

(b) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2007, p. 1832, § 7, effective January 1, 2008.)

(3) The sheriff shall mail a combined notice as described in subsection (4) of this section to the persons named at the addresses indicated in the mailing list no less than sixteen nor more than thirty calendar days after the holder of the evidence of debt or the attorney for the holder delivers to the sheriff the mailing list and the original or a copy of a decree of foreclosure or a writ of execution directing the sheriff to sell property.

(4) (a) The combined notices required to be mailed pursuant to subsections (1), (2), and (3) of this section shall contain the following:

Editor's note: This version of the introductory portion to paragraph (a) is effective until January 1, 2015.

(a) The combined notices required to be mailed pursuant to subsections (1), (2), and (3) of this section must contain the following:

Editor's note: This version of the introductory portion to paragraph (a) is effective January 1, 2015.

(I) The information required by section 38-38-101 (4);

(II) The statement: A notice of intent to cure filed pursuant to section 38-38-104 shall be filed with the officer at least fifteen calendar days prior to the first scheduled sale date or any date to which the sale is continued;

(II.5) The statement, which must be in bold: If the sale date is continued to a later date, the deadline to file a notice of intent to cure by those parties entitled to cure may also be extended;

(III) The statement: A notice of intent to redeem filed pursuant to section 38-38-302 shall be filed with the officer no later than eight business days after the sale;

(IV) The date to which the sale has been continued pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of this section;

(V) The date of sale determined pursuant to section 38-38-108;

(VI) The place of sale determined pursuant to section 38-38-110; and

Editor's note: This version of subparagraph (VI) is effective until January 1, 2015.

(VI) The place of sale determined pursuant to section 38-38-110;

Editor's note: This version of subparagraph (VI) is effective January 1, 2015.

(VII) The statement as required by section 24-70-109, C.R.S.: The lien being foreclosed

may not be a first lien.

Editor's note: This version of subparagraph (VII) is effective until January 1, 2015.

(VII) The statement as required by section 24-70-109, C.R.S.: The lien being foreclosed may not be a first lien; and

Editor's note: This version of subparagraph (VII) is effective January 1, 2015.

(VIII) A statement that, if the borrower believes that a lender or servicer has violated the requirements for a single point of contact in section 38-38-103.1 or the prohibition on dual tracking in section 38-38-103.2, the borrower may file a complaint with the Colorado attorney general, the CFPB, or both, but the filing of a complaint will not stop the foreclosure process. The notice must include contact information for both the Colorado attorney general's office and the CFPB. If the officer maintains a web site, the officer shall also post this information on the web site for viewing by all borrowers.

Editor's note: Subparagraph (VIII) is effective January 1, 2015.

(b) A legible copy of this section and sections 38-37-108, 38-38-104, 38-38-301, 38-38-302, 38-38-304, 38-38-305, and 38-38-306 shall be sent with all notices pursuant to this section.

(5) (a) No more than sixty calendar days nor less than forty-five calendar days prior to the first scheduled date of sale, unless a longer period of publication is specified in the deed of trust or other lien being foreclosed, a deed of trust or other lien being foreclosed shall be deemed to require the officer to commence publication of the combined notice, omitting both the statements under subparagraphs (II) and (III) of paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of this section and the copies of the statutes under paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of this section and adding the first and last publication dates if not already specified in the combined notice, for four weeks, which means publication once each week for five consecutive weeks.

(b) The officer shall review the publication of the combined notice for accuracy.

(c) The fees and costs to be allowed for publication of the combined notice shall be as provided by law for the publication of legal notices or advertising.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the officer shall not begin publication or send the mailing required in subparagraph (II) of paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section unless the holder has provided the affidavit required by section 38-38-802, if applicable. If the affidavit has not been provided, the following shall occur:

(I) The officer shall notify the holder or the holder's attorney, in writing, that no affidavit was provided and indicate that the publications required pursuant to this section shall not be made until the holder provides the required affidavit. The officer is not obligated to provide more than one notice to the holder or the holder's attorney.

(II) After notice is made pursuant to subparagraph (I) of this paragraph (d) that no affidavit was provided and until the required affidavit is provided, the officer shall continue the

sale of the property in accordance with section 38-38-109 an additional week for each week that the holder fails to provide the required affidavit.

38-38-103.1. Single point of contact - servicer to designate - duties - exemption. (1) No later than the forty-fifth day of a borrower's delinquency, a servicer shall promptly establish a single point of contact for communications with the borrower. The servicer shall do so within the time periods prescribed in, and subject to the other requirements imposed by, federal law and CFPB rules and orders. Once the single point of contact is established, the servicer shall promptly provide to the borrower, in writing, one or more direct means of communication with the single point of contact.

(2) A single point of contact shall:

(a) Provide the borrower with accurate information about:

(I) Loss mitigation options available to the borrower from the owner or assignee of the borrower's mortgage loan;

(II) Actions the borrower must take to be evaluated for loss mitigation options, including actions the borrower must take to submit a complete loss mitigation application and, if applicable, actions the borrower must take to appeal the servicer's determination to deny a borrower's loss mitigation application for any trial or permanent loan modification program offered by the servicer;

(III) The status of any loss mitigation application that the borrower has submitted to the servicer;

(IV) The circumstances under which the servicer may make a referral to foreclosure; and

(V) Applicable loss mitigation deadlines established by an owner or assignee of the borrower's mortgage loan or by section 38-38-103.2;

(b) Retrieve, in a timely manner:

(I) A complete record of the borrower's payment history; and

(II) All written information the borrower has provided to the servicer and, if available, to prior servicers in connection with a loss mitigation application;

(c) Provide the documents and information identified in paragraph (b) of this subsection (2) to other persons required to evaluate a borrower for loss mitigation options made available by the servicer, if applicable; and

(d) Provide a delinquent borrower with information about the procedures for submitting a notice of error or an information request.

(3) A servicer is exempt from this section if the servicer services five thousand or fewer mortgage loans for all of which the servicer, or an affiliate of the servicer, is the creditor or assignee. In determining whether a servicer services five thousand or fewer mortgages, the servicer is evaluated based on the number of mortgage loans serviced by the servicer and any affiliates as of January 1 for the remainder of the calendar year. A servicer that crosses the threshold has six months after crossing the threshold or until the next January 1, whichever is later, to comply with this section.

(4) A servicer who complies with 12 CFR 1024.40, as promulgated by the CFPB, or is exempt from compliance with that regulation under federal law or CFPB rules, regulations, or

orders, is deemed in compliance with this section.

Editor's note: This section is effective January 1, 2015.

38-38-103.2. Dual tracking prohibited - notice to officer - continuation of sale pending inquiry. (1) A servicer is subject to the time limits and other requirements of federal law and CFPB rules in connection with a foreclosure under this article.

(2) The servicer shall:

(a) Notify the borrower in writing when it receives a complete loss mitigation application from the borrower; and

(b) Exercise reasonable diligence in obtaining documents and information to complete a loss mitigation application.

(3) If the borrower has received confirmation from the servicer that the borrower has submitted a complete loss mitigation application or has been offered and has accepted a loss mitigation option and is complying with its provisions, and yet a notice of election and demand pursuant to section 38-38-101 has been filed or action is being taken pursuant to section 38-38-105 or 38-38-106 with regard to the borrower, then, in order to stop the foreclosure sale, no later than fourteen calendar days before the sale date, the borrower must present to the officer the borrower's written notification from the servicer indicating receipt of a complete loss mitigation application dated at least thirty-seven days prior to the sale date or acceptance of a loss mitigation option, and, if the borrower does so:

(a) As soon as possible, but no later than three business days after receipt of the notification, the officer shall contact the attorney for the servicer or holder or the servicer or holder, if not represented by an attorney, by telephone, electronic mail, or first-class mail and inquire as to the status of the loss mitigation option. The officer shall document this inquiry. Until the servicer or its attorney responds to the inquiry, the officer shall continue the sale in accordance with section 38-38-109 (1) (a).

(b) If the attorney for the servicer or holder or the servicer or holder, if not represented by an attorney, fails to respond within seven calendar days to an inquiry under paragraph (a) of this subsection (3), then, as soon as possible but no later than the fourteenth day after the date of the inquiry, the officer shall send a certified letter to the attorney for the servicer or holder or to the servicer or holder, if not represented by an attorney, as listed on the notice of election and demand, inquiring as to the status of the loss mitigation option. The servicer or holder shall reimburse the officer for the cost of mailing the letter.

(c) If, after being contacted in accordance with paragraph (a) or (b) of this subsection (3), the attorney for the servicer or holder or the servicer or holder, if not represented by an attorney, gives the officer a written statement via electronic mail or first-class mail disputing that a loss mitigation option has been offered and accepted or that the borrower is complying with its terms, the officer shall proceed with the sale.

(d) (I) If the attorney for the servicer or holder or the servicer or holder, if not represented by an attorney, acknowledges that a loss mitigation option has been offered and accepted and that

the borrower is complying with its terms, the officer shall continue the sale in accordance with section 38-38-109 (1) (a), and the holder shall withdraw the notice of election and demand within one hundred eighty calendar days after the date of the acknowledgment if the borrower continues to comply with the terms of the loss mitigation option.

(II) If, within one hundred eighty calendar days after the date of the acknowledgment, the attorney for the servicer or holder or the servicer or holder, if not represented by an attorney, has not withdrawn the notice of election and demand and neither the attorney for the servicer or holder nor the servicer or holder, if not represented by an attorney, has notified the officer that the borrower is not complying with the terms of the loss mitigation option, the officer may administratively withdraw the notice of election and demand.

(III) If, within one hundred eighty calendar days after the date of the acknowledgment, the borrower fails to comply with the terms of the loss mitigation option, the holder or the attorney for the holder may give written notice to the officer that the loss mitigation option has been breached, and, no later than ten business days after receiving the notice, the officer shall mail an amended combined notice containing the date of the rescheduled sale to each person appearing on the most recent mailing list, or on an updated mailing list if provided by the holder or the holder's attorney. The rescheduled sale date must not be fewer than seven calendar days after the date the amended combined notice is mailed. All fees and costs of providing the amended combined notice may be included as part of the foreclosure costs.

(4) If a foreclosure sale is continued as a result of compliance with the requirements of subsection (3) of this section, the periods for which the sale may be continued are in addition to the twelve-month period of continuance provided by section 38-38-109 (1).

(5) A servicer is exempt from this section if the servicer services five thousand or fewer mortgage loans for all of which the servicer, or an affiliate of the servicer, is the creditor or assignee. In determining whether a servicer services five thousand or fewer mortgages, the servicer is evaluated based on the number of mortgage loans serviced by the servicer and any affiliates as of January 1 for the remainder of the calendar year. A servicer that crosses the threshold has six months after crossing the threshold or until the next January 1, whichever is later, to comply with this section.

(6) A servicer who complies with 12 CFR 1024.41, as promulgated by the CFPB, or is exempt from compliance with that regulation under federal law or CFPB rules, regulations, or orders, is deemed in compliance with this section.

Editor's note: This section is effective January 1, 2015.

38-38-104. Right to cure when default is nonpayment - right to cure for certain technical defaults. (1) Unless the order authorizing the sale described in section 38-38-105 contains a determination that there is a reasonable probability that a default in the terms of the evidence of debt, deed of trust, or other lien being foreclosed other than nonpayment of sums due thereunder has occurred, any of the following persons is entitled to cure the default if the person files with the officer, no later than fifteen calendar days prior to the date of sale, a written notice

of intent to cure together with evidence of the person's right to cure to the satisfaction of the officer:

(a) (I) The owner of the property as of the date and time of the recording of the notice of election and demand or lis pendens as evidenced in the records;

(II) If the owner of the property is dead or incapacitated on or after the date and time of the recording of the notice of election and demand or lis pendens, the owner's heirs, personal representative, legal guardian, or conservator as of the time of filing of the notice of intent to cure, whether or not such person's interest is shown in the records, or any co-owner of the property if the co-owner's ownership interest is evidenced in the records as of the date and time of the recording of the notice of election and demand or lis pendens;

(III) A transferee of the property as evidenced in the records as of the time of filing of the notice of intent to cure if the transferee was the property owner's spouse as of the date and time of the recording of the notice of election and demand or lis pendens or if the transferee is wholly owned or controlled by the property owner, is wholly owned or controlled by the controlling owner of the property owner, or is the controlling owner of the property owner;

(IV) A transferee or owner of the property by virtue of merger or other similar event or by operation of law occurring after the date and time of the recording of the notice of election and demand or lis pendens; or

(V) The holder of an order or judgment entered by a court of competent jurisdiction as evidenced in the records after the date and time of the recording of the notice of election and demand or lis pendens ordering title to the property to be vested in a person other than the owner;

(b) A person liable under the evidence of debt;

(c) A surety or guarantor of the evidence of debt; or

(d) A holder of an interest junior to the lien being foreclosed by virtue of being a lienor or lessee of, or a holder of an easement or license on, the property or a contract vendee of the property, if the instrument evidencing the interest was recorded in the records prior to the date and time of the recording of the notice of election and demand or lis pendens. If, prior to the date and time of the recording of the notice of election and demand or lis pendens, a lien is recorded in an incorrect county, the holder's rights under this section shall only be valid if the lien is rerecorded in the correct county at least fifteen calendar days prior to the actual date of sale.

(2) (a) (I) Promptly upon receipt of a notice of intent to cure by the officer, but no less than twelve calendar days prior to the date of sale, the officer shall transmit by mail, facsimile, or electronic means to the person executing the notice of election and demand a request for a statement of all sums necessary to cure the default. The attorney for the holder or servicer or, if none, the holder or servicer, shall file the cure statement with the officer, and the cure statement must set forth the amounts necessary to cure. Upon receipt of the statement of the amounts needed to cure, the officer shall transmit in writing to the person filing the notice of intent to cure the default:

(A) The cure statement; and

(B) A statement that the person filing the notice of intent to cure is entitled to receive from the attorney for the holder or servicer or, if not represented, from the holder or servicer, upon written request mailed to the attorney for the holder or servicer or, if not represented, to the holder or servicer at the address stated on the cure statement, copies of receipts or other credible

evidence to support the costs claimed on the cure statement. This request may be sent only after payment to the officer of the amount shown on the cure statement and must be sent within ninety days after payment of the cure amount.

(II) If a cure statement is required pursuant to subparagraph (I) of this paragraph (a), the holder of the evidence of debt shall submit a signed and acknowledged cure statement, or the office of the attorney for the holder shall submit a signed cure statement, specifying the following amounts, itemized in substantially the following categories and in substantially the following form:

CURE STATEMENT

To: _____

Public Trustee (or Sheriff) of the County (or City and County) of _____, State of Colorado (hereinafter the "officer").

Foreclosure sale number: _____

Grantor: _____

The date through which the
cure statement is effective: _____

The following is an itemization of all sums necessary to cure the default (any amount that is based on a good faith estimate is indicated with an asterisk):

Payments due under the evidence of debt:

_____ payments of \$ _____ each

Accrued late charges _____

Other amounts due under the evidence of debt

(specify)

Property inspections		
Property, general liability, and casualty insurance		
Certificate of taxes due		
Property taxes paid by the holder		
Owner association assessment paid by the holder		
Permitted amounts paid on prior liens		
Less impound/escrow account credit		
Plus impound/escrow account deficiency		
Title costs		
Rule 120 docket fee		
Rule 120 posting costs		

Court costs _____

Postage/delivery costs _____

Service/posting costs _____

Attorney fees _____

Other fees and costs (specify):

Reinstatement total \$ _____

(Does not include officer's fees and costs)

Officer's fees and costs \$ _____

(To be added by officer)

Total to cure \$ _____

(To be added by officer)

IT MAY TAKE SEVERAL DAYS BEFORE THE CURE IS PROCESSED AND ENTERED INTO THE HOLDER'S RECORDS.

The total to cure does not include any future monthly mortgage payments that may be due.

Name of the holder of the evidence of debt
and the attorney for the holder:

Holder: _____

Attorney: _____

Printed name: _____

Signature: _____

Attorney address: _____

Attorney business telephone: _____

(III) The cure statement is a representation of fact, made upon the current information and belief of the person signing it. If the holder or servicer determines that there is an inaccurate amount contained in the cure statement, the holder or servicer, or the attorney for the holder or servicer, shall inform the officer immediately and provide a cure statement with updated figures; except that any additional or increased amounts must be added at least ten calendar days before the effective date of the original cure statement. If an inaccurate amount is reported and a corrected cure statement is not provided within the time specified in this subparagraph (III), the officer may continue the sale for one week in accordance with section 38-38-109 (1). An estimate as allowed under subsection (5) of this section is not an inaccurate amount for purposes of this subparagraph (III).

(IV) Within seven business days after the officer's notification to the holder or servicer, or to the attorney for the holder or servicer, that the officer has received the funds necessary to cure the default as reflected on the initial or updated cure statement, the holder or servicer or the attorney for the holder or servicer shall deliver to the officer a final statement, reconciled for estimated amounts that were not or would not be incurred as of the date the cure proceeds were received by the officer, along with receipts or invoices for all rule 120 docket costs and all statutorily mandated posting costs claimed on the cure statement. All amounts of cure proceeds received by the officer in excess of the amounts reflected on the final statement shall be remitted by the officer to the person who paid the cure amount.

(V) (A) The holder or servicer shall remit to the person who paid the cure amount any

portion of the cure amount that represents a fee or cost listed on the cure statement that exceeds the amount actually incurred and that was not remitted by the officer in accordance with subparagraph (I) of paragraph (d) of this subsection (2).

(B) The officer shall remit to the person who paid the cure amount any portion of the cure amount that represents a fee or cost of the officer that exceeds the amount actually incurred by the officer.

(VI) The holder or servicer is responsible for retaining receipts or other credible evidence to support all costs claimed on the cure statement, including rule 120 docket fees and posting costs, and the person who paid the cure amount is entitled to receive copies upon written request mailed to the attorney for the holder or servicer or, if not represented, to the holder or servicer at the address stated on the cure statement. The request may be made at any time after payment to the officer of the amount shown on the cure statement, but must be made within ninety days after payment of the cure amount. The attorney for the holder or servicer or, if not represented, the holder or servicer shall provide copies of all receipts or other credible evidence within thirty days after receiving the request, and may provide the copies electronically.

(b) No later than 12 noon on the day before the sale, the person desiring to cure the default shall pay to the officer all sums that are due and owing under the evidence of debt and deed of trust or other lien being foreclosed and all fees and costs of the holder of the evidence of debt allowable under the evidence of debt, deed of trust, or other lien being foreclosed through the effective date that are set forth in the cure statement; except that any principal that would not have been due in the absence of acceleration shall not be included in such sums due.

(c) If a cure is made, interest for the period of any continuance pursuant to section 38-38-109 (1) (c) shall be allowed only at the regular rate and not at the default rate as may be specified in the evidence of debt, deed of trust, or other lien being foreclosed. If a cure is not made, interest at the default rate, if specified in the evidence of debt, deed of trust, or other lien being foreclosed, for the period of the continuance shall be allowed.

(d) (I) Upon receipt of the cure amount, and conditioned upon the withdrawal or dismissal of the foreclosure from the holder or servicer or the attorney for the holder or servicer, the officer shall:

(A) Deliver the cure amount, less the fees and costs of the officer and any adjustments required under subparagraph (III) of paragraph (a) of this subsection (2), to the attorney for the holder or servicer or, if none, to the holder or servicer; and

(B) Obtain and retain, in the officer's records, the name and mailing address of the person who paid the cure amount.

(II) Following the withdrawal or dismissal, the evidence of debt shall be returned uncanceled to the attorney for the holder or servicer or, if none, to the holder or servicer by the public trustee or to the court by the sheriff.

(3) Where the default in the terms of the evidence of debt, deed of trust, or other lien on which the holder of the evidence of debt claims the right to foreclose is the failure of a party to furnish balance sheets or tax returns, any person entitled to cure pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of this section may cure such default in the manner prescribed in this section by providing to the holder or the attorney for the holder the required balance sheets, tax returns, or other adequate evidence of the party's financial condition so long as all sums currently due under

the evidence of debt have been paid and all amounts due under paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of this section, where applicable, have been paid.

(4) Any person liable on the debt and the grantor of the deed of trust or other lien being foreclosed shall be deemed to have given the necessary consent to allow the holder of the evidence of debt or the attorney for the holder to provide the information specified in paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of this section to the officer and all other persons who may assert a right to cure pursuant to this section.

(5) A cure statement pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of this section shall state the period for which it is effective. The cure statement shall be effective for at least ten calendar days after the date the cure statement is received by the officer or until the last day to cure under paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of this section, whichever occurs first. The cure statement shall be effective for no more than thirty calendar days after the date the cure statement is received by the officer or until the last day to cure under paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of this section, whichever occurs first. The use of good faith estimates in the cure statement with respect to interest and fees and costs is specifically authorized by this article, so long as the cure statement states that it is a good faith estimate effective through the last day to cure as indicated in the cure statement. The use of a good faith estimate in the cure statement shall not change or extend the period or effective date of a cure statement.

(6) Following expiration of the period for which the cure statement is effective, but no less than fifteen calendar days prior to the date of sale, the person who originally submitted the notice of intent to cure may make a written request to the public trustee for an update of the amount necessary to cure. Upon receipt by the public trustee of such written request for updated cure figures, subsection (2) of this section shall apply.

(7) If the holder of the evidence of debt or the attorney for the holder receives a request for a cure statement under paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of this section and does not file a cure statement with the officer by the earlier of ten business days after receipt of the request or the eighth calendar day before the date of the sale, the officer shall continue the sale for one week. Thereafter and until the cure statement is filed, the officer shall continue the sale an additional week for each week that the holder fails to file the cure statement; except that the sale shall not be continued beyond the period of continuance allowed under section 38-38-109 (1) (a). A cure statement must be received by 12 noon on the day it is due in order to meet a deadline set forth in this subsection (7).

38-38-105. Court order authorizing sale mandatory - notice of hearing for residential properties - definition.

(1) Repealed.

(2) (a) On and after January 1, 2008, whenever a public trustee forecloses upon a deed of trust under this article, the holder of the evidence of debt or the attorney for the holder shall obtain an order authorizing sale from a court of competent jurisdiction to issue the same pursuant to rule 120 or other rule of the Colorado rules of civil procedure. The order shall recite the date the hearing was scheduled if no hearing was held, or the date the hearing was completed if a hearing was held, which date in either case must be no later than the day prior to the last day on

which an effective notice of intent to cure may be filed with the public trustee under section 38-38-104. A sale held without an order authorizing sale issued in compliance with this paragraph (a) shall be invalid.

(b) The public trustee shall postpone the sale, unless the holder or the attorney for the holder causes a copy of the order to be provided to the public trustee no later than 12 noon on the second business day prior to the date of sale. A sale held in violation of this paragraph (b) shall not be invalid if an order that complied with the provisions of paragraph (a) of this subsection (2) was entered.

(3) Not less than fourteen days before the date set for the hearing pursuant to rule 120 or other rule of the Colorado rules of civil procedure, the holder or the attorney for the holder seeking an order authorizing sale under this section for a residential property shall cause a notice of hearing as described in rule 120 (b) of the Colorado rules of civil procedure to be posted in a conspicuous place on the property that is the subject of the sale. If possible, the notice shall be posted on the front door of the residence, but if access to the door is not possible or is restricted, the notice shall be posted at an alternative conspicuous location, such as a gate or similar impediment. If a person at the residence is impeding posting at the residence at the time of the attempted posting, the notice may be handed to that person to satisfy this posting requirement. The notice required by this subsection (3) is sufficient if it complies with the requirements of this section without regard to any requirements for service of process in a civil action required by court rule.

Editor's note: This version of subsection (3) is effective until January 1, 2015.

(3) (a) Not less than fourteen days before the date set for the hearing pursuant to rule 120 or other rule of the Colorado rules of civil procedure, the holder or the attorney for the holder seeking an order authorizing sale under this section for a residential property shall cause a notice of hearing as described in rule 120 (b) of the Colorado rules of civil procedure to be posted in a conspicuous place on the property that is the subject of the sale. If possible, the notice shall be posted on the front door of the residence, but if access to the door is not possible or is restricted, the notice shall be posted at an alternative conspicuous location, such as a gate or similar impediment. If a person at the residence is impeding posting at the residence at the time of the attempted posting, the notice may be handed to that person to satisfy this posting requirement. The notice required by this subsection (3) is sufficient if it complies with the requirements of this section without regard to any requirements for service of process in a civil action required by court rule.

(b) For servicers who are not exempt pursuant to section 38-38-103.1 (3) or 38-38-103.2 (4), the notice must contain or be accompanied by a conspicuous statement, substantially as follows, together with contact information for both the Colorado attorney general's office and the CFPB:

**If you believe that the lender or servicer of this mortgage has violated
therequirements for a single point of contact in section 38-38-103.1, Colorado
Revised Statutes, or the prohibition on dual tracking in section 38-38-103.2,**

Colorado Revised Statutes, you may file a complaint with the Colorado attorney general, the federal Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, or both, at _____ [insert contact information for both]. The filing of a complaint will not stop the foreclosure process.

Editor's note: This version of subsection (3) is effective January 1, 2015.

(4) As used in this section, "residential property" means any real property upon which a dwelling, as defined in section 5-1-301 (18), C.R.S., is constructed and occupied.

38-38-106. Bid required - form of bid. (1) The holder of the evidence of debt or the attorney for the holder shall submit a bid that is received by the officer no later than 12 noon on the second business day prior to the date of sale as provided in this section. The holder or the attorney for the holder need not personally attend the sale. If the bid is not received by the officer by the deadline, the officer shall continue the sale for one week and shall announce or post a notice of the continuance at the time and place designated for the sale.

(2) The holder of the evidence of debt shall submit a signed and acknowledged bid, or the attorney for the holder shall submit a signed bid, which shall specify the following amounts, itemized in substantially the following categories and in substantially the following form:

BID

To:

Public Trustee (or Sheriff) of the County (or City and County) of _____, State of Colorado (hereinafter the "officer").

Date:

_____, whose mailing address is _____, bids the sum of \$ _____ in your Sale No. _____ to be held on the _____ day of _____, 20____.

The following is an itemization of all amounts due the holder of the evidence of debt secured by the deed of trust or other lien being foreclosed.

Street address of property being

foreclosed, if known: _____

Regular [] / default [] rate of interest as of the date of

sale: _____

(Inapplicable items may be omitted):

Amounts due under the evidence of debt:

Principal \$ _____

Interest _____

Late charges _____

Allowable prepayment penalties
or premiums _____

Other amounts due under the evidence of debt
(specify) _____

Category subtotal: \$ _____

Other fees and costs advanced by the holder of evidence of
debt:

Property, general liability, and
casualty insurance _____

Property inspections _____

Appraisals _____

Taxes and assessments	_____
Utility charges owed or incurred	_____
Owner association	
assessment paid	_____
Permitted amounts paid on	
prior liens	_____
Permitted lease payments	_____
Less impound/escrow account credit	_____
Plus impound/escrow account deficiency	_____
Other (describe)	_____
Category subtotal:	\$ _____
Attorney fees and advances:	
Attorney fees	_____
Title commitments and insurances or abstractor	
charges	_____
Court docketing	_____
Statutory notice	_____
Postage	_____
Electronic transmissions	_____

Photocopies _____

Telephone _____

Other (describe) _____

Category subtotal: \$ _____

Officer fees and costs:

Officer statutory fee _____

Publication charges _____

Confirmation deed fee _____

Confirmation deed
recording fee _____

Other (describe) _____

Category subtotal: \$ _____

Total due holder of the evidence of debt _____

Bid \$ _____

Deficiency \$ _____

I enclose herewith the following:

1. Order authorizing sale.
2. Check (if applicable) to your order in the sum of \$_____ covering the balance of your fees and costs.
3. Other: _____.

Please send us the following:

1. Promissory note with the deficiency, if any, noted thereon

2. Refund for overpayment of officer's fees and costs, if any
3. Other: .

Name of the holder of the evidence of debt
and the attorney for the holder:

Holder:

Attorney:

By:

Attorney registration number:

Attorney address:

Attorney business telephone:

(3) Upon receipt of the initial bid from the holder of the evidence of debt or the attorney for the holder, the officer shall make such information available to the general public.

(4) The officer shall enter the bid by reading the bid amount set forth on the bid and the name of the person that submitted the bid or by posting or providing such bid information at the time and place designated for sale.

(5) Bids submitted pursuant to this section may be amended by the holder of the evidence of debt or the attorney for the holder in writing or electronically, as determined by the officer pursuant to section 38-38-112, no later than 12 noon the day prior to the sale, or orally at the time of sale if the person amending the bid is physically present at the sale. A bid submitted pursuant to this section may be modified orally at the time of sale if the person making the modification modifies and reexecutes the bid at the sale.

(6) The holder of the evidence of debt or the attorney for the holder shall bid at least the holder's good faith estimate of the fair market value of the property being sold, less the amount of unpaid real property taxes and all amounts secured by liens against the property being sold that are senior to the deed of trust or other lien being foreclosed and less the estimated reasonable costs and expenses of holding, marketing, and selling the property, net of income received; except that the holder or the attorney for the holder need not bid more than the total amount due to the holder as specified in the bid pursuant to subsection (2) of this section. The failure of the holder to bid the amount required by this subsection (6) shall not affect the validity of the sale but may be raised as a defense by any person sued on a deficiency.

(7) (a) Other than a bid by the holder of the evidence of debt not exceeding the total amount due shown on the bid pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, the payment of any bid amount at sale must be received by the officer no later than the date and time of the sale, or at an alternative time after the sale and on the day of the sale, as specified in writing by the officer. The payment shall be in the form specified in section 38-37-108. If the officer has not received full payment of the bid amount from the highest bidder at the sale pursuant to this subsection (7), the next highest bidder who has timely tendered the full amount of the bid under this subsection (7) shall be deemed the successful bidder at the sale.

(b) The officer may establish written policies relating to all aspects of the foreclosure sale that are consistent with the provisions of this article. The written policies shall be made

available to the general public.

38-38-107. Fees and costs - definitions. (1) All fees and costs of every kind and nature incurred under the provisions of articles 37 to 39 of this title shall be fees and costs of the sale chargeable as additional amounts owing under the deed of trust or other lien being foreclosed. The amounts shall be deducted from the proceeds of any sale, or, if there are not cash proceeds from a sale adequate to pay such amounts, to the extent of the inadequacy, the amounts shall be paid by the holder of the evidence of debt. The officer may decline to issue the confirmation deed pursuant to section 38-38-501 until all sums due to the officer have been paid.

(2) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2006, p. 1455, § 13; L. 2007, p. 1849, § 27, effective January 1, 2008.)

(3) Fees and costs include but are not limited to the following amounts that have been paid or incurred:

(a) Costs and expenses allowable under the evidence of debt, deed of trust, or other lien being foreclosed; and

(b) Reasonable attorney fees and the costs incurred by the holder or the attorney for the holder in enforcing the evidence of debt, the deed of trust, or other lien being foreclosed or in defending, protecting, and insuring the holder's interest in the foreclosed property or any improvements on the property, including but not limited to:

(I) All expenses actually incurred by the officer conducting the sale, publication costs, statutory notice costs and postage, and appraisal fees;

(II) Any general or special taxes or ditch or water assessments levied or accruing against the property and any governmental or quasi-governmental lien, fine, penalty, or assessment against the property;

(III) The premiums on any property, casualty, general liability, or title insurance acquired to protect the holder's interest in the property or improvements on the property;

(IV) Sums due on any prior lien or encumbrance on the property, including the portion of an assessment by a homeowners' association that constitutes a lien prior to the lien being foreclosed; except that any principal that would not have been due in the absence of acceleration shall not be included in the sum due unless paid after the expiration of the time to cure the indebtedness pursuant to this article;

(V) If the property is subject to a lease, all sums due under the lease;

(VI) The reasonable costs and expenses of defending, protecting, securing, and maintaining and repairing the property and the holder's interest in the property or the improvements on the property, receiver's fees and expenses, inspection fees, court costs, attorney fees, and fees and costs of the attorney in the employment of the owner of the evidence of debt;

(VII) Costs and expenses made pursuant to a valid order from a court of competent jurisdiction to bring the property and the improvements on the property into compliance with the federal, state, county, and local laws, ordinances, and regulations affecting the property, the improvements on the property, or the use of the property; and

(VIII) Other costs and expenses that may be permitted by the deed of trust, mortgage, or other lien securing the debt or that may be authorized by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(c) As used in this subsection (3), "holder" means the holder of the certificate of purchase, the holder of the certificate of redemption, or the holder of the evidence of debt.

(4) In the case of a redemption, the fees and costs listed in subsection (3) of this section that the holder of the certificate of purchase or certificate of redemption has paid or incurred as of the time of filing of the statement for redemption are allowable and shall be included in the statement of redemption if such amounts have not been included in a prior bid or statement of redemption.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (1), (3), and (4) of this section, a holder of an evidence of debt, certificate of purchase, or certificate of redemption shall not accept from a provider of services or products related to property inspection, broker's price opinion, title report, appraisal, insurance, repair, or maintenance or from an agent or affiliate of the provider any payment, benefit, or remuneration of any kind, whether in the form of cash, employee, advertising, computer program or service, bank deposit, or other good or service in connection with a foreclosure in which a property inspection, broker's price opinion, title report, appraisal, insurance, repair, or maintenance service or product of the provider or an agent or affiliate of the provider was used, unless the total value of all payment, benefit, or remuneration received by the holder from the provider of the service or product is shown and credited against amounts owed to the holder in each bid, cure statement, or redemption statement.

38-38-108. Date of sale. (1) Whenever property is to be sold following the foreclosure of any deed of trust or other lien by the officer, the initial date of sale shall be:

(a) In the case of a sale of property by the public trustee that is not agricultural property, no less than one hundred ten calendar days nor more than one hundred twenty-five calendar days after the date of recording of the notice of election and demand;

(b) In the case of a sale of property by the sheriff that is not agricultural property, no less than one hundred ten calendar days after the date of the recording of the lis pendens;

(c) In the case of a sale of property by the public trustee, all of which is agricultural property, no less than two hundred fifteen calendar days nor more than two hundred thirty calendar days after the date of recording of the notice of election and demand; or

(d) In the case of a sale of property by the sheriff, all of which is agricultural property, no less than two hundred fifteen calendar days after the date of the recording of the lis pendens.

(2) (a) (I) If it is not evident from the legal description contained in the deed of trust or other lien being foreclosed whether the property described therein is agricultural property, the officer shall make that determination no less than ten calendar days nor more than twenty calendar days after the recording of the notice of election and demand; except that the officer may make the determination at any earlier time upon presentation of acceptable evidence that the property is not agricultural property. The officer shall accept the following as evidence that the property is not agricultural property:

(A) A certified copy of the subdivision plat containing the property or any portion thereof recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of the county where the property or any portion thereof is located;

(B) A written statement by the clerk of the city, town, or city and county, dated no more than six months prior to the date of filing of the notice of election and demand or lis pendens with the officer, that all or a portion of the property was located within the incorporated limits of the city, town, or city and county as of the date of recording of the deed of trust or other lien or as of the date of the statement; or

(C) A written statement by the assessor of the county where the property is located, dated no more than six months prior to the date of filing of the notice of election and demand or lis pendens with the officer, that any portion of the property was valued and assessed as other than agricultural property after the date of the recording of the deed of trust or as of the date of the statement.

(II) The officer's determination of whether the property is agricultural or nonagricultural property shall be binding and may be relied upon by all parties.

(b) The statements described in sub-subparagraphs (B) and (C) of subparagraph (I) of paragraph (a) of this subsection (2) may be obtained and furnished at the expense of the person seeking the determination of whether the property is agricultural or nonagricultural property, which expense may be included as a portion of the fees and costs of the foreclosure.

(3) The provisions of this section shall not apply to sales following an execution and levy.

38-38-109. Continuance of sale - effect of bankruptcy - withdrawal of sale. (1) **Continuance.** (a) For any reason deemed by the officer to be good cause or upon written request by the holder of the evidence of debt or by the attorney for the holder, at any time before commencement of the sale, the officer may continue the sale to a later date by making, at the time and place designated for the sale, an oral announcement of the time and place of such continuance, or by posting or providing a notice of the continuance at the time and place designated for the sale, which shall include the time and place to which the sale is continued. Except as provided in subparagraph (I) of paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of this section, a sale that is not held on the then-scheduled date of sale and is not continued from the then-scheduled date of sale pursuant to this paragraph (a) shall be deemed to have been continued for a period of one week, and from week to week thereafter in like manner, until the sale is held or otherwise continued pursuant to this paragraph (a). No sale shall be continued to a date later than twelve months from the originally designated date in the combined notice, except as provided in subsection (2) of this section.

(b) At the request of the holder of the evidence of debt or the attorney for the holder or upon the officer's own initiative, the officer shall correct any errors in a published combined notice and shall continue the then-scheduled date of sale to a future date within the period of continuance allowed by paragraph (a) of this subsection (1) to permit a corrected combined notice to be published or the original combined notice to be republished pursuant to section 38-38-103 (5). If the officer failed to publish the combined notice as required by section 38-38-103 (5), the officer shall continue the then-scheduled date of sale to a future date within the period of continuance allowed by paragraph (a) of this subsection (1). The future date of sale to which the sale is continued pursuant to this paragraph (b) shall be no later than thirty calendar days after the

fifth publication of the corrected combined notice or republished combined notice. The officer shall mail a copy of the combined notice, or corrected combined notice if the original combined notice was erroneous, to the persons and addresses on the most recent amended mailing list no later than ten calendar days after the first correct publication or republication and no less than forty-five calendar days prior to the actual date of sale in the same manner as set forth in section 38-38-103. If there is no amended mailing list, the officer shall mail a copy of the combined notice, or corrected combined notice if the original combined notice was erroneous, to the persons as set forth in the mailing list.

(c) (I) (A) If a cure statement is not timely filed, the sale will be continued pursuant to section 38-38-104 (7).

(B) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2009, (HB 09-1207), ch. 164, p. 715, § 11, effective January 1, 2010.)

(C) During a foreclosure deferment pursuant to part 8 of this article, any continuance described by sub-subparagraph (A) of this subparagraph (I) shall run concurrently with the foreclosure deferment.

(II) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2009, (HB 09-1207), ch. 164, p. 715, § 11, effective January 1, 2010.)

(III) When the property is to be sold by the sheriff, if the cure statement is not filed with the sheriff by 12 noon on the seventh calendar day before the last date of sale permitted under paragraph (a) of this subsection (1), the foreclosure action shall be deemed dismissed, and the holder of the evidence of debt or the attorney for the holder shall file a motion to dismiss with the court. Upon good cause shown, the holder or the attorney for the holder may file a motion with the court requesting further relief as the court may deem necessary or appropriate in the circumstances. The sheriff shall record the order of dismissal or other order of the court and collect all fees and costs actually incurred by the sheriff.

(2) **Effect of bankruptcy proceedings.** (a) If all publications of the combined notice prescribed by section 38-38-103 (5) or 13-56-201 (1), C.R.S., have been completed before a bankruptcy petition has been filed that automatically stays the officer from conducting the sale, the officer shall announce, post, or provide notice of that fact on the then-scheduled date of sale, take no action at the then-scheduled sale, and allow the sale to be automatically continued from week to week in accordance with paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section unless otherwise requested in writing prior to any such date of sale by the holder of the evidence of debt or the attorney for the holder.

(b) (I) If the publications of the combined notice prescribed by section 38-38-103 (5) or 13-56-201 (1), C.R.S., have not been started or if all the publications have not been completed before the day a bankruptcy petition has been filed that automatically stays the officer from conducting the sale, the officer shall immediately cancel any remaining publications of the combined notice and, on the date set for the sale, announce, post, or provide a notice that the sale has been enjoined or has been stayed by the automatic stay provisions of the federal bankruptcy code of 1978, title 11 of the United States Code, as amended. The sale shall not be continued under paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section.

(II) When the property is to be sold by the public trustee, the public trustee shall rerecord the notice of election and demand and proceed with all additional foreclosure procedures

provided by this article, as though the foreclosure had just been commenced, upon:

(A) The termination of any injunction or upon the entry of a bankruptcy court order dismissing the bankruptcy case, abandoning the property being foreclosed, closing the bankruptcy case, or granting relief from the automatic stay provisions of the federal bankruptcy code of 1978, title 11 of the United States Code, as amended; and

(B) Receipt of a request from the holder of the evidence of debt or the attorney for the holder to restart the action. The public trustee shall rerecord the notice within ten business days of the request.

(III) When the property is to be sold by the sheriff under any statutory or judicial foreclosure or upon execution and levy made pursuant to any court order or decree, upon the notification of termination of any injunction or upon the entry of a bankruptcy court order dismissing the bankruptcy case, abandoning the property being foreclosed, closing the bankruptcy case, or granting relief from the automatic stay provisions of the federal bankruptcy code of 1978, title 11 of the United States Code, as amended, the sheriff shall forthwith establish a new date of sale and republish a new combined notice pursuant to section 13-56-201 (1), C.R.S.

(c) (I) If a sale is held in violation of the automatic stay provisions of the federal bankruptcy code of 1978, title 11 of the United States Code, as amended, and an order is subsequently entered by a bankruptcy court of competent jurisdiction dismissing the bankruptcy, abandoning the property being foreclosed, or closing the bankruptcy case, or an order is subsequently entered granting relief from the automatic stay provided by the federal bankruptcy code, then the evidence of debt, deed of trust, or other lien being foreclosed shall immediately be deemed reinstated, and the deed of trust or other lien shall have the same priority as if the sale had not occurred. The reinstatement shall be confirmed by the officer's indorsement on the original evidence of debt and deed of trust or other lien, if deposited with the officer, or on the copy thereof if one has been submitted pursuant to section 38-38-101 (1), although the failure to so indorse shall not affect the validity of the reinstatement. Immediately upon reinstatement, the power of sale provided therein, if any, shall be deemed revived. The indorsement shall be in substantially the following form:

The undersigned, as (Public Trustee) (Sheriff) for the _____, county of _____, state of Colorado, by this indorsement, hereby confirms the reinstatement of this (evidence of debt) (deed of trust) (lien) in accordance with the requirements of section 38-38-109 (2) (c) (I), Colorado Revised Statutes.

Date:

Signature
(Public Trustee) (Sheriff)
For the _____,
County of _____,
State of Colorado.

(II) If the holder of the evidence of debt, deed of trust, or other lien reinstated pursuant to this paragraph (c) or the attorney for the holder notifies the officer in writing of the entry of an order dismissing the bankruptcy case, abandoning the property being foreclosed, closing the bankruptcy case, or granting relief from the automatic stay provided by the federal bankruptcy code of 1978, title 11 of the United States Code, as amended, within sixty calendar days of the date on which the foreclosed property is no longer subject to the automatic stay, the officer shall set a new date of sale at least twenty-four calendar days but not more than forty-nine calendar days after the date on which the officer receives such notice. No later than ten business days after receiving such notice, the officer shall mail an amended combined notice containing the date of the rescheduled sale to each person appearing on the most recent mailing list. No later than twenty calendar days after receiving such notice, but no less than ten calendar days prior to the new date of sale, the officer shall publish the amended combined notice, omitting the copies of the statutes, one time only in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the property is located.

(III) All fees and costs of providing and publishing the amended combined notice and publication shall be part of the foreclosure costs.

(d) If a sale is enjoined or set aside by court order, the same procedures as set forth in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this subsection (2) shall apply unless the court order specifies otherwise. The fees prescribed in section 38-37-104 (1) (b) (VII) and (1) (b) (VIII) shall apply to the procedures described in this subsection (2).

(e) The periods for which a sale may be continued under this subsection (2) shall be in addition to the twelve-month period of continuance provided by subsection (1) of this section.

(3) **Withdrawal.** (a) If the holder of the evidence of debt or the attorney for the holder files with the public trustee, prior to sale, a written withdrawal of the notice of election and demand, the foreclosure proceedings shall terminate. The public trustee shall record the withdrawal and collect all fees and costs owed and incurred, including a withdrawal fee in the amount authorized by section 38-37-104 (1) (b) (V).

(b) If there is no sale and if a withdrawal is not filed within forty-five calendar days after the last date of sale permitted by law, the public trustee may transmit by mail or electronic transmission to the attorney for the holder of the evidence of debt, or if no attorney then to the holder, a notice that a withdrawal of the notice of election and demand may be recorded by the public trustee unless a response requesting that such withdrawal be delayed for ninety calendar days is received by the public trustee within thirty calendar days after the date the public trustee's notice is transmitted. If such response is received by the public trustee and there is no sale nor is a withdrawal filed within the ninety-day delay, the public trustee may record a withdrawal of the notice of election and demand. If no such response is received by the public trustee within thirty calendar days after the notice is transmitted, the public trustee may record a withdrawal of the notice of election and demand at any time after the expiration of such thirty-day notice period. If a withdrawal is recorded during the pendency of an automatic stay imposed on the sale based on any proceeding filed under the federal bankruptcy code of 1978, title 11 of the United States Code, as amended, the withdrawal shall be void and of no force and effect, and the public trustee shall mail to all persons on the mailing list a notice that the withdrawal of the notice of election

and demand occurred during the pendency of an injunction or bankruptcy stay and is void and of no force and effect. The public trustee shall cause the notice to be recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county where the property described in the notice is located. All unpaid fees and costs owed and incurred by the public trustee, as well as a withdrawal fee in the amount authorized by section 38-37-104 (1) (b) (VI), shall be paid by the holder. The amount due shall accrue interest at the rate provided by law. Until all amounts due and owing are paid, the public trustee shall be entitled to hold all documentation in the public trustee's possession and to withhold all other services requested by the holder or the attorney for the holder with respect to the deed of trust or other lien being foreclosed.

38-38-110. Sales by officer - location - announcement - records. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of any deed of trust or other lien being foreclosed, the officer shall conduct the sale at any door or entrance to, or in any room in any building temporarily or permanently used as, a courthouse or at or within any building where the office of the county clerk and recorder or the office of the officer is located, which place shall be specifically designated in the combined notice. The combined notice shall designate the actual place of sale.

(2) At a sale, the officer shall read only the public trustee's sale number for a sale by the public trustee or the court case number for a sale by the sheriff, the name of the original grantor, the street address or, if none, the legal description of the property, the name of the holder of the evidence of debt, the date of sale, the first and last publication dates of the combined notice, and, in accordance with section 38-38-106 (4), the amount of the bid and the name of the person that submitted the bid. In lieu of reading the information listed above, the officer may post the information or provide a written copy of the information to all persons present at the sale.

(3) Whenever a public trustee sells property described in a deed of trust, the public trustee shall enter in the records of the office of the public trustee the name of the person executing the deed of trust, the book and page or reception number of the recorded deed of trust, a brief description of the property therein described, the date of sale, the publisher of the combined notice, a list of the names and addresses of the persons to whom the combined notice was mailed, the name and last mailing address of the purchaser at the sale, and the amount at which the property was sold in separate parcels, if so sold, or en masse.

38-38-111. Treatment of an overbid - definition. (1) An overbid shall be first applied to any deficiency as indicated in the holder's bid, and then paid to the officer to be held in escrow until the end of all redemption periods as provided in section 38-38-302.

(2) Upon the expiration of all redemption periods provided in section 38-38-302, any remaining overbid shall be paid in order of recording priority to junior lienors, determined as of the recording date of the notice of election and demand or lis pendens according to the records, who have duly filed a notice of intent to redeem and whose liens have not been redeemed pursuant to section 38-38-302, in each case up to the unpaid amount of each such lienor's lien plus fees and costs. A lienor holding a lien that is not entitled to redeem by virtue of being recorded after the notice of election and demand, a lienor that has not timely filed a notice of

intent to redeem pursuant to section 38-38-302, or a lienor who accepts less than a full redemption pursuant to section 38-38-302 (4) (c) shall not have any claim to any portion of the overbid. After payment to all lienors and the holder entitled to receive a portion of the overbid pursuant to this section, any remaining overbid shall be paid to the owner.

(2.5) (a) If a public trustee maintains a web site for his or her office, the public trustee shall include the following statement on such web site:

NOTICE TO AN OWNER IN FORECLOSURE: If your property goes to foreclosure auction sale and is purchased for more than the total owed to the lender and to all other lien holders, please contact the public trustee's office after the sale because you may have funds due to you.

(b) In order to pay the owner of the property as required pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, a public trustee shall send a notice to the owner. If the amount of remaining overbid is equal to or greater than twenty-five dollars, the public trustee shall make reasonable efforts to identify the owner's current address. The public trustee shall mail the owner a notice regarding the remaining overbid to the best available address no later than thirty days after the expiration of all redemption periods as provided in section 38-38-302.

(3) (a) Unless the property is sold by the sheriff and all the proceeds of the sale are deposited into the registry of the court, any unclaimed remaining overbid from a foreclosure sale held prior to September 1, 2012, shall be transferred by the officer to the county treasurer within ninety calendar days after the expiration of all redemption periods as provided in section 38-38-302 and held in escrow, and any unclaimed remaining overbid from a foreclosure sale held on or after September 1, 2012, shall be held by the officer in escrow. In either case, the remaining overbid shall be held for five years from the date of the sale. The county treasurer or officer, whomever holds the remaining overbid in escrow, shall be answerable for the funds without interest at any time within the five-year period to such persons as shall be legally entitled to the funds. Any interest earned on the escrowed funds shall be paid to the county at least annually. Unclaimed remaining overbids that are less than twenty-five dollars and that are not claimed within five years from the date of sale shall be paid to the general fund of the county, and such moneys paid to the general fund of the county shall become the property of the county. Unclaimed remaining overbids that are equal to or greater than twenty-five dollars and that are not claimed within five years from the date of the sale shall be presumed to be unclaimed property for purposes of the "Unclaimed Property Act" and transferred to the administrator in accordance with such act. After the unclaimed remaining overbids are transferred to the administrator or to the general fund of the county, the county treasurer and officer shall be discharged from any further liability or responsibility for the moneys.

(b) If the unclaimed remaining overbids exceed five hundred dollars and have not been claimed by any person entitled thereto within sixty calendar days from the expiration of all redemption periods as provided by section 38-38-302, the county treasurer or officer shall, within ninety calendar days from the expiration of all redemption periods, commence publication of a notice for four weeks, which means publication once each week for five successive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation in the county where the subject property is located. The

county treasurer is responsible for the notice of an overbid from a foreclosure sale held prior to September 1, 2012, and the officer is responsible for the notice of an overbid from a foreclosure sale held on or after September 1, 2012. The notice shall contain the name of the owner, the owner's address as given in the recorded instrument evidencing the owner's interest, and the legal description and street address, if any, of the property sold at the sale and shall state that an overbid was realized from the sale and that, unless the funds are claimed by the owner or other person entitled thereto within five years from the date of sale, the funds shall be transferred to the state treasurer as part of the "Unclaimed Property Act". The county treasurer or officer, whomever holds the remaining overbid in escrow, shall also mail a copy of the notice to the owner at the best available address.

(c) The fees and costs of publication and mailing required pursuant to this subsection (3) shall be paid from the moneys escrowed by the county treasurer or officer, whomever holds the remaining overbid in escrow.

(4) A lienor who accepts a redemption amount less than the full amount of a lien or a holder of an evidence of debt who accepts a redemption amount less than the amount bid at a sale prior to the expiration of all applicable redemption periods under this article shall not be entitled to receive a portion of any excess proceeds pursuant to this section.

(5) As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires, "owner" means the record owner of the property as of the recording of the notice of election and demand or lis pendens.

38-38-112. Use of electronic documents authorized.

(1) Repealed.

(2) (a) Consistent with the provisions of the "Uniform Electronic Transactions Act", article 71.3 of title 24, C.R.S., any document or record related to a foreclosure may be accepted by the officer in an electronic format or may be made available to the public by the officer in an electronic format. The officer shall establish and uniformly apply written policies for determining whether and the extent to which the officer shall accept documents or records in electronic form; except that the officer shall not require the use of an electronic format for any purpose under this article.

(b) This subsection (2) shall take effect July 1, 2007.

38-38-113. Rescission of public trustee sale. (1) If the successful bidder at a foreclosure sale is the holder of the evidence of debt foreclosing the deed of trust or other lien, then such successful bidder, the bidder's attorney, the assignee of the successful bidder pursuant to section 38-38-403, or the assignee's attorney may rescind the sale without obtaining a court order by filing with the public trustee no later than eight business days after the date of the sale a notice of rescission of sale stating that the sale is being rescinded, the number and date of the sale, the name of the person to whom the certificate of purchase was issued, the name of the assignee, if any, the recording date and reception number or book and page number for the recorded certificate of purchase, and the legal description of the property foreclosed. The notice

shall be signed and properly acknowledged by the successful bidder or assignee, or signed by the bidder or assignee's attorney. Upon receipt of the notice of rescission of sale, any assignment of the certificate of purchase, the public trustee's fee for the rescission specified in section 38-37-104, and the costs of recording the notice of rescission of the sale, the public trustee shall record the notice of rescission of sale in the county records.

(2) Upon recording of the notice of rescission of sale by the public trustee, the certificate of purchase shall be deemed canceled as if the sale had not occurred, and the evidence of debt and deed of trust shall be deemed fully reinstated with the same lien priority as if the sale had not occurred. The public trustee shall confirm the reinstatement by indorsement on the evidence of debt and deed of trust or copy thereof submitted pursuant to section 38-38-101.

(3) Within ten calendar days after receipt of all documents and fees and costs specified in subsection (1) of this section, the public trustee shall mail a copy of the notice of rescission of sale to each person who was entitled to receive the combined notice pursuant to section 38-38-103. The person rescinding the sale shall provide addressed and stamped envelopes to the public trustee for mailing the copies.

(4) (a) After the recording of the notice of rescission of sale, the holder of the evidence of debt or the holder's assignee, or the attorney for the holder or the assignee, may notify the public trustee in writing to reschedule the sale. The public trustee shall set a new date of sale at least thirty calendar days but not more than forty-five calendar days after the date on which the public trustee receives notice to schedule a new date of sale, subject to the requirements of section 38-38-109 (2).

(b) No later than ten calendar days after receiving notice to schedule a new date of sale, the public trustee shall mail a combined notice setting forth the rescheduled date of sale to each person who was entitled to receive the combined notice pursuant to section 38-38-103.

(c) No later than twenty calendar days after receiving notice to schedule a new date of sale, but no less than ten calendar days prior to the new date of sale, the public trustee shall publish the sale one time only.

(d) All fees and costs of the public trustee for actions performed under this section and the cost of recording the notice of rescission of sale shall be part of the foreclosure costs.

(e) After a sale has been rescinded and rescheduled pursuant to this subsection (4), the sale may be continued in accordance with section 38-38-109 (1) (a).

(5) Nothing in this section shall prevent any person from seeking a rescission of a sale through a court of competent jurisdiction.

(6) Claims for damages by any person arising out of a rescission of a sale pursuant to this section shall be limited to the reasonable actual expenses of the person and shall not include any speculative or expectation damages, awards, or claims of any kind, whether legal or equitable.

(7) The indorsement of the public trustee pursuant to subsection (2) of this section shall be in substantially the following form:

The undersigned, as Public Trustee for the county of _____,
state of Colorado, by this indorsement, hereby confirms the reinstatement of this
(evidence of debt) (deed of trust) (lien) in accordance with the requirements of
section 38-38-113, Colorado Revised Statutes.

Date:

Signature:

Public Trustee

For the county of _____,

State of Colorado.

38-38-114. Unclaimed refunds - disposition under "Unclaimed Property Act". Moneys payable as a refund for overpayment of a cure of default pursuant to section 38-38-104 or for overpayment of a redemption pursuant to part 3 of this article that remain unclaimed by the owner one year after the moneys became payable are presumed abandoned and shall be reported and paid to the state treasurer in accordance with sections 38-13-110 and 38-13-112.

PART 2

FORECLOSURE BY INSTALLMENTS

38-38-201. Foreclosure of installments without acceleration. (1) Any mortgage or deed of trust securing an evidence of debt payable by installments giving the right to declare the whole indebtedness due and payable on default of the payment of any part thereof may, at the election of the holder of the evidence of debt, be foreclosed as to any one or more past due installments of principal or interest as if the mortgage or deed of trust separately secured each of the past due installments, and, in the event of such election, the officer conducting the foreclosure shall apply the following provisions:

(a) Attorney fees allowed for the attorney for the holder of the evidence of debt shall not exceed ten percent of the amount of principal, interest, and late charges included in the bid prepared in accordance with section 38-38-106.

(b) Fees and costs allowable under section 38-38-107 may be included in the bid.

(c) The amount for which the property is foreclosed shall include past due installments and all sums advanced for fees and costs by the holder of the evidence of debt pursuant to the terms of the mortgage or deed of trust securing the debt.

(d) Not more than one foreclosure proceeding may be commenced pursuant to this section in a period of twelve months.

(e) The notice of election and demand or complaint filed to commence the foreclosure shall contain the following statement: "This is a foreclosure on one or more installments, without

acceleration, as authorized by section 38-38-201, Colorado Revised Statutes."

(f) No deficiency bid shall be made by the holder of the evidence of debt or accepted by the officer conducting the foreclosure sale. Upon the sale and the expiration of all redemption periods, the maker of the secured indebtedness and all parties who may be personally liable thereon shall be released from personal liability on the indebtedness, unless the property is redeemed under section 38-38-302.

(g) The foreclosure shall not affect the continuance of the lien of the mortgage or deed of trust as to any remaining obligation secured by it but not covered by the foreclosure, whether the remaining obligation is due before or after the foreclosure, and the title acquired as a result of the foreclosure shall be subject to the lien securing the remaining obligation.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the holder of an evidence of debt secured by any mortgage or deed of trust from exercising any option contained therein to declare the whole indebtedness due and payable, nor shall any of the provisions of this section be applicable to a foreclosure in which the whole indebtedness has been declared due and payable.

PART 3

REDEMPTION

38-38-301. Holder of certificate of purchase paying charges - redemption. The holder of a certificate of purchase may pay at any time after the sale and during the redemption period described in section 38-38-302 the fees and costs that the holder may pay pursuant to section 38-38-107 and may include any such amounts as part of the amount to be paid upon redemption.

38-38-302. Redemption by lienor - procedure. (1) **Requirements for redemption.** A lienor or assignee of a lien is entitled to redeem if the following requirements are met to the satisfaction of the officer:

(a) The lienor's lien is a deed of trust or other lien that is created or recognized by state or federal statute or by judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction;

(b) The lien is a junior lien as defined in section 38-38-100.3 (11);

(c) The lienor's lien appears by instruments that were duly recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of the county prior to the recording of the notice of election and demand or lis pendens and the lienor is one of the persons who would be entitled to cure pursuant to section 38-38-104 (1), regardless of whether such lienor filed a notice of intent to cure. If, prior to the date and time of the recording of the notice of election and demand or lis pendens, a lien was recorded in an incorrect county, the holder's rights under this section shall be valid only if the lien is rerecorded in the correct county at least fifteen calendar days prior to the actual date of sale.

(d) The lienor has, within eight business days after the sale, filed a notice with the officer of the lienor's intent to redeem. A lienor may file a notice of intent to redeem more than eight business days after sale if:

(I) No lienor junior to the lienor seeking to file the late intent to redeem has redeemed;
(II) The redemption period for the lienor seeking to file the late intent to redeem has not expired;

(III) A redemption period has been created by the timely filing of a notice of intent to redeem; and

(IV) The notice of intent to redeem is accompanied by a written authorization from the attorney for the holder of the certificate of purchase according to the records of the officer conducting the sale, or, if no attorney is shown, then the holder of the certificate of purchase, or, if a redemption has occurred, from the immediately prior redeeming lienor, or the attorney for the immediately prior redeeming lienor, authorizing the officer to accept such notice of intent to redeem.

(e) The lienor has attached to the notice of intent to redeem the original instrument and any assignment of the lien to the person attempting to redeem, or certified copies thereof, or in the case of a qualified holder, a copy of the instrument evidencing the lien and any assignment of the lien to the person attempting to redeem. If the original instrument is delivered to the officer, the officer shall return the instrument to the lienor and retain a copy.

(f) The lienor has attached to the notice of intent to redeem a signed and properly acknowledged statement of the lienor, or a signed statement by the lienor's attorney, setting forth the amount required to redeem the lienor's lien, including per diem interest, through the end of the nineteenth business day after the sale with the same specificity and itemization as required in section 38-38-106. If the amount required to redeem the lienor's lien shown on the statement is zero, the lienor has no right to redeem unless section 38-38-305 applies.

(2) **Request for redemption amount.** Upon receipt by the officer of the notice of intent to redeem filed by a person entitled to redeem under this section, the officer shall within one business day transmit by mail, facsimile, or other electronic means to the attorney for the holder of the certificate of purchase, or if no attorney, then to the holder, a written request for a written or electronic statement of all sums necessary to redeem the sale. The statement shall include the amounts required to redeem in accordance with this section.

(3) **Statement of redemption.** (a) Upon receipt of notice that an intent to redeem was filed, the holder of a certificate of purchase shall submit a signed and acknowledged statement, or the attorney for the holder shall submit a signed statement, to the officer, no later than thirteen business days following the sale, specifying all sums necessary to redeem as of the date of the statement, the amount of per diem interest accruing thereafter, and the interest rate on which the amount is based. A holder of the certificate of purchase that is not a qualified holder, or the attorney for the holder, shall also submit to the officer receipts, invoices, evidence of electronic account-to-account transfers, or copies of loan servicing computer screens evidencing the fees and costs and verifying that the fees and costs were actually incurred as of the date of the statement, along with the per diem amounts that accrue after the date of sale. The holder or the attorney for the holder may amend the statement from time to time to reflect additional sums advanced as allowed by law, but the statement shall not be amended later than two business days prior to the commencement of the redemption period pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of this section or each subsequent redemption period pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of this section.

(b) If the holder of the certificate of purchase or the attorney for the holder fails to submit the initial written statement to the officer within thirteen business days after the sale, the officer may calculate the amount necessary to redeem by adding to the successful bid the accrued interest from the sale through the redemption date. The accrued interest shall be calculated by multiplying the amount of the bid by the regular rate of annual interest specified in the evidence of debt, deed of trust, or other lien being foreclosed, divided by three hundred sixty-five and then multiplied by the number of days from the date of sale through the redemption date. The officer shall transmit by mail, facsimile, or other electronic means to the party filing the notice of intent to redeem, promptly upon receipt, the statement filed by the holder, or if no such statement is filed, the officer's estimate of the redemption figure, which shall be transmitted no later than the commencement of the redemption period pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of this section or each subsequent redemption period pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of this section.

(4) Redemption period. (a) No sooner than fifteen business days nor later than nineteen business days after a sale under this article, the junior lienor having the most senior recorded lien on the sold property or any portion thereof, according to the records, having first complied with the requirements of subsection (1) of this section, may redeem the property sold by paying to the officer, no later than 12 noon on the last day of the lienor's redemption period, in the form specified in section 38-37-108, the amount for which the property was sold with interest from the date of sale, together with all sums allowed under section 38-38-301. Interest on the amount for which the property was sold shall be charged at the default rate specified in the evidence of debt, deed of trust, or other lien being foreclosed or, if not so specified, at the regular rate specified in the evidence of debt, deed of trust, or other lien being foreclosed. If different interest rates are specified in the evidence of debt, deed of trust, or other lien being foreclosed, the interest rate specified in the evidence of debt shall prevail. If the evidence of debt does not specify an interest rate, including a default interest rate, applicable interest rate as specified in the deed of trust or other lien being foreclosed shall apply.

(b) (I) Each subsequent lienor entitled to redeem shall, in succession, have an additional period of five business days to redeem. The right to redeem shall be in priority of such liens according to the records. The redeeming lienor shall redeem by paying to the officer, on or before 12 noon of the last day of the lienor's redemption period:

(A) The redemption amount paid by the prior redeeming lienor, with interest at the rate specified in paragraph (a) of this subsection (4), plus the amount claimed in the statement delivered by the immediately prior redeeming lienor pursuant to subsection (6) of this section, including the per diem amounts through the date on which the payment is made; or

(B) If no prior lienor has redeemed, the redemption amount determined pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (4).

(II) If the redeeming lienor is the same person as the holder of the certificate of purchase or the prior redeeming lienor as evidenced by the instruments referred to in subsection (1) of this section, regardless of the number of consecutive liens held by the redeeming lienor, the redeeming lienor shall not pay to the officer the redemption amount indicated in the certificate of purchase or certificate of redemption held by such person, but shall only pay to the officer the

unpaid fees and costs required by the redemption and provide the statement described in paragraph (f) of subsection (1) of this section.

(c) If the statement described in paragraph (f) of subsection (1) of this section so states, or upon other written authorization from the holder of the certificate of purchase or the then-current holder of the certificate of redemption or the attorney for either such holder, the officer may accept as a full redemption an amount less than the amount specified in paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of this section. Notwithstanding the first sentence of this paragraph (c), the amount bid at sale shall determine the amount and extent of any deficiency remaining on the debt represented by the evidence of debt that is the subject of the foreclosure as stated in the bid pursuant to section 38-38-106 (2). Any redemption under this section shall constitute a full redemption and shall be deemed to be payment of all sums to which the holder of the certificate of purchase is entitled.

(d) On the ninth business day after the date of sale, the officer shall set the dates of the redemption period of each lienor in accordance with this subsection (4). The redemption period of a lienor shall not be shortened or altered by the fact that a prior lienor redeemed before the expiration of his or her redemption period.

(5) **Certificate of redemption.** Upon receipt of the redemption payment pursuant to subsection (4) of this section, the officer shall execute and record a certificate of redemption pursuant to section 38-38-402. Upon the expiration of each redemption period under this section, the officer shall disburse all redemption proceeds to the persons entitled to receive them.

(6) **Certificate of lienor.** A redeeming lienor shall pay to the officer the amount required to redeem and shall deliver to the officer a signed and properly acknowledged statement by the lienor or a signed statement by the lienor's attorney showing the amount owing on such lien, including per diem interest and fees and costs actually incurred that are permitted by subsection (7) of this section and for which the lienor has submitted to the officer receipts, invoices, evidence of electronic account-to-account transfers, or copies of loan servicing computer screens evidencing the fees and costs and verifying that the fees and costs were actually incurred as of the date of the statement of redemption with the per diem amounts that accrue thereafter. At any time before the expiration of a redeeming lienor's redemption period, the redeeming lienor may submit a revised or corrected certificate, or the attorney for the lienor may submit a revised or corrected statement.

(7) **Payment of fees and costs.** A redeeming lienor may, during such lienor's redemption period described in subsection (4) of this section, pay the fees and costs that the holder of the evidence of debt may pay pursuant to section 38-38-107.

(8) **Misstatement of redemption amount.** If an aggrieved person contests the amount set forth in the statement filed by a redeeming lienor pursuant to paragraph (f) of subsection (1) of this section or by a holder of a certificate of purchase pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of this section and a court determines that the redeeming lienor or holder of the certificate of purchase has made a material misstatement on the statement with respect to the amount due and owing to the redeeming lienor or the holder of the certificate of purchase, the court shall, in addition to other relief, award to the aggrieved person the aggrieved person's court costs and reasonable attorney fees and costs.

(9) **No partial redemption.** A lienor holding a lien on less than all of, or a partial interest in, the property sold at sale shall redeem the entire property. No partial redemption shall be permitted under this part 3. The priority of liens for purposes of this section shall be determined without consideration of the fact that the lien relates to only a portion of the property or to a partial interest therein.

(10) **Federal redemption rights.** Any redemption rights granted under federal law are separate and distinct from the redemption rights granted under this part 3. All liens that are junior to the deed of trust or other lien being foreclosed pursuant to this article shall be divested by the sale under this article, subject to the redemption rights provided in this part 3. The officer conducting a foreclosure under this article is not designated to receive redemptions under federal law.

38-38-303. Time of redemption by lienor - repeal. (Repealed)

38-38-304. Effect of redemption.

(1) and (2) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2006, p. 1471, § 22; L. 2007, p. 1849, § 27, effective January 1, 2008.)

(3) If redemption is made by a lienor, the certificate of redemption, duly recorded, operates as an assignment to the lienor of the estate and interest acquired by the purchaser at the sale, subject to the rights of omitted parties as defined in section 38-38-506 (1) and persons who may be entitled subsequently to redeem.

38-38-305. Lessee, easement holder, and installment land contract vendor considered as lienors - installment land contract vendee considered as an owner. (1) For the purposes of this article, a lessee of, or the holder of an easement encumbering, property shall be considered as a lienor, but without any lien amount, and shall be subject to all requirements in this article with respect to lienors. If a subsequent lienor redeems from the redemption of a lessee or easement holder, such subsequent lienor in acquiring said property takes the same subject to such lease or easement.

(1.5) (a) The notice to the lessee or lessees who have unrecorded possessory interests in the property being foreclosed as provided for by this article and article 37 of this title by virtue of any foreclosure of a mortgage, trust deed, or other lien or by virtue of an execution and levy shall be mailed to the lessee or lessees of a single-family residence or a multiple-unit residential dwelling. Such notice shall be in writing and shall be sent by regular mail. Notice is complete upon mailing to the lessee at the address of the premises or by addressing such notice to "Occupant" followed by the address.

(b) Nothing in this section shall affect any rights under this article of a lessee whose residential lease is recorded.

(2) For the purposes of this article, an installment land contract vendor of property shall

be considered as a lienor for the unpaid portion of the purchase price, interest, and other amounts provided under the installment land contract and shall be subject to all requirements in this article with respect to lienors; but such installment land contract vendor shall not be considered as an owner as to any portion of such property.

(3) For the purposes of this article, an installment land contract vendee of property shall be considered as an owner except as to any portion of such property that such vendee may thereafter have transferred, as evidenced by a recorded instrument, and such vendee shall be subject to all requirements in this article with respect to owners.

(4) Repealed.

38-38-306. Rights of other lienors to redeem. (1) A judgment creditor whose judgment has been made a lien of record and who has complied with the other conditions of a lienor required by this article may redeem as a lienor.

(2) A mechanic's lien claimant or any other person claiming the right to a statutory lien on real property shall have the right to redeem as a lienor despite the fact that the claim has not been reduced to judgment, if the lien or lien claim has been recorded as required or permitted by statute and the holder thereof has complied with the other conditions required of a lienor by this article. If another lienor redeems after such lien claimant, that portion of the redemption amount attributable to the claim of such lien claimant, as evidenced by such claimant's recorded lien, shall be held in escrow by the officer until a final judgment has been entered in favor of such claimant confirming the claimant's right to a lien and all periods for appeal have expired, whereupon there shall be paid to such claimant from the escrow the amount of the lien claim as established by the judgment, with any interest earned thereon, and the balance, if any, shall be refunded to the owner of the property as of the date of the sale, so long as the last redeeming lienor has otherwise been satisfied. If the claimant releases the lien or fails to establish a right to the lien, the entire escrow shall be paid to the owner of the property as of the date of the sale, so long as the last redeeming lienor has otherwise been satisfied. Lien claimants of equal priority, for the purposes of this subsection (2), may act in concert and be deemed to represent one claim in which they share pro rata. The right of the owner of the property as of the date of the sale to excess sale proceeds pursuant to a homestead exemption under section 38-41-201 is subordinate to the right of a subsequent deed of trust beneficiary for whose benefit the owner waived the homestead exemption.

PART 4

CERTIFICATES OF PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION

38-38-401. Certificate of purchase - issuance. (1) No later than five business days after the sale, the officer shall execute and record in each county where the property or a portion thereof is located a certificate of purchase containing:

(a) The names of the original grantors of the deed of trust being foreclosed;

- (a.5) The description of the property;
 - (b) The sum paid for the property;
 - (c) The name and address of the purchaser;
 - (d) A statement that the purchaser or assignee of the certificate of purchase shall be entitled to a confirmation deed at the expiration of all redemption periods provided under part 3 of this article unless a redemption is made;
 - (e) The deficiency under the evidence of debt, if any, as a result of the successful bid at sale;
 - (f) The public trustee's sale number or, in the case of a sale by the sheriff, the district court civil action number;
 - (g) The date of sale;
 - (h) An attached exhibit containing a copy of the executed order authorizing the sale that bears the public trustee sale number or civil docket number in the case of a judicial foreclosure; and
 - (i) An attached exhibit containing a copy of the mailing list and all amended mailing lists bearing the public trustee sale number or civil docket number in the case of a judicial foreclosure.
- (2) The officer shall retain the recorded certificate of purchase in the officer's records.
- (3) The failure of the officer to comply with the provisions of this section shall not affect the validity of the sale or the vesting of title in the name of the holder of the certificate of purchase or certificate of redemption.

38-38-401.5. Certificate - priority of lien. The lien represented by a certificate of purchase shall have the same priority as the deed of trust or other lien foreclosed.

38-38-402. Certificate of redemption - issuance. (1) No sooner than fifteen business days following a sale but no later than five business days following an officer's receipt of redemption money paid under section 38-38-302, the officer shall execute and record in each county where the property or a portion thereof is located a certificate of redemption containing:

- (a) The names of the original grantors of the deed of trust being foreclosed;
 - (a.5) The name and address of the person redeeming;
 - (b) The redemption amount paid;
 - (c) The date of sale;
 - (d) The description of the property redeemed; and
 - (e) The public trustee's sale number or, in the case of a sale by the sheriff, the district court civil action number.
- (2) The officer shall retain the recorded certificate of redemption in the officer's records.
- (3) The failure of the officer to comply with the provisions of this section shall not affect the validity of the sale or the rights of the grantee of the confirmation deed.

38-38-403. Certificates assignable. (1) Every certificate of purchase or certificate of

redemption that is issued to any person under this part 4 shall be assignable by indorsement thereon or by separate assignment, and the assignee shall be treated for all purposes as the original holder of the certificate of purchase or certificate of redemption. A separate assignment of a certificate of purchase or a certificate of redemption shall contain:

- (a) The name and address of the assignee;
- (b) The name and address of the assignor;
- (c) A description of the property;
- (d) The name of the foreclosing holder of the evidence of debt; and
- (e) The number of the foreclosure sale held by the public trustee or the case number of the judicial foreclosure.

38-38-404. Replacement certificate issued in case of loss of original - repeal. (Repealed)

38-38-405. Certificate as prima facie evidence. A certificate of purchase, certificate of redemption, confirmation deed, or a certified copy thereof shall be deemed to be prima facie evidence of all statements or recitals contained therein.

PART 5

ISSUANCE OF PUBLIC TRUSTEE'S DEED, SHERIFF'S DEED, AND THE NATURE OF TITLE

38-38-501. Title vests upon expiration of redemption periods - confirmation deed. (1) Upon the expiration of all redemption periods allowed to all lienors entitled to redeem under part 3 of this article or, if there are no redemption periods, upon the close of the officer's business day eight business days after the sale, title to the property sold shall vest in the holder of the certificate of purchase or in the holder of the last certificate of redemption in the case of redemption. Subject to the right to cure and the right to redeem provisions of section 38-38-506 and subject to the provisions of section 38-41-212 (2), such title shall be free and clear of all liens and encumbrances junior to the lien foreclosed. No earlier than ten business days nor later than fifteen business days after both the title vests and the officer has received all statutory fees and costs, the officer shall execute and record a confirmation deed pursuant to section 38-38-502 or 38-38-503 to the holder of the certificate of purchase or, in the case of redemption, to the holder of the last certificate of redemption confirming the transfer of title to the property; except that the officer shall execute and record a confirmation deed prior to the tenth business day after title vests, if the officer has received all statutory fees and costs and notice from the appropriate holder that the certificate will not be assigned. But under no circumstances shall the officer be required to issue a confirmation deed unless the officer has received an order authorizing the sale that meets the requirements of section 38-38-105 (2) (a). Failure of the officer to execute and

record such deed or to record the deed within the time specified shall not affect the validity of the deed or the vesting of title.

(2) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, an officer may not include an assignee as a grantee in a confirmation deed, unless:

(a) The officer has received a copy of the assignment executed in accordance with section 38-38-403 within ten business days after title vests; and

(b) The assignment was dated, signed, and notarized or recorded prior to the time title vests.

38-38-502. Form of confirmation deed for public trustee's sale. The confirmation deed executed by the public trustee in a foreclosure sale may be in substantially the following form:

THIS DEED is made , 20 , between as the public trustee of the County of , Colorado, and , grantee, (the holder of the certificate of purchase) (the holder of the certificate of redemption issued to the lienor last redeeming), whose legal address is .

WHEREAS, did, by deed of trust dated , 20 , and recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of the County of , Colorado, on , 20 , in Book , Page , (Film no. , Reception no.) convey to the public trustee, in trust, the property hereinafter described to secure the payment of the indebtedness provided in said deed of trust; and

WHEREAS, a violation was made in certain of the terms and covenants of said deed of trust as shown by the notice of election and demand for sale filed with the public trustee; the said property was advertised for public sale at the place and in the manner provided by law and by said deed of trust; combined notice of sale and right to cure and redeem was given as required by law; said property was sold according to said combined notice; and a certificate of purchase thereof was made and recorded in the office of said county clerk and recorder; and

WHEREAS, all periods of redemption have expired.

NOW, THEREFORE, the public trustee, pursuant to the power and authority vested by law and by the said deed of trust, confirms the foreclosure sale and sells and conveys to grantee the following described property located in the County of , State of Colorado, to-wit:

(describe property)

also known by street and number as to have and to hold the same, with all appurtenances, forever.

38-38-503. Form of confirmation deed for sheriff's sale. The confirmation deed executed by the sheriff in case of a sale by virtue of an execution and levy or judgment and decree shall state the judgment under which the property described was sold and the execution or decree date and may be in substantially the following form:

THIS DEED is made , 20 , between as sheriff of the County of , Colorado, and , grantee, (the holder of the certificate of purchase) (the holder of the certificate of redemption issued to the lienor last redeeming), whose legal address is .

WHEREAS, did, in the court for and County of , Colorado, (recover a judgment against for the sum of dollars and costs of suit and upon which judgment an execution was issued) (obtain a judgment and decree against) dated , 20 , directed to the sheriff of the County of , Colorado; and

WHEREAS, by virtue of said (execution) (judgment and decree), the sheriff levied upon the property hereinafter described and, after public notice had been given of the time and place of sale as required by law, said property was offered for sale and sold according to said notice, and a certificate of purchase was made and recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder; and

WHEREAS, all periods of redemption have expired.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, , sheriff of the County of , Colorado, in consideration of the premises, confirm the sale and sell and convey to grantee the following described property, located in the County of , Colorado:
(describe property)

also known by street and number as .

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same, with all appurtenances thereunto, forever.

38-38-504. Deed evidence of compliance. Any deed executed by an officer or other official under this article shall be prima facie evidence of compliance with all statutory requirements for the sale and execution of the deed and evidence of the truth of the recitals contained in the deed.

38-38-505. Effect of foreclosures as to certain classes of persons. (1) All deeds of

trust executed to a public trustee may be foreclosed by such public trustee in the manner provided by section 38-38-101, notwithstanding the fact that the indebtedness secured may constitute a claim against the estate of a deceased person, a mental incompetent, or an incapacitated person and notwithstanding the death, mental incompetency, or incapacity of one or more of the owners of the property covered by the deed of trust.

(2) Any such foreclosure shall be good against a mental incompetent or incapacitated person and against the heirs-at-law, legatees, devisees, creditors, conservators, guardians, personal representatives, executors, and administrators of any decedent or mental incompetent or incapacitated person and all persons claiming by, through, or under such decedent or mental incompetent or incapacitated person. The public trustee shall give notice of such foreclosure proceedings, as provided by law, to the grantor in the deed of trust foreclosed at the address stated therein, as though living and mentally competent, to all persons having interests then of record, and to the lessee or lessees of the premises as provided in section 38-38-305 (1.5). The public trustee shall not be required to give notice of such foreclosure proceedings to any heir-at-law, legatee, devisee, creditor, conservator, guardian, personal representative, executor, or administrator of any decedent or mental incompetent or incapacitated person or to any person claiming by, through, or under any decedent or mental incompetent or incapacitated person unless the claim or interest of such person then appears of record.

(3) The interest and claim in and to such real estate of all mental incompetents or incapacitated persons and of all persons claiming by, through, or under any mental incompetent, incapacitated person, or decedent, including minors and incapacitated persons, shall be terminated and concluded by such foreclosure unless they redeem from the foreclosure sale within the time prescribed by law.

38-38-506. Omitted parties - definitions. (1) As used in this section, "omitted party" means any person who:

(a) Prior to the recording of the notice of election and demand or *lis pendens*, has either acquired a record interest in the property or has obtained a valid possessory interest and is in actual possession of the property, which interest is junior to the deed of trust or other lien being foreclosed and would otherwise be extinguished by the foreclosure; and

(b) Is not included as a party defendant in a judicial foreclosure action or, if included, is not served with process, or is not served with notice of levy or seizure pursuant to section 13-55-102, C.R.S., or is not notified pursuant to section 38-38-103 of a sale, or is not notified in connection with the legal proceedings contemplated by section 38-38-105.

(2) (a) The interest of an omitted party in the property that is the subject of a sale may be terminated if the omitted party, or anyone claiming by, through, or under an omitted party, in a civil action commenced at any time by any interested person as defined in paragraph (c) of this subsection (2), by an omitted party, or by anyone claiming by, through, or under an omitted party, is afforded rights of cure if the omitted party would have been entitled to cure pursuant to section 38-38-104, or is afforded redemption rights if the omitted party would have been entitled to redeem pursuant to section 38-38-302, upon such terms as the court may deem equitable under the circumstances, which terms shall not, however, be more favorable than the person's statutory

rights. The court shall give full consideration to whether the omitted party or anyone claiming by, through, or under an omitted party was given or had actual notice or knowledge of the foreclosure and was given an opportunity to exercise statutory rights to cure or redeem.

(b) For purposes of this section, the lien that is the subject of the sale shall not be extinguished by merger with the title to the property acquired pursuant to section 38-38-501 until the interest of any omitted party has been affirmed pursuant to subsection (3) of this section or has been terminated as provided in paragraph (a) of this subsection (2), or by operation of law. The omitted party, or anyone claiming by, through, or under an omitted party, cannot extinguish the lien that is subject to the sale by enforcement of the lien of the omitted party.

(c) As used in this section, "interested person" means the holder of the evidence of debt being foreclosed, a holder of a certificate of purchase or certificate of redemption issued pursuant to section 38-38-401 or 38-38-402, or an owner of the property pursuant to section 38-38-501 or a person claiming by, through, or under such holder or owner.

(d) An omitted party, or anyone claiming by, through, or under an omitted party, shall not have a remedy to cure or redeem, except as set forth in this subsection (2). An interested party shall not be able to extinguish an omitted party's interest except as set forth in this subsection (2) or by written waiver or agreement signed by the omitted party or anyone claiming by, through, or under an omitted party.

(3) If an interested person files with the officer at any time a document affirming an omitted party's interest in the property, subject to the terms, conditions, and provisions of the recorded instrument from which such omitted party's interest is derived, or in the case of an omitted party that is a lessee, subject to the terms and conditions of the lease, whether written or oral, the interest of such omitted party in the property shall not be affected by the foreclosure, and such omitted party shall have no right to cure or redeem.

(4) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2006, p. 1476, § 31; L. 2007, p. 1849, § 27, effective January 1, 2008.)

PART 6

RECEIVERS

38-38-601. Receiver appointed upon application. (1) When an action or proceeding has been commenced to foreclose a mortgage, trust deed, or other instrument securing an indebtedness, a receiver of the property affected shall be appointed upon application at any time prior to the sale, if it appears that the security is clearly inadequate or that the premises are in danger of being materially injured or reduced in value as security by removal, destruction, deterioration, accumulation of prior liens, or otherwise so as to render the security inadequate.

(2) If the facts would justify the appointment of a receiver under this section but one is not applied for and if the premises are abandoned by the owner thereof, the holder of the lien may take possession until the sale and shall be subject to the same duties and liabilities for the care of the premises and for the application of the rents and profits as would a receiver.

38-38-602. Appointment of receiver to prevent waste. (1) During the period of redemption, the owner of the premises or the person in possession shall not commit waste, and the purchaser shall have such action or remedy for waste, including injunction, as he would have as owner of the premises. During such period, the owner of the premises shall keep the premises in repair, shall use reasonable diligence to continue to keep the premises yielding an adequate income, and shall pay current taxes before a penalty accrues and interest becomes due on any prior encumbrance, keep the premises insured for the protection of the holder of the certificate of purchase, and, in case of a leasehold, pay the rent and other sums due under the lease, and failure to do so shall constitute waste. In case of waste committed or danger of waste or an actual probability of the security being rendered inadequate, a receiver may be appointed to take possession and preserve the property at any time after the sale under such foreclosure. A receiver appointed before the sale shall continue after sale unless otherwise directed by the court.

(2) If the facts would justify the appointment of a receiver under this section but one is not applied for and if the premises are abandoned by the owner thereof, the purchaser may take possession and shall be subject to the same duties and liabilities for the care of the premises and for the application of the rents and profits as would a receiver.

(3) Nothing in this article shall restrict the power of the court in the appointment of a receiver pursuant to existing law or pursuant to agreement between the parties.

PART 7

GENERAL PROVISIONS AND APPLICATION

38-38-701. Application - use of term "foreclosure". (1) Except as otherwise provided for in subsection (2) of this section, the provisions of this article shall apply:

(a) To proceedings for the foreclosure of deeds of trust through the public trustee commenced on or after July 1, 2007; and

(b) In the case of proceedings and actions for enforcement or foreclosure of any other types of liens upon real property and in the case of sales by virtue of execution and levy, where the particular proceeding or action under which the sale is performed is commenced on or after July 1, 2007.

(2) On and after October 1, 1990, in all proceedings for the foreclosure of deeds of trust and mortgages executed before July 1, 1965:

(a) The provisions of sections 118-9-2 and 118-9-3, Colorado Revised Statutes 1963, as said sections existed prior to July 1, 1965, shall apply in lieu of section 38-38-302 and section 38-38-303 (1) to (3) as it existed prior to January 1, 2008; and

(b) The provisions of section 118-9-18, Colorado Revised Statutes 1963, as in effect on July 1, 1965, and numbered as sections 38-38-103 and 38-38-104 on and after October 1, 1990, shall not apply.

(3) Wherever the term "foreclosure", or variations thereof, or the concept of "foreclosure" is used in or referred to in article 37, 38, or 39 of this title, it shall be deemed to

include sales of real estate upon execution, unless the context otherwise requires.

(4) If a deed of trust grants a power of sale to the public trustee but contains no provision on the manner in which the power of sale is to be exercised, the deed of trust shall not be void or voidable, and the holder of the evidence of debt may foreclose the deed of trust in accordance with the provisions of this article on the foreclosure of deeds of trust through the office of the public trustee or in the manner of a mortgage through the courts.

38-38-702. Limitation of officer's liability. (1) An officer shall not have responsibility or liability for determining:

(a) The amount or reasonableness of a bid at a sale under section 38-38-106, the amount required to cure under section 38-38-104, or the amount required to redeem under section 38-38-302;

(b) The accuracy of the legal description of property in a full or partial release of a deed of trust;

(c) The accuracy or completeness of a mailing list submitted to the officer; or

(d) The legal sufficiency of the description of the property contained in the notice of election and demand.

(2) Nothing in this article shall lessen or otherwise modify the immunities and protections extended by law to an officer or to a governmental entity with which an officer is associated.

(3) An officer shall not have responsibility or liability for unknown damage, debt, or liens when a third party seeks a judicial foreclosure and sale.

38-38-703. No waiver of or agreement to shorten right to cure. A waiver of or agreement to shorten the time period to exercise the right to cure a default granted by the provisions of this article that is made before the date of the default as to which the waiver is granted under a deed of trust, mortgage, or other instrument evidencing a lien or an evidence of debt secured thereby shall be void as against public policy.

38-38-704. Providing information to homeowner and public.

(1) Repealed.

(2) (a) Notwithstanding any provision of the deed of trust or other lien being foreclosed or any provision of law to the contrary, an officer may, at his or her discretion, provide to an owner of the property or to any person liable on the secured indebtedness or other lien being foreclosed, or otherwise make available to the general public, any educational or other information or material concerning foreclosures under this article, including available community resources and foreclosure prevention information, that has been approved by the office of the attorney general, by an agency of the state of Colorado or the federal government, or by an attorney currently licensed to practice and in good standing in the state of Colorado and retained by a public trustee for such purpose. The officer may charge the fees and costs of providing such

information or materials to the property owner or person liable on the debt as foreclosure fees and costs; except that the amount of such fees and costs charged shall not exceed twenty-five dollars.

(b) This subsection (2) shall take effect July 1, 2007.

38-38-705. Curative provisions. (1) If the public trustee fails to comply with any of the notice deadlines set forth in this article, unless the foreclosure has already been withdrawn by the holder of the evidence of debt or the holder's attorney, following written notice to the holder of the evidence of debt or the holder's attorney, the public trustee may rerecord the notice of election and demand, and the public trustee shall thereafter comply with all such notice deadlines from the last recording date as set forth on the rerecorded notice of election and demand as though such foreclosure had been commenced on such date.

(2) In the event of an error contained in any certificate of purchase, certificate of redemption, public trustee's deed, or other recorded document prepared by the office of the public trustee, the public trustee may correct such error by executing and recording a scrivener's error affidavit as set forth in section 38-35-109 (5).

PART 8

FORECLOSURE DEFERMENT

38-38-801. Definitions. As used in this part 8, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Eligible borrower" means a grantor under a deed of trust securing an evidence of debt that meets the description in section 38-38-102.5 (1), and that is a first lien upon the property. The eligible borrower shall:

(a) Reside at the property that is subject to a notice of election and demand that was filed with the public trustee in the county in which all or a portion of the property is located on the date when the notice of election and demand is filed;

(b) Occupy the property as the grantor's primary residence as of the date when the notice of election and demand was filed with the public trustee;

(c) Have occupied the property as the borrower's primary residence within ninety days after the date of the deed of trust;

(d) Intend to continue to reside at the property; and

(e) Be personally obligated on the debt, which was incurred primarily for personal, family, or household purposes, had an original principal amount of five hundred thousand dollars or less, and is secured by the deed of trust in the notice of election and demand.

(2) "Foreclosure counselor" means a housing counselor employed by an agency approved by the United States department of housing and urban development. Foreclosure counselors include housing counselors affiliated with the Colorado foreclosure hotline and the hope now alliance, or its successor organization.

(3) "Foreclosure deferment" means a period, not to exceed ninety calendar days or not to

extend past the next scheduled sale date after ninety days, except as may be extended pursuant to section 38-38-103 (5) (d), during which the public trustee of the county in which the property is located continues the scheduled sale of a property subject to a notice of election and demand.

38-38-802. Notice of the opportunity for foreclosure deferment. (1) No later than fifteen calendar days following the filing of the complete and accurate documents required by and in accordance with section 38-38-101 (1) and the determination of the public trustee that the filing is complete in accordance with section 38-38-102 (1), and no earlier than the date the determination is made by the public trustee, the holder or the attorney for the holder who filed the notice of election and demand shall cause a notice as described in this section to be personally served on the eligible borrower or to be posted in a conspicuous place on the property that is the subject of the notice of election and demand. The notice shall be in a form and manner as determined by uniform standards of the division of housing. If possible, the notice shall be posted on the front door of the residence, but if access to the door is not possible or is restricted, then the notice shall be posted at an alternative conspicuous location, such as a guard gate or similar impediment.

(2) The notice shall contain:

(a) A description of the foreclosure deferment opportunity described in this part 8 and the procedures an eligible borrower may follow to seek a foreclosure deferment;

(b) The number of the Colorado foreclosure hotline and the address of the United States housing and urban development web site identifying approved housing counselor agencies in Colorado;

(c) The date that the notice was posted and the deadline by which an eligible borrower seeking a foreclosure deferment shall contact a foreclosure counselor, which deadline shall be twenty days after the posting of the notice;

(d) A telephone number for the holder and, if applicable, a telephone number for the attorney for the holder who filed the notice of election and demand;

(e) The public trustee foreclosure number.

(3) The notice shall be in both English and Spanish on a single piece of paper, in at least fourteen-point, bold-faced type.

(4) No later than thirty calendar days after June 2, 2009, the division of housing in the department of local government shall make available a standard form in English and Spanish that meets the requirements of this section.

(5) (a) No later than twenty calendar days after the filing of the documents required by and in accordance with section 38-38-101 (1), the holder shall provide to the public trustee an affidavit stating that the posting required by this section was made.

(b) If the holder does not provide the affidavit required by this subsection (5) to the public trustee within the twenty-day period, the sale of the property shall be continued in accordance with section 38-38-103 (5) (d).

(c) The affidavit required by paragraph (a) of this subsection (5) shall contain at least the following information:

(I) The foreclosure case number;

- (II) The borrower's name or names;
- (III) The address of the property at which the posting was made; and
- (IV) The date of the posting.

(d) An affidavit filed by a qualified holder shall be signed by either the holder or the attorney for the holder. An affidavit filed by a nonqualified holder shall be signed by the holder and properly acknowledged by a notary public.

38-38-803. Procedures for foreclosure deferment - notification - process. (1) An eligible borrower shall be granted the opportunity for a foreclosure deferment if the borrower meets the requirements of this part 8.

(2) To qualify for a foreclosure deferment, an eligible borrower shall contact a foreclosure counselor within twenty days after the posting of the notice required by section 38-38-802 for the purpose of obtaining a qualification decision as set forth in subsection (5) of this section. The initial contact may take place by telephone, electronically, or in person.

(3) The foreclosure counselor shall notify the holder promptly that he or she has been contacted by an eligible borrower and specify the date of the contact. Upon initial contact from an eligible borrower, the foreclosure counselor shall provide information to the eligible borrower regarding the federal government's "Making Home Affordable" program and advise the eligible borrower whether he or she would benefit from the federal program.

(4) Within ten calendar days after receiving notice that the eligible borrower has contacted a foreclosure counselor, the holder shall notify the counselor and the eligible borrower in writing of the address to which payments required by section 38-38-805 (2) shall be sent if the borrower qualifies for a foreclosure deferment and information on how payments can be made electronically.

(5) No later than thirty calendar days after an eligible borrower's initial contact with the foreclosure counselor, the counselor shall:

- (a) Determine whether the borrower is qualified for a foreclosure deferment; and
- (b) Certify the determination to the eligible borrower and the holder. If the foreclosure counselor determines that the eligible borrower qualifies for a foreclosure deferment, the counselor shall also notify the public trustee within the same thirty-day period.

(5.5) The foreclosure counselor shall notify the holder or the attorney for the holder if an eligible borrower who has qualified for a foreclosure deferment opts not to take part in the foreclosure deferment process.

(6) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the public trustee receives certification from the foreclosure counselor that the eligible borrower qualifies for a foreclosure deferment, the public trustee shall cancel any remaining publications of the combined notice, shall not mail the notice required by section 38-38-103 (1) (a), and shall continue the sale of the property in accordance with section 38-38-109 (1) (a). The sale shall be continued from week to week until receipt of certification pursuant to section 38-38-805 (4) that the deferment has been terminated or, if no certification is received, for ninety calendar days or until the next scheduled sale date after the end of the ninety-day period. When the deferment has been terminated or has ended, the public trustee shall collect a fee of seventy-five dollars and thereafter shall begin publication of

the combined notice as required in section 38-38-103 (5) (a), as to the deferred sale, and send the notice required by section 38-38-103 (1) (a), as soon as possible and no more than twenty calendar days after the completion of the deferment.

38-38-804. Foreclosure deferment assessment standards - ineligible borrowers. (1) A foreclosure counselor shall determine whether an eligible borrower qualifies for a foreclosure deferment by calculating whether, considering the eligible borrower's household expenses and gross monthly income, the nature of the loan, any written loan modification agreement between the eligible borrower and the holder entered into during the preceding twelve months, and any other relevant factors, there is a reasonable likelihood that the holder and eligible borrower can achieve a mutually acceptable agreement to avoid foreclosure. In making his or her determination, the counselor shall use analytical tools designed to indicate both:

(a) What the eligible borrower is able to pay in monthly housing expenses, including principal, interest, taxes, insurance, and any applicable homeowners association dues on a sustainable basis; and

(b) Whether the holder would be likely to receive greater revenue from the modification necessary to achieve such a monthly payment than the holder would be likely to receive from a completed foreclosure.

(2) The analytical tools used in subsection (1) of this section shall be consistent with the net present value test set out in the federal deposit insurance corporation loan modification program guidelines, effective October 2008, or any successor program.

(3) An eligible borrower shall not qualify for a foreclosure deferment if:

(a) The eligible borrower has abandoned the property;

(b) The borrower provided materially false information to obtain credit. The fact that the debt obligation reflects a stated-income loan is not sufficient to establish that the eligible borrower submitted materially false information.

(c) The eligible borrower has engaged in gross waste of the property, has been cited for major code violations, or has used the property for illegal purposes;

(d) The borrower is currently in a bankruptcy proceeding in which the property subject to the notice of election and demand is property of the bankruptcy estate or within the preceding twenty-four months has been discharged from a chapter seven bankruptcy in which the property subject to the notice of election and demand was property of the bankruptcy estate;

(e) Within the immediately preceding twenty-four months, the eligible borrower has been discharged from a chapter thirteen bankruptcy with a modified loan agreement for which the property subject to the notice of election and demand is the security; or

(f) The eligible borrower has transferred title to the property to another party.

(4) If the eligible borrower has received a foreclosure deferment, the eligible borrower shall not qualify for a subsequent foreclosure deferment in connection with the same debt obligation, including any modification of the debt.

38-38-805. Foreclosure deferment. (1) If a holder has received notice from an eligible

borrower's foreclosure counselor that the eligible borrower qualifies for a foreclosure deferment, the holder and the eligible borrower shall negotiate the terms of the debt obligation secured by the deed of trust, subject to the terms of any agreement applicable to the debt obligation or any applicable government-supported enterprise servicing guidelines.

(2) (a) During the foreclosure deferment, the eligible borrower shall make monthly loan payments to the holder or the holder's designated representative that equal sixty-six and two-thirds percent of the monthly payment due prior to delinquency, less any portion of the monthly payment that represents taxes and insurance. If the eligible borrower has an obligation to make monthly payments for taxes and insurance to the holder, the eligible borrower shall pay the holder, on the same schedule, one-twelfth of the annual amount due for taxes and insurance prior to delinquency.

(b) The first payment shall be due to the address provided by the holder pursuant to section 38-38-803 (4) by the fifth day following the foreclosure counselor's certificate of qualification for the foreclosure deferment. Subsequent payments shall be due every thirty calendar days thereafter until the conclusion of the foreclosure deferment.

(c) In order to preserve evidence of the date of the payment, the eligible borrower may make the payments electronically or by certified funds delivered by a method that provides evidence of the date of payment.

(3) Acceptance of payments made during the foreclosure deferment period shall not constitute a waiver of default or modification of any amounts due on the original debt or any other rights of the holder. The payments shall be applied by the holder pursuant to the applicable provisions of the note and deed of trust or, if there are no such applicable provisions, in the following order: Payment of the holder's costs and expenses incurred in the foreclosure, payment for preservation of the property, escrow advances or shortages, late charges and interest, and principal.

(4) The foreclosure deferment shall terminate early upon certification by the foreclosure counselor to the public trustee. If the holder seeks early termination, the holder shall demonstrate to the foreclosure counselor that adequate grounds for early termination exist. The foreclosure counselor shall make a determination within ten calendar days after a holder's request and issue a certification of early termination if he or she determines:

- (a) That the eligible borrower has abandoned the property;
- (b) That the eligible borrower has failed to comply with the conditions of foreclosure deferment, including failure to make payments on time and in accordance with this section;
- (c) That the eligible borrower has conveyed, transferred, or further encumbered the property in violation of the deed of trust;
- (d) That a foreclosure has been initiated by a different party on another lien encumbering the property; or
- (e) That the eligible borrower has filed bankruptcy during the foreclosure deferment.

38-38-806. Foreclosure counselor immunity. A foreclosure counselor acting in good faith shall not be liable to any person for approving or failing to approve a borrower for a foreclosure deferment or for certifying or declining to certify an early termination.

38-38-807. Remedies. If the holder fails to post the notice required by section 38-38-802 within the time specified, the eligible borrower shall have twenty calendar days after the date of actual posting to contact a foreclosure counselor. The holder is responsible for all fees incurred between the deadline for posting and twenty calendar days after the date of the actual posting. Interest for the period between the deadline for posting and the date of actual posting shall be allowed only at the regular rate and not at the default rate as may be specified in the deed of trust.

38-38-807.5. Uniform standards - division of housing. (1) The division of housing in the department of local affairs created in section 24-32-704, C.R.S., shall establish and may update uniform standards as necessary for the implementation of this part 8. The uniform standards shall include:

- (a) Standard forms and notices as determined necessary by the division;
- (b) Acceptable forms of payment for foreclosure deferment payments; and
- (c) A mechanism for a foreclosure counselor to notify the holder and public trustee when a qualified eligible borrower opts not to participate in the foreclosure deferment process.

38-38-808. Repeal of part. This part 8 is repealed, effective September 1, 2015.

PART 9

EXPEDITED SALE OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

38-38-901 to 38-38-907. (Repealed)

ARTICLE 39

Mortgages, Deeds of Trust, and Other Liens

PART 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

38-39-100.5. Definitions. The definitions in section 38-38-100.3 apply to this article unless the context otherwise requires.

38-39-101. Effect of deed of trust to private trustee - nature of obligation secured. Any deed of trust that names any person other than a public trustee as trustee therein or that secures an obligation other than an evidence of debt shall be deemed and taken to be a mortgage for all purposes and foreclosed only as mortgages are foreclosed in and through the courts; except that any deed of trust that names a public trustee as trustee therein and secures an obligation other than an instrument evidencing a debt shall be released as provided in section 38-39-102 (5).

38-39-102. When deed of trust shall be released - definitions. (1) (a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of this section, a deed of trust to the public trustee, upon compliance with the provisions of the deed of trust, shall be released by the public trustee upon the:

(I) Receipt of a written request from the holder of the evidence of debt secured by the deed of trust, the holder's agent or attorney, or a title insurance company providing an indemnification agreement and affidavit described in paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of this section, which request shall be duly executed and acknowledged;

(II) Production of the original cancelled evidence of debt such as a note or bond as evidence that the indebtedness secured by such deed of trust has been paid; except that such production may be omitted in the circumstances contemplated in subsection (3) of this section;

(III) Receipt by the public trustee of the fee prescribed by section 38-37-104 (1) (a) and the fee for recording the release;

(IV) Receipt by the public trustee of a current address for the original grantor, assuming party, or current owner or either a notation on the request for release of the deed of trust or a written statement from the holder of the evidence of debt secured by the deed of trust, the title insurance company licensed and qualified in Colorado, or the holder of the original evidence of debt that is a qualified holder, as defined in section 38-38-100.3 (20), that they have no record of a current address that is different from the address of the property encumbered by the deed of trust being released; except that it shall be within the public trustee's discretion to release a deed of trust, upon compliance with the provisions of the deed of trust, if the public trustee has not received the information required pursuant to this subparagraph (IV); and

(V) Production of the original recorded deed of trust securing the evidence of debt or a legible copy thereof.

(b) Immediately upon execution of the release of the deed of trust by the public trustee, the public trustee shall cause the release to be recorded in the records of the county clerk and recorder.

(2) If the purpose of the deed of trust has been fully or partially satisfied and the indebtedness secured by such deed of trust has not been paid, the public trustee shall release the deed of trust as to all or portions of the property encumbered by the deed of trust pursuant to the provisions of subsection (1) of this section if the request to release certifies that the purpose of the deed of trust has been fully or partially satisfied and if either the original evidence of debt is

exhibited or the holder of the evidence of debt is a qualified holder.

(3) (a) (I) Subject to the provisions of subparagraph (II) of this paragraph (a), with respect to either subsection (1) or (2) of this section, a holder of the original evidence of debt that is a qualified holder, as defined in section 38-38-100.3 (20), may request the release of a deed of trust without producing or exhibiting the original evidence of debt. A holder that requests the release of a deed of trust pursuant to this paragraph (a) shall be deemed to have agreed to indemnify and defend the public trustee against any claim made within the period described in subsection (7) of this section for damages resulting from the action of the public trustee taken in accordance with the request. The indemnity granted by this paragraph (a) is limited to actual economic loss suffered and any court costs and reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred in defending a claim brought as a direct and proximate result of the failure to produce the original evidence of debt, but the indemnity does not include and no claimant is entitled to any special, incidental, consequential, reliance, expectation, or punitive damages. No separate indemnification agreement shall be necessary for the agreement to indemnify to be effective.

(II) A holder of the original evidence of debt that is a qualified holder, as defined in section 38-38-100.3 (20), shall provide the public trustee with a current address for the original grantor, assuming party, or current owner when requesting a release of a deed of trust pursuant to this paragraph (a).

(b) (I) Subject to the provisions of subparagraph (II) of this paragraph (b), with respect to either subsection (1) or (2) of this section, the holder of the evidence of debt may request the release of a deed of trust without producing or exhibiting the original evidence of debt. A holder that requests the release of a deed of trust pursuant to this paragraph (b) shall deliver to the public trustee a corporate surety bond in an amount equal to one and one-half times the original principal amount recited in the deed of trust, which corporate surety bond shall remain in full force and effect for the period described in subsection (7) of this section.

(II) A holder of the evidence of debt shall provide the public trustee with a current address for the original grantor, assuming party, or current owner when requesting a release of a deed of trust pursuant to this paragraph (b).

(c) (I) Subject to the provisions of subparagraph (II) of this paragraph (c), with respect to either subsection (1) or (2) of this section, a title insurance company licensed and qualified in Colorado may request the release of a deed of trust without producing or exhibiting the original evidence of debt. A company that requests the release of a deed of trust pursuant to this paragraph (c) shall be deemed to have agreed to indemnify and defend the public trustee against any claim made within the period described in subsection (7) of this section for damages resulting from the action taken by the public trustee in accordance with the request. The indemnity granted by this paragraph (c) is limited to actual economic loss suffered and any court costs and reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred in defending a claim brought as a direct and proximate result of the failure to produce the original evidence of debt, but the indemnity does not include and no claimant is entitled to any special, incidental, consequential, reliance, expectation, or punitive damages. No separate indemnification agreement shall be necessary for the agreement to indemnify to be effective; however, the company shall provide to the public trustee an affidavit executed by an officer of the company stating that the company has caused the indebtedness secured by the deed of trust to be satisfied in full or, in the case of a partial

release, to the extent required by the holder of the indebtedness.

(II) A title insurance company licensed and qualified in Colorado shall provide the public trustee with a current address for the original grantor, assuming party, or current owner when requesting a release of a deed of trust pursuant to this paragraph (c).

(3.5) Venue for any action based upon the indemnification agreement specified in paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of this section shall be proper only in the county in which the public trustee receiving the certification is located.

(4) A public trustee shall have no duty to retain the original cancelled evidence of debt or deed of trust upon a release granted pursuant to this section.

(5) The lien represented by a deed of trust to the public trustee that secures an obligation other than an evidence of debt shall be released by the public trustee pursuant to the provisions of subsection (1) of this section as to all or portions of the property encumbered by the deed of trust upon the:

(a) Receipt of a written request of the beneficiary or assignee of such deed of trust, which request shall be duly executed and acknowledged;

(b) Presentation to the public trustee of an affidavit of such beneficiary or assignee stating that the purpose of the deed of trust has been fully or partially satisfied; and

(c) Receipt by the public trustee of the fee prescribed by section 38-37-104 (1) (a) and the fee for recording the release.

(6) The public trustee shall have no liability to any person, and no action may be commenced against the public trustee, as a result of issuing a release or partial release of a deed of trust under subsection (3) of this section, unless such action is commenced within six years from the date of the recording of such release or partial release or within the period of time prescribed by any statute of limitation of this state in which a suit to enforce payment of the indebtedness or performance of the obligation secured by said deed of trust may be commenced, whichever is less. Nothing in this article shall be construed to waive immunity of a public trustee that is provided in sections 24-10-101 to 24-10-120, C.R.S.

(7) The indemnification agreements or the corporate surety bond described in this section shall, in each case, remain effective for the time period described in subsection (6) of this section or until such time as any claim made against the public trustee within such time period has been finally resolved, whichever is longer.

(8) If the written request to release the lien of any deed of trust is a fraudulent request, the release by the public trustee based upon such request shall be void.

(8.5) If a deed of trust is improperly recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of a county other than the county in which the real property is located, the deed of trust must be recorded in the correct county before the public trustee may release the deed of trust. The public trustee of a county other than the county wherein the real property is located shall not release the deed of trust.

(9) For purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Assuming party" means a person other than the original grantor who paid off the indebtedness on behalf of the original grantor.

(b) "Current address" means the most recent address reflected in the records of a holder of the evidence of debt, a title insurance company licensed and qualified in Colorado, or a holder

of the original evidence of debt that is a qualified holder, as defined in section 38-38-100.3 (20). If a holder of the evidence of debt, a title insurance company licensed and qualified in Colorado, or a holder of the original evidence of debt that is a qualified holder, as defined in section 38-38-100.3 (20), has no record of a current address, any requirement that a current address be provided shall be deemed satisfied by indicating that fact.

(c) "Current owner" means a person other than the original grantor who currently owns the property and has either paid off or taken over the indebtedness on behalf of the original grantor.

38-39-103. Effect of release or partial release before maturity of evidence of debt - release is good as to recitals. (1) In any executed and recorded release or partial release of any deed of trust affecting the title to real estate in this state, whether or not such release is executed before the maturity of the indebtedness so secured, the recital of the following shall constitute evidence thereof, so as to give full effect to such release:

- (a) That the indebtedness secured by such deed of trust has been fully or partially paid; or
- (b) That the purpose of the deed of trust has been fully or partially satisfied.

(2) Any release of deed of trust shall be good and valid as to the recitals therein, whether made to the original grantor of said deed of trust or to a subsequent purchaser of the property described in such release of deed of trust.

38-39-104. Satisfaction of mortgage. The lien of any mortgage encumbering property within the state of Colorado can be released only by the mortgagee executing a separate instrument of release executed under the formalities prescribed by the law regulating conveyances. All releases made prior to July 1, 1973, either on the mortgage or on the record of the mortgage, and signed by the mortgagee, shall have the same effect as a separate instrument of release legally executed by the mortgagee.

38-39-105. Removal of improvements from encumbered property. (1) An owner of real property shall not remove any improvement therefrom without first obtaining the written consent of the holder of any lien recorded prior to October 1, 1990, and the holder of the indebtedness secured by the deed of trust or mortgage having the most senior lien which encumbers such real property. This section shall not apply where any such improvement is expressly excepted from such lien.

(2) Any person who violates the provisions of subsection (1) of this section commits a class 2 misdemeanor and shall be punished as provided in section 18-1.3-501, C.R.S.

38-39-106. Future advances. (1) Any mortgage may, by its terms, secure future advances up to a total maximum principal amount expressly set forth in such mortgage. Such mortgage shall be effective to secure payment of all advances, both obligatory and optional, up to

the stated maximum principal amount to the same extent and with the same effect and priority as if such total maximum principal amount had been fully disbursed on or before the date such mortgage was recorded.

(2) Such mortgage shall also secure, to the same extent and with the same effect and priority, the following additional amounts regardless of whether such additional amounts, when added to the principal amount of the indebtedness, exceed the maximum principal amount stated in the mortgage:

(a) All increases in the principal amount that result from negative amortization or the addition of deferred interest;

(b) All disbursements made for the payment of taxes, levies, or insurance with respect to the property subject to the mortgage or made to protect such property from waste, damage, or abuse;

(c) If the mortgage or evidence of debt secured by the mortgage so provides, all reasonable expenses associated with collection of the indebtedness or foreclosure of the mortgage; and

(d) Interest on any of the items specified in paragraphs (a) to (c) of this subsection (2) in accordance with the terms of the mortgage or the evidence of debt secured by the mortgage.

(3) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to any subsequent advance against a mortgage instrument after a mortgagee has initially advanced principal up to the maximum amount stated in the mortgage, unless the mortgage instrument clearly states that it was made pursuant to a revolving credit arrangement.

(4) This section shall have no application to the priority of general mechanics' liens arising pursuant to article 22 of this title, and the priority of such general mechanics' liens with respect to a mortgage which secures future advances shall be determined without reference to this section.

(5) As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires, "mortgage" means a mortgage, deed of trust, or other instrument creating a lien on real property to secure the payment of an indebtedness.

38-39-107. Form of written request for release of a deed of trust with production of the evidence of debt. A written request to a public trustee made pursuant to section 38-39-102 (1) (a) to release a deed of trust with production of the original canceled evidence of debt may be in substantially the following form:

Original Note and Deed of Trust Returned to:

When recorded return to:

Prepared/Received by:

REQUEST FOR FULL [] / PARTIAL []

RELEASE OF DEED OF TRUST AND RELEASE
BY HOLDER OF THE EVIDENCE OF DEBT WITH
PRODUCTION OF EVIDENCE OF DEBT PURSUANT
TO § 38-39-102 (1) (a), COLORADO REVISED STATUTES

_____ Date
_____ Original Grantor (Borrower)

_____ Current Address of Original Grantor,
_____ Assuming Party, or Current Owner

[] Check here if current address is unknown.

_____ Original Beneficiary (Lender)

_____ Date of Deed of Trust
_____ Date of Recording and/or
Re-Recording of Deed of Trust
_____ Recording Information

County Rcpt. No. and/or Film No. and/or Book/Page No. and/or Torrens Reg. No.

TO THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE OF _____ COUNTY
(The County of the Public Trustee who is the appropriate grantee to whom the above Deed of Trust should grant an interest in the property described in the Deed of Trust)

PLEASE EXECUTE AND RECORD A RELEASE OF THE DEED OF TRUST DESCRIBED ABOVE. The indebtedness secured by the Deed of Trust has been fully or partially paid and/or the purpose of the Deed of Trust has been fully or partially satisfied in regard to the property encumbered by the Deed of Trust as described therein as to a full release or, in the event of a partial release, only that portion of the real property described as:

(IF NO LEGAL DESCRIPTION IS LISTED THIS WILL BE DEEMED A FULL RELEASE.)
Name and address of current holder of the evidence of debt secured by deed of trust (lender)

Name, title, and address of officer, agent, or attorney of current holder

Signature	Signature
State of	, County of
The foregoing Request for Release was acknowledged before me on	
(Date) by*	(Notary Seal)
	Date Commission Expires

*If applicable, insert title of officer and name of current holder

Notary Public Witness my hand and official seal

RELEASE OF DEED OF TRUST

WHEREAS, the Grantor(s) named above, by Deed of Trust, granted certain real property described in the Deed of Trust to the Public Trustee of the County referenced above, in the State of Colorado, to be held in trust to secure the payment of the indebtedness referred to therein; and WHEREAS, the indebtedness secured by the Deed of Trust has been fully or partially paid and/or the purpose of the Deed of Trust has been fully or partially satisfied according to the written request of the current holder of the evidence of debt;

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and the payment of the statutory sum, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, I, as the Public Trustee in the County named above, do hereby fully and absolutely release, cancel, and forever discharge the Deed of Trust or that portion of the real property described above in the Deed of Trust, together with all privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Public Trustee

Deputy Public Trustee
(Public Trustee use only; use appropriate label)

(Public Trustee's seal)
(If applicable: Notary Seal)

(If applicable, name and address of person creating new legal description as required by § 38-35-106.5, Colorado Revised Statutes.)

38-39-108. Form of written request for release of a deed of trust without production of the evidence of debt. A written request to a public trustee made pursuant to section 38-39-102 (1) (a) and (3) to release a deed of trust without production of the original canceled evidence of debt may be in substantially the following form:

Original Note and Deed of Trust Returned to:
When recorded return to:
Prepared/Received by:

REQUEST FOR FULL ☐ / PARTIAL ☐

RELEASE OF DEED OF TRUST AND RELEASE BY

HOLDER OF THE EVIDENCE OF DEBT WITHOUT

PRODUCTION OF EVIDENCE OF DEBT PURSUANT TO

§ 38-39-102 (1) (a) and (3), COLORADO REVISED STATUTES

_____ Date

_____ Original Grantor (Borrower)

_____ Current Address of Original Grantor,

_____ Assuming Party, or Current Owner

☐ Check here if current address is unknown.

____ Original Beneficiary (Lender)

____ Date of Deed of Trust

____ Date of Recording and/or
Re-Recording of Deed of Trust

____ Recording Information

County Rcpt. No. and/or Film No. and/or Book/Page No. and/or Torrens Reg. No.

TO THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE OF _____ COUNTY

(The County of the Public Trustee who is the appropriate grantee to whom the above Deed of Trust should grant an interest in the property described in the Deed of Trust)

PLEASE EXECUTE AND RECORD A RELEASE OF THE DEED OF TRUST DESCRIBED ABOVE. The indebtedness secured by the Deed of Trust has been fully or partially paid and/or the purpose of the Deed of Trust has been fully or partially satisfied in regard to the property encumbered by the Deed of Trust as described therein as to a full release or, in the event of a partial release, only that portion of the real property described as:

(IF NO LEGAL DESCRIPTION IS LISTED THIS WILL BE DEEMED A FULL RELEASE.)

Pursuant to § 38-39-102 (3), Colorado Revised Statutes, in support of this Request for Release of Deed of Trust, the undersigned, as the holder of the evidence of debt secured by the Deed of Trust described above, or as a title insurance company authorized to request the release of a deed of trust pursuant to § 38-39-102 (3) (c), Colorado Revised Statutes, in lieu of the production or exhibition of the original evidence of debt with this Request for Release, certifies as follows:

1. The purpose of the Deed of Trust has been fully or partially satisfied.
2. The original evidence of debt is not being exhibited or produced herewith.
3. It is one of the following entities (check applicable box):
 - a. ☐ The holder of the original evidence of debt that is a qualified holder, as specified in § 38-39-102 (3) (a), Colorado Revised Statutes, that agrees that it is obligated to indemnify the Public Trustee for any and all damages, costs, liabilities, and reasonable attorney fees incurred as a result of the action of the Public Trustee taken in accordance with this Request for Release;
 - b. ☐ The holder of the evidence of debt requesting the release of a deed of trust without producing or exhibiting the original evidence of debt that delivers to the Public Trustee a corporate surety bond as specified in § 38-39-102 (3) (b), Colorado Revised Statutes; or
 - c. ☐ A title insurance company licensed and qualified in Colorado, as specified in § 38-39-102 (3) (c), Colorado Revised Statutes, that agrees that it is obligated to indemnify the Public Trustee pursuant to statute as a result of the action of the Public Trustee taken in accordance with this Request for Release and that has caused the indebtedness secured by the deed of trust to be satisfied in full, or in the case of a partial release, to the extent required by the holder of the

Name and address of the holder of the evidence of debt secured by Deed of Trust (lender) or name and address of the title insurance company authorized to request the release of a Deed of Trust.

Signature	Signature
State of	, County of
The foregoing Request for Release was acknowledged before me	
on (Date) by*	(Notary Seal)
	Date Commission Expires

Notary Public Witness my hand and official seal

WHEREAS, the Grantor(s) named above, by Deed of Trust, granted certain real property described in the Deed of Trust to the Public Trustee of the County referenced above, in the State of Colorado, to be held in trust to secure the payment of the indebtedness referred to therein; and WHEREAS, the indebtedness secured by the Deed of Trust has been fully or partially paid and/or the purpose of the Deed of Trust has been fully or partially satisfied according to the written request of the holder of the evidence of debt or title insurance company authorized to request the release of the Deed of Trust;

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and the payment of the statutory sum, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, I, as the Public Trustee in the County named above, do hereby fully and absolutely release, cancel, and forever discharge the Deed of Trust or that portion of the real property described above in the Deed of Trust, together with all privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Deputy Public Trustee

(Public Trustee's seal)

(If applicable: Notary Seal)

Colorado Revised Statutes 2014

38-39-109. When release of deed of trust is recorded. (1) (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection (1), when a release of a deed of trust is presented to the county clerk and recorder for recording, the county clerk and recorder shall return the original release of a deed of trust to the original grantor, assuming party, or current owner using the current address for the original grantor, assuming party, or current owner provided to the public trustee pursuant to section 38-39-102 (1) (a) (IV), (3) (a) (II), (3) (b) (II), or (3) (c) (II).

(b) The county clerk and recorder shall not be required to return the original release of a deed of trust as specified in paragraph (a) of this subsection (1) if the public trustee, in his or her discretion, has released the deed of trust as specified in section 38-39-102 (1) (a) (IV), if a current address is not provided as specified in section 38-39-102 (9) (b), or if the release of deed of trust is electronically recorded.

(2) If the original release is returned to the county clerk and recorder as undeliverable or unable to forward, the county clerk and recorder shall maintain the original release pursuant to the policy of the office of the clerk and recorder.

(3) Any original grantor, assuming party, or current owner seeking a copy of a release of a deed of trust after recording shall be subject to appropriate copy fees pursuant to section 30-1-103, C.R.S.

PART 2

LIMITATIONS

38-39-201. Liens not to run over fifteen years. (1) Except as provided in sections 38-39-202 and 38-39-204, any lien upon property created by a mortgage or deed of trust shall cease to be a lien fifteen years after the date on which the final payment or performance of the obligation secured thereby is due as shown by such mortgage or deed of trust recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county wherein the property is located.

(2) If the date on which the final payment or performance is due cannot be determined from the information contained in the recorded mortgage or deed of trust, such date shall, for the purpose of this article, be considered to be the date of the recorded instrument or, if the instrument is undated, the date the instrument was first recorded, notwithstanding anything in any other instrument or any unrecorded instrument to the contrary.

38-39-202. Lien extended - method. (1) The lien of a recorded mortgage or deed of trust may be extended without the written agreement of the owner of the property encumbered by such lien by an instrument in writing, signed by the owner of the obligation secured by such lien or by the person, firm, or corporation designated in such mortgage or deed of trust as the trustee for the owner of the obligation, such as a note or bond secured by such lien or by the successor in office of such named trustee. Such instrument shall clearly describe the mortgage or deed of trust, shall state the date to which the lien has been extended, and shall be recorded before the expiration of the fifteen-year period described in section 38-39-201 (1) in the office of the county

clerk and recorder of the county wherein the property is located. The date to which such lien is extended by such instrument shall in no event be later than fifteen years after the recording date of such instrument.

(2) Additional and further extensions may be recorded from time to time in accordance with the provisions of this section in order to extend the lien of such mortgage or deed of trust. The original extension and all additional and further extensions shall, in no event, extend the lien of the original mortgage or trust deed beyond a total of thirty years without the written agreement of the owner of the property encumbered by such lien. Each successive extension must be recorded during the time that such mortgage or deed of trust constitutes a lien under the terms of this article and before the expiration of the respective period for which the lien of such mortgage or deed of trust may have been extended in accordance with the terms of this article.

(3) The lien of a recorded mortgage or deed of trust may be extended for so long as agreed, by an instrument in writing, signed by the owner of the obligation secured by such lien and the owner of the property encumbered by such lien and recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county in which such property is located.

(4) The term "thirty years", as used in this section, means thirty years after the original maturity date of such mortgage or deed of trust.

38-39-203. No release necessary. No release or other instrument shall be necessary to discharge the lien of any recorded mortgage or deed of trust which has expired or ceased to be a lien as provided in sections 38-39-201 and 38-39-202, but nothing in this section shall be construed as affecting or preventing the execution of a release at any time.

38-39-204. Effect of notice of action on lien. If, prior to the expiration of the period as defined in sections 38-39-201 and 38-39-202 during which any recorded mortgage or deed of trust constitutes a lien, there shall be filed in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the proper county a notice of an action pending to foreclose such lien or a notice of election and demand for sale, the lien created by such instrument shall continue until final disposition of the action or foreclosure proceeding.

38-39-205. Action to be brought within fifteen years. No action shall be commenced to foreclose the lien of any mortgage or deed of trust, unless such action is commenced prior to the date on which such mortgage or deed of trust ceases to be a lien pursuant to sections 38-39-201 and 38-39-202.

38-39-206. Does not extend any lien. This article shall not be construed as extending any lien or the right to bring or maintain any action for which a shorter period may be provided by law.

38-39-207. Lien extinguished when action barred. The lien created by any instrument shall be extinguished, regardless of any other provision in this article to the contrary, at the same time that the right to commence a suit to enforce payment of the indebtedness or performance of the obligation secured by the lien is barred by any statute of limitation of this state.

38-39-208. Action within seven years when in possession. No action shall be commenced for any reason whatsoever to question or to set aside any foreclosure of any deed of trust, mortgage, or other lien, unless such action is commenced within seven years after the date of the vesting of title pursuant to such foreclosure.

38-39-209. Mortgages to United States. (1) Any mortgage, deed of trust, or other instrument executed by a corporation organized under the provisions of articles 40, 55, and 56 of title 7, C.R.S., and given to secure any indebtedness to the United States, or any agency or instrumentality thereof, which affects real or personal property, or both, and which is recorded in the real property records in any county in which such property is located or is to be located shall have the same force and effect as if such instrument were also recorded, filed, or indexed as provided by law in the proper office in such county as a mortgage of personal property. All after-acquired real or personal property of such corporation, described or referred to as being mortgaged or pledged in any such instrument, shall become subject to the lien thereof immediately upon the acquisition of such property by such corporation, whether or not such property was in existence at the time of the execution of such instrument.

(2) Recordation of any such instrument shall constitute notice and otherwise have the same effect with respect to such after-acquired property as it has under the laws relating to recordation with respect to property owned by such corporation at the time of the execution of such instrument and therein described or referred to as being mortgaged or pledged thereby. The lien upon personal property of any such instrument shall, after recordation thereof, continue in existence and of record until the performance of the obligation secured thereby or the release or satisfaction thereof by the owner thereof.

ARTICLE 40

Mortgage Brokers - Lenders

38-40-101. Mortgage broker fees - escrow accounts - unlawful act - penalty. (1) Any funds, other than advanced for actual costs and expenses to be incurred by the mortgage broker on behalf of the applicant for a loan, paid to a mortgage broker as a fee conditioned upon the

consummation of a loan secured or to be secured by a mortgage or other transfer of or encumbrance on real estate shall be held in an escrow or a trustee account with a bank or recognized depository in this state. Such account may be any type of checking, demand, passbook, or statement account insured by an agency of the United States government.

(2) It is unlawful for a mortgage broker to misappropriate funds held in escrow or a trustee account pursuant to subsection (1) of this section.

(3) The withdrawal, transfer, or other use or conversion of any funds held in escrow or a trustee account pursuant to subsection (1) of this section prior to the time a loan secured or to be secured by mortgage or other transfer of or encumbrance on real estate is consummated shall be prima facie evidence of intent to violate subsection (2) of this section.

(4) Any mortgage broker violating any of the provisions of subsection (2) of this section commits theft as defined in section 18-4-401, C.R.S.

(5) Any mortgage broker violating any of the provisions of subsection (1) or (2) of this section shall be liable to the person from whom any funds were received for the sum of one thousand dollars plus actual damages caused thereby, together with costs and reasonable attorney fees. No lender shall be liable for any act or omission of a mortgage broker under this section.

(6) As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires, "mortgage broker" means a person, firm, partnership, association, or corporation, other than a bank, trust company, savings and loan association, credit union, supervised lender as defined in section 5-1-301 (46), C.R.S., insurance company, federal housing administration approved mortgagee, land mortgagee, or farm loan association or duly appointed loan correspondents, acting through officers, partners, or regular salaried employees for any such entity, that engages in negotiating or offering or attempting to negotiate for a borrower, and for commission, money, or other thing of value, a loan to be consummated and funded by someone other than the one acting for the borrower.

38-40-102. Disclosure of costs - statement of terms of indebtedness. (1) Any person regularly engaged in the making of loans secured by a mortgage or deed of trust on a one-to-four-family dwelling shall provide to any applicant for a loan to be secured by such a mortgage or deed of trust a good faith estimate, as a dollar amount or range, of each charge for a settlement service to be charged by the lender and paid by the applicant or a third party at the time of the making of the loan for which the application is made. Such disclosure shall be delivered to the applicant, and to any third party who will be liable on the loan and to the seller if the name and address of the third party and seller is known to the lender at the time of the application, in the same manner and at the same time as the good faith estimate required by the federal "Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974", 12 U.S.C. sec. 2601 et seq. If the lender conditionally guarantees any of the terms of the loan for which the application is made, there shall be delivered to the applicant a written statement of the conditions of such guaranty, including the period of time within which the consummation of the loan must occur in order for the guaranty to be honored.

(2) A person shall not state terms of an indebtedness to an applicant which are in conflict with the good faith estimate and which he knows to be false or unavailable at the time of the statement or at the time of closing of the agreement creating the indebtedness.

(3) As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires, the terms "good faith estimate", "person", and "settlement service" shall have the same meanings as given to such terms in the federal "Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974", 12 U.S.C. sec. 2601 et seq., and in regulation X, 24 CFR part 3500, issued by the United States secretary of housing and urban development pursuant to such act.

(4) The provisions of this section shall not apply to a loan to be made by a bank, trust company, savings and loan association, credit union, federal housing administration approved mortgagee, or supervised lender as defined in section 5-1-301 (46), C.R.S., that will be secured by a mortgage or deed of trust other than a first mortgage or deed of trust having priority as a lien on the real property over any other mortgage or deed of trust.

38-40-103. Servicing of mortgages and deeds of trust - liability for interest or late fees for property taxes. (1) (a) (I) Any person who regularly engages in the collection of payments on mortgages and deeds of trust for owners of evidences of debt secured by mortgages or deeds of trust shall promptly credit all payments which are received and which are required to be accepted by such person or his agent and shall promptly perform all duties imposed by law and all duties imposed upon the servicer by such evidences of debt, mortgages, or deeds of trust creating or securing the indebtedness.

(II) No more than twenty days after the date of transfer of the servicing or collection rights and duties to another person, the transferor of such rights and duties shall mail a notice addressed to the debtor from whom it has been collecting payments at the address shown on its records, notifying such debtor of the transfer of the servicing of his or her debt and the name, address, and telephone number of the transferee of the servicing.

(b) The debtor may continue to make payments to the transferor of the servicing of his or her loan until a notice of the transfer is received from the transferee containing the name, address, and telephone number of the new servicer of the loan to whom future payments should be made. Such notice may be combined with the notice required in subparagraph (II) of paragraph (a) of this subsection (1). It shall be the responsibility of the transferor to forward to the transferee any payments received and due after the date of transfer of the loan.

(2) The servicer of a loan shall respond in writing within twenty days from the receipt of a written request from the debtor or from an agent of the debtor acting pursuant to written authority from the debtor for information concerning the debtor's loan, which is readily available to the servicer from its books and records and which would not constitute the rendering of legal advice. Any such response must include the telephone number of the servicer. The servicer shall not be liable for any damage or harm that might arise from the release of any information pursuant to this section.

(3) The servicer of a loan shall annually provide to the debtor a summary of activity related to the loan. Such a summary shall contain, but need not be limited to, the total amount of principal and interest paid on the loan in that calendar year.

(4) The servicer of a loan shall be liable for any interest or late fees charged by any taxing entity if funds for the full payment of taxes on the real estate have been held in an escrow account by such servicer and not remitted to the taxing entity when due.

38-40-103.5. Notice upon transfer of servicing rights - prior servicer's offer to borrower survives transfer - definitions. (1) As used in this section:

(a) "Borrower" means a person liable under an evidence of debt constituting a residential mortgage loan.

(b) "Evidence of debt" has the meaning set forth in section 38-38-100.3 (8).

(c) "Holder" means the holder of an evidence of debt constituting a residential mortgage loan.

(d) "Residential mortgage loan" has the meaning set forth in section 12-61-902, C.R.S.

(e) (I) "Servicer" means a person who collects, receives, or has the right to collect or receive payments on behalf of a holder, including payments of principal, interest, escrow amounts, and other amounts due on obligations due and owing to the holder.

(II) "Servicer" includes:

(A) The person or entity to whom payments are to be sent, as listed on the most recent billing statement or payment coupon provided to the borrower; or

(B) A subsidiary, affiliate, or assignee of a servicer, however designated, including a person designated as a subservicer.

(2) A servicer to whom servicing rights for a residential mortgage loan have been sold or transferred by the holder or by a predecessor servicer is subject to, and shall honor, the borrower's acceptance, prior to the sale or transfer of servicing rights, of any offer previously made by the holder or predecessor servicer in connection with a modification of a residential mortgage loan.

(3) At the time of the transfer or sale of servicing rights for a residential mortgage loan, the transferor or seller shall inform the buyer or transferee of the servicing rights whether a loan modification is pending.

(4) A contract for the transfer or sale of servicing rights for a residential mortgage loan must obligate the successor servicer to:

(a) Accept and continue processing any pending loan modification requests; and

(b) Honor any trial and permanent loan modification agreements entered into by the prior servicer.

38-40-104. Cause of action - attorney fees. (1) If any applicant or debtor is aggrieved by a violation of section 38-40-102, 38-40-103, or 38-40-103.5 and the violation is not remedied in a reasonable, timely, and good faith manner by the party obligated to do so, and after a good faith effort to resolve the dispute is made by the debtor or borrower, the debtor or borrower may bring an action in a court of competent jurisdiction for any such violation. If the court finds that actual damages have occurred, the court shall award to the debtor or borrower, in addition to actual damages, the amount of one thousand dollars, together with costs and reasonable attorney fees.

(2) A transferee from a lender is not liable for any act or omission of the lender under section 38-40-102. A transferee of servicing or collection rights is not liable for any act or

omission of the transferor of those rights under section 38-40-103 or 38-40-103.5.

38-40-105. Prohibited acts by participants in certain mortgage loan transactions - unconscionable acts and practices - definitions. (1) The following acts by any mortgage broker, mortgage originator, mortgage lender, mortgage loan applicant, real estate appraiser, or closing agent, other than a person who provides closing or settlement services subject to regulation by the division of insurance, with respect to any loan that is secured by a first or subordinate mortgage or deed or trust lien against a dwelling are prohibited:

(a) To knowingly advertise, display, distribute, broadcast, televise, or cause or permit to be advertised, displayed, distributed, broadcast, or televised, in any manner, any false, misleading, or deceptive statement with regard to rates, terms, or conditions for a mortgage loan;

(b) To make a false promise or misrepresentation or conceal an essential or material fact to entice either a borrower or a creditor to enter into a mortgage agreement when, under the terms and circumstances of the transaction, he or she knew or reasonably should have known of such falsity, misrepresentation, or concealment;

(c) To knowingly and with intent to defraud present, cause to be presented, or prepare with knowledge or belief that it will be presented to or by a lender or an agent thereof any written statement or information in support of an application for a mortgage loan that he or she knows to contain false information concerning any fact material thereto or if he or she knowingly and with intent to defraud or mislead conceals information concerning any fact material thereto;

(d) To facilitate the consummation of a mortgage loan agreement that is unconscionable given the terms and circumstances of the transaction;

(e) To knowingly facilitate the consummation of a mortgage loan transaction that violates, or that is connected with a violation of, section 12-61-911, C.R.S.

(f) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2009, (HB 09-1085), ch. 303, p. 1638, § 4, effective August 5, 2009.)

(1.5) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2009, (HB 09-1085), ch. 303, p. 1638, § 4, effective August 5, 2009.)

(1.7) (a) A mortgage broker or mortgage originator shall not commit, or assist or facilitate the commission of, the following acts or practices, which are hereby deemed unconscionable:

(I) Engaging in a pattern or practice of providing residential mortgage loans to consumers based predominantly on acquisition of the foreclosure or liquidation value of the consumer's collateral without regard to the consumer's ability to repay a loan in accordance with its terms; except that any reasonable method may be used to determine a borrower's ability to repay. This subparagraph (I) shall not apply to a reverse mortgage that complies with article 38 of title 11, C.R.S.

(II) Knowingly or intentionally flipping a residential mortgage loan. As used in this subparagraph (II), "flipping" means making a residential mortgage loan that refinances an existing residential mortgage loan when the new loan does not have reasonable, tangible net benefit to the consumer considering all of the circumstances, including the terms of both the new and refinanced loans, the cost of the new loan, and the consumer's circumstances. This

subparagraph (II) applies regardless of whether the interest rate, points, fees, and charges paid or payable by the consumer in connection with the refinancing exceed any thresholds specified by law.

(III) Entering into a residential mortgage loan transaction knowing there was no reasonable probability of payment of the obligation by the consumer.

(b) Except as this subsection (1.7) may be enforced by the attorney general or a district attorney, only the original parties to a transaction shall have a right of action under this subsection (1.7), and no action or claim under this subsection (1.7) may be brought against a purchaser from, or assignee of, a party to the transaction.

(2) (a) Except as provided in subsection (5) of this section, if a court, as a matter of law, finds a mortgage contract or any clause of the contract to have been unconscionable at the time it was made, the court may refuse to enforce the contract, or it may enforce the remainder of the contract without the unconscionable clause, or it may so limit the application of any unconscionable clause as to avoid any unconscionable result.

(b) When it is claimed or appears to the court that the contract or any clause thereof may be unconscionable, the parties shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to present evidence as to its commercial setting, purpose, and effect, to aid the court in making the determination.

(c) (I) In order to support a finding of unconscionability, there must be evidence of some bad faith overreaching on the part of the mortgage broker or mortgage originator such as that which results from an unreasonable inequality of bargaining power or under other circumstances in which there is an absence of meaningful choice on the part of one of the parties, together with contract terms that are, under standard industry practices, unreasonably favorable to the mortgage broker, mortgage originator, or lender.

(II) This paragraph (c) shall not apply to an unconscionable act or practice under subsection (1.7) of this section.

(3) A violation of this section shall be deemed a deceptive trade practice as provided in section 6-1-105 (1) (uu), C.R.S.

(4) The provisions of this section are in addition to and are not intended to supersede the deceptive trade practices actionable at common law or under other statutes of this state.

(5) No right or claim arising under this section may be raised or asserted in any proceeding against a bona fide purchaser of such mortgage contract or in any proceeding to obtain an order authorizing sale of property by a public trustee as required by section 38-38-105.

(6) The following acts by any real estate agent or real estate broker, as defined in section 12-61-101, C.R.S., in connection with any residential mortgage loan transaction, are prohibited:

(a) If directly engaged in negotiating, originating, or offering or attempting to negotiate or originate for a borrower a residential mortgage loan transaction, the real estate agent or real estate broker shall not make a false promise or misrepresentation or conceal an essential or material fact to entice either a borrower or lender to enter into a mortgage loan agreement when the real estate agent or real estate broker actually knew or, under the terms and circumstances of the transaction, reasonably should have known of such falsity, misrepresentation, or concealment.

(b) If not directly engaged in negotiating, originating, or offering or attempting to negotiate or originate for a borrower a residential mortgage loan transaction, the real estate agent

or real estate broker shall not make a false promise or misrepresentation or conceal an essential or material fact to entice either a borrower or lender to enter into a mortgage loan agreement when the real estate agent or real estate broker had actual knowledge of such falsity, misrepresentation, or concealment.

(7) As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Consumer" has the meaning set forth in section 5-1-301, C.R.S.

(b) "Dwelling" has the meaning set forth in section 5-1-301, C.R.S.

(c) "Mortgage broker" has the same meaning as "mortgage loan originator" as set forth in section 12-61-902, C.R.S.

(d) "Mortgage lender" has the meaning set forth in section 12-61-902, C.R.S.

(e) "Mortgage originator" has the same meaning as "mortgage loan originator" as set forth in section 12-61-902, C.R.S.

(f) "Originate" has the same meaning as "originate a mortgage" as set forth in section 12-61-902, C.R.S.

(g) "Residential mortgage loan" has the meaning set forth in section 12-61-902, C.R.S.

Limitations - Homestead Exemptions

ARTICLE 41

Limitations - Homestead Exemptions

PART 1

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS AFFECTING REAL PROPERTY

38-41-101. Limitation of eighteen years. (1) No person shall commence or maintain an action for the recovery of the title or possession or to enforce or establish any right or interest of or to real property or make an entry thereon unless commenced within eighteen years after the right to bring such action or make such entry has first accrued or within eighteen years after he or those from, by, or under whom he claims have been seized or possessed of the premises. Eighteen years' adverse possession of any land shall be conclusive evidence of absolute ownership.

(2) The limitation provided for in subsection (1) of this section shall not apply against the state, county, city and county, city, irrigation district, public, municipal, or quasi-municipal corporation, or any department or agency thereof. No possession by any person, firm, or corporation, no matter how long continued, of any land, water, water right, easement, or other property whatsoever dedicated to or owned by the state of Colorado, or any county, city and county, city, irrigation district, public, municipal, or quasi-municipal corporation, or any

department or agency thereof shall ever ripen into any title, interest, or right against the state of Colorado, or such county, city and county, city, public, municipal, or quasi-municipal corporation, irrigation district, or any department or agency thereof.

(3) (a) In order to prevail on a claim asserting fee simple title to real property by adverse possession in any civil action filed on or after July 1, 2008, the person asserting the claim shall prove each element of the claim by clear and convincing evidence.

(b) In addition to any other requirements specified in this part 1, in any action for a claim for fee simple title to real property by adverse possession for which fee simple title vests on or after July 1, 2008, in favor of the adverse possessor and against the owner of record of the real property under subsection (1) of this section, a person may acquire fee simple title to real property by adverse possession only upon satisfaction of each of the following conditions:

(I) The person presents evidence to satisfy all of the elements of a claim for adverse possession required under common law in Colorado; and

(II) Either the person claiming by adverse possession or a predecessor in interest of such person had a good faith belief that the person in possession of the property of the owner of record was the actual owner of the property and the belief was reasonable under the particular circumstances.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the provisions of subsections (3) and (5) of this section shall be limited to claims of adverse possession for the purpose of establishing fee simple title to real property and shall not apply to the creation, establishment, proof, or judicial confirmation or delineation of easements by prescription, implication, prior use, estoppel, or otherwise, nor shall the provisions of subsections (3) or (5) of this section apply to claims or defenses for equitable relief under the common-law doctrine of relative hardships, or claims or defenses governed by any other statute of limitations specified in this article. Nothing in this section shall be construed to mean that any elements of a claim for adverse possession that are not otherwise applicable to the creation, establishment, proof, or judicial confirmation or delineation of easements by prescription, implication, prior use, estoppel, or otherwise are made applicable pursuant to the provisions of this section.

(5) (a) Where the person asserting a claim of fee simple title to real property by adverse possession prevails on such claim, and if the court determines in its discretion that an award of compensation is fair and equitable under the circumstances, the court may, after an evidentiary hearing separately conducted after entry of the order awarding title to the adverse possessor, award to the party losing title to the adverse possessor:

(I) Damages to compensate the party losing title to the adverse possessor for the loss of the property measured by the actual value of the property as determined by the county assessor as of the most recent valuation for property tax purposes. If the property lost has not been separately taxed or assessed from the remainder of the property of the party losing title to the adverse possessor, the court shall equitably apportion the actual value of the property to the portion of the owner's property lost by adverse possession including, as appropriate, taking into account the nature and character of the property lost and of the remainder.

(II) An amount to reimburse the party losing title to the adverse possessor for all or a part of the property taxes and other assessments levied against and paid by the party losing title to the adverse possessor for the period commencing eighteen years prior to the commencement of the

adverse possession action and expiring on the date of the award or entry of final nonappealable judgment, whichever is later. If the property lost has not been separately taxed or assessed from the remainder of the property of the party losing title to the adverse possessor, such reimbursement shall equitably apportion the amount of the reimbursement to the portion of the owner's property lost by adverse possession, including, as appropriate, taking into account the nature and character of the property lost and of the remainder. The amount of the award shall bear interest at the statutory rate from the dates on which the party losing title to the adverse possessor made payment of the reimburseable taxes and assessments.

(b) At any hearing conducted under this subsection (5), or in the event that adverse possession is claimed solely as a defense to an action for damages based upon a claim for trespass, forcible entry, forcible detainer, or similar affirmative claims by another against the adverse possessor, and not to seek an award of legal title against the claimant, the burden of proof shall be by a preponderance of the evidence. If the defendant is claiming adverse possession solely as a defense to an action and not to seek an award of legal title, the defendant shall so state in a pleading filed by the defendant within ninety days after filing an answer or within such longer period as granted by the court in the court's discretion, and any such statement shall bind the defendant in the action.

38-41-102. How computed. If such right or title first accrued to an ancestor, predecessor, or grantor of the person who brings the action or to any person from, by, or under whom he claims, the eighteen years shall be computed from the time when the right or title so accrued.

38-41-103. Evidence of adverse possession. If the records in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county wherein the real property is situate show by conveyance or other instrument that the party in possession or his predecessors or grantors, through descent, conveyance, or otherwise, have asserted a continuous claim of ownership to the real property adverse to the record owner thereof for a period of eighteen years, then the record shall be deemed prima facie evidence of adverse possession during said period and compliance with the requirements of sections 38-41-101 and 38-41-102.

38-41-104. Time to make an entry or bring an action to recover land. (1) The right to make an entry or bring an action to recover land shall be deemed to have first accrued at the following times:

(a) When any person is disseised, his right of entry or of action shall be deemed to have accrued at the time of disseisin.

(b) When he claims as heir or devisee of one who died seized or possessed, his right shall be deemed to have accrued at the time of such death, unless there is a tenancy or other estate intervening after the death of such ancestor or devisor, except as provided in section 38-41-112, in which case his right shall be deemed to accrue when such intermediate estate expires or when

it would have expired by its own limitations.

(c) (I) When there is such an intermediate estate, and in all cases when the party claims by force of any remainder or reversion, his right, insofar as it is affected by the limitation prescribed in this section, shall be deemed to accrue when the intermediate or precedent estate would have expired by its own limitation, notwithstanding any forfeiture thereof for which he might have entered at an earlier time.

(II) Subparagraph (I) of this paragraph (c) shall not prevent a person from entering when entitled to do so by reason of any forfeiture or breach of condition, but if he claims under such a title, his rights shall be deemed to have accrued when the forfeiture was incurred or the condition was broken.

(d) In all cases not otherwise specifically provided for, the right shall be deemed to have accrued when the claimant or the person under whom he claims first became entitled to the possession of the premises under the title upon which the entry or the action is founded.

38-41-105. Abstract of title prima facie evidence. An abstract of title certified by any reputable Colorado abstractor or abstract company incorporated under the laws of the state of Colorado may be used to establish prima facie evidence that the chain of title is as shown by the abstract, except as to any of the instruments of conveyance or record thereof or certified copy thereof which may be offered in evidence, and the court may take judicial notice of the repute of the abstractor. The absence of tax sale certificates from such abstract for any period of time covered by the abstract shall be prima facie evidence of the payment of taxes during such period by the party relying upon any chain of title shown by such abstract.

38-41-106. Limitation seven years - possession under official and judicial conveyance or orders. Actions brought for the recovery of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments which any person may claim by virtue of actual residence, occupancy, or possession for seven successive years having a connected title in law or equity, deducible of record, from this state or the United States, or from any public officer or other person authorized by the laws of this state to sell such land for the nonpayment of taxes, or from any sheriff, marshal, or other person authorized to sell such land on execution, or under any order, judgment, or decree of any court of record shall be brought within seven years next after possession has been taken as provided in this section; but when the possessor acquires such title after taking such possession, the limitation shall begin to run from the time of acquiring title.

38-41-107. Rights of heirs. The heirs, devisees, and assigns of the person having such title and possession shall have the same benefit of sections 38-41-101 to 38-41-106 as the person from whom the possession is derived.

38-41-108. Rights in possession seven years - color of title and payment of

taxes. Every person in the actual possession of lands or tenements, under claim and color of title, made in good faith, who for seven successive years continues in such possession and also during said time pays all taxes legally assessed on such lands or tenements shall be held and adjudged to be the legal owner of said lands or tenements to the extent and according to the purport of his paper title. All persons holding under such possession by purchase, devise, or descent, before said seven years have expired, who continue such possession and continue to pay the taxes as provided in this section, so as to complete the possession and payment of taxes for the term, provided in this section, shall be entitled to the benefit of this section.

38-41-109. When in possession under color of title - unoccupied lands. Whenever a person having color of title, made in good faith, to vacant and unoccupied land pays all taxes legally assessed thereon for seven successive years, he shall be deemed and adjudged to be the legal owner of said vacant and unoccupied land to the extent and according to the purport of his paper title. All persons holding under such taxpayer, by purchase, devise, or descent, before said seven years have expired, who continue to pay the taxes as provided in this section, so as to complete the payment of taxes for the period of time provided in this section, shall be entitled to the benefit of this section. If any person, having a better paper title to said vacant and unoccupied land, shall during the said term of seven years pay the taxes assessed on said land for any one or more years during the said term of seven years, then such person seeking title under claim of taxes paid, his heirs and assigns, shall not be entitled to the benefit of this section. For the purposes of this part 1 a redemption from a sale for taxes by the party claiming under any of the limitations set forth in this section shall be considered as the equivalent of a payment of taxes.

38-41-110. Payment of delinquent taxes by owner of less than whole property. The owner of not less than one-tenth undivided interest in real property which he has owned not less than one year may pay and the county treasurer shall receive from him all delinquent taxes due upon the entire or any other fractional interests therein by redemption from prior or subsequent tax sales or by payment of any taxes which are delinquent, or otherwise, and if at the time of such payment he records with the county clerk and recorder a statement describing the property and showing the payment of such taxes under this article, he shall be subrogated to the first and prior lien of the state of Colorado for such taxes and may foreclose such lien at any time after four years from the date when any part of the taxes so paid first became delinquent, in the same manner and with like remedies as a first mortgage; or he shall be entitled to have any such payment allowed as a setoff in any accounting with any other person interested in such property, whether under the provisions of article 44 of title 34, C.R.S., or otherwise. The owner of any other fractional interest may at any time prior to foreclosure pay to the treasurer his pro rata share of such payments, with interest and recording fees which shall be repaid to the lien claimant and for which a redemption certificate shall issue, which, when recorded, shall release such interest from such lien.

38-41-111. When action will not lie against person in possession. (1) No action shall be commenced or maintained against a person in possession of real property to question or attack the validity of or to set aside, upon any ground or for any reason whatsoever any final decree or final order of any court of record in this state or any instrument of conveyance, deed, certificate of sale, or release executed by any private trustee, successor in trust, public trustee, sheriff, marshal, county treasurer, or any public official whatsoever, whether named in this section or not, or officer or any appointee of any court when such document is the source of or in aid of or in explanation of the title or chain of title or right of the party in possession or any of his predecessors or grantors insofar as the same may affect the title or explain any matter connected with the title in reference to said real property if such document has been recorded and has remained of record in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county where said real property is situated for a period of seven years. All defects, irregularities, want of service, defective service, lack of jurisdiction, or other grounds of invalidity, nullity, or causes or reasons whereby or wherefore any such document might be set aside or rendered inoperative must be raised in a suit commenced within said seven-year period and not thereafter.

(2) This section shall not apply to any of the following cases:

- (a) Forged documents;
- (b) During the pendency of an action, commenced prior to the expiration of said seven-year period, to set aside, modify, or annul or otherwise affect such document, and notice of such action has been filed as provided by law;
- (c) When such document has been, by proper order or decree of competent court, avoided, annulled, or rendered inoperative;
- (d) Where the party, or his predecessor, who brings the action to question, to attack, or to set aside the validity of such documents, has been deprived of possession within two years of the commencement of said action.

38-41-112. Legal disability - extension of two years. Persons under legal disability at the time the right of action first accrued who, at the time of the expiration of the limitation applicable, are still under such disability shall have two years from the expiration of a limitation to commence action, and no action shall be maintained by such persons thereafter.

38-41-113. Limitations may be asserted affirmatively or by way of defense. The limitations provided for in this part 1 may be asserted either affirmatively or by way of defense and may be used in any action as a source of or as a means to establish title or the right of possession or as an aid or explanation of title. Actions may be maintained affirmatively to establish such limitations provided for in this part 1.

38-41-114. When limitations apply. The limitations established in this part 1 shall apply to causes of action that have accrued prior to March 28, 1927, as well as to all causes of

action accruing thereafter. This part 1 shall not be construed as reviving any action barred by any former or other statute.

38-41-115. Setting aside judgments against unknown parties. No action shall be brought after the expiration of one year from March 14, 1923, to set aside any decree or judgment entered in any action brought against unknown parties where there has been a substantial compliance with the requirements of the Colorado rules of civil procedure as to jurisdiction, pleadings, and service of process.

38-41-116. Actions to enforce contracts of sale. No action or proceeding whatsoever shall be brought or maintained by any person to enforce or procure any right or title accorded to the purchaser under any contract for the purchase and sale of real property if such person is not in possession of the real property described in and the subject of such contract of purchase and sale unless such action or proceeding is commenced within ten years of the day or the happening of the event appointed in said contract for the delivery by the seller of a deed of conveyance of the property therein agreed to be purchased and sold. If no day is appointed in such contract for the delivery of such conveyance, then such action or proceeding shall be commenced within ten years of the day on which the last and final installment of the purchase price would have been paid but not thereafter.

38-41-117. Actions to enforce bonds for deeds. No action or proceeding whatsoever shall be brought or maintained by any person who is or may become entitled to have conveyed to him any real property under the terms of any bond for a deed to real property or under the terms of any agreement in the nature of a bond for a deed to real property and who is not in possession of the real property which is the subject of such bond or agreement, to enforce or procure any right or interest granted or assured under the terms thereof or any law or custom relating thereto unless such action or proceeding is commenced within ten years of the day limited therein for the performance of the acts and things upon which the conveyance of such real property is conditioned.

38-41-118. Construction of sections. (1) Sections 38-41-116 to 38-41-118 shall not be construed to alter, modify, amend, or repeal any of the terms and provisions of section 38-35-111.

(2) The limitations imposed by sections 38-41-116 to 38-41-118 shall not apply to any action or proceeding that has been commenced prior to June 1, 1953.

38-41-119. One-year limitation. No action shall be commenced or maintained to enforce the terms of any building restriction concerning real property or to compel the removal of

any building or improvement on land because of the violation of any terms of any building restriction unless said action is commenced within one year from the date of the violation for which the action is sought to be brought or maintained.

PART 2

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS

38-41-201. Homestead exemption - definitions. (1) Every homestead in the state of Colorado shall be exempt from execution and attachment arising from any debt, contract, or civil obligation not exceeding in actual cash value in excess of any liens or encumbrances on the homesteaded property in existence at the time of any levy of execution thereon:

(a) The sum of sixty thousand dollars if the homestead is occupied as a home by an owner thereof or an owner's family; or

(b) The sum of ninety thousand dollars if the homestead is occupied as a home by an elderly or disabled owner, an elderly or disabled spouse of an owner, or an elderly or disabled dependent of an owner.

(2) As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Disabled owner", "disabled spouse", or "disabled dependent" means an owner, spouse, or dependent who has a physical or mental impairment that is disabling and that, because of other factors such as age, training, experience, or social setting, substantially precludes the owner, spouse, or dependent from engaging in a useful occupation, as a homemaker, a wage earner, or a self-employed person in any employment that exists in the community and for which he or she has competence.

(b) "Elderly owner", "elderly spouse", or "elderly dependent" means an owner, spouse, or dependent who is sixty years of age or older.

38-41-201.5. Legislative declaration of homestead exemption for mobile homes. The general assembly hereby finds and declares that, as the cost of conventional housing continues to escalate, mobile homes will become an ever larger percentage of the total housing supply, particularly for the elderly and the low-to-moderate income groups; that the purchase of a mobile home is a major investment; that most mobile homes are permanently or semipermanently located; that great improvements have been made in the quality and variety of such homes; and that mobile homes are dwellings which should be accorded a status equivalent to conventional homes. The general assembly recognizes, however, that mobile homes are more readily moved than conventional homes; that they are presently bought and sold as personal property and that there are advantages to both the industry and consumers to continue this practice; and that they presently have a dual nature in the area of taxation and tax collection; therefore mobile homes should be entitled to a homestead exemption.

38-41-201.6. Mobile home, manufactured home, trailer, and trailer coach homestead exemption. (1) A manufactured home as defined in section 38-29-102 (6), which includes a mobile home or manufactured home as defined in section 38-12-201.5 (2), 5-1-301 (29), or 42-1-102 (106) (b), C.R.S., that has been purchased by an initial user or subsequent user and for which a certificate of title or registration has been issued in accordance with section 38-29-110 or pursuant to section 38-29-108, is a homestead and is entitled to the same exemption as enumerated in section 38-41-201, except for any loans, debts, or obligations incurred prior to January 1, 1983. For purposes of this homestead exemption, the term "house" as used in section 38-41-205 shall be deemed to include mobile homes or manufactured homes.

(2) A trailer as defined in section 42-1-102 (105), C.R.S., or a trailer coach as defined in section 42-1-102 (106) (a), C.R.S., that has been purchased by an initial user or subsequent user and for which a certificate of title or registration has been issued pursuant to section 42-3-103, C.R.S., is a homestead and is entitled to the same exemption as enumerated in section 38-41-201, except for any loans, debts, or obligations incurred prior to July 1, 2000. For purposes of this homestead exemption, the term "house" as used in section 38-41-205 shall be deemed to include trailers or trailer coaches.

38-41-202. Homestead to be created automatically in certain cases - filing of statement required in other cases. (1) The homestead exemptions described in section 38-41-201 shall be deemed created and may be claimed if the occupancy requirement of section 38-41-203 and the requirement of section 38-41-205 relating to the type of property which may be homesteaded are met.

(2) (a) A homestead exemption granted under the provisions of this part 2 shall not be deemed created and may not be claimed if the debt, contract, or civil obligation which is the basis for the execution and attachment was entered into or incurred prior to July 1, 1975, unless the owner of the property (householder) records in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county where the property is situate an instrument in writing describing such property, setting forth the nature and source of the owner's interest therein, and stating that the owner is homesteading such property, which instrument may be acknowledged as provided by law.

(b) The spouse of the owner of the property may homestead such property in the manner provided in paragraph (a) of this subsection (2) with the same effect as if the owner had done so.

(3) Subject to the provisions of subsection (4) of this section, property homesteaded solely by operation of the automatic provisions of subsection (1) of this section may be conveyed or encumbered by the owner of the property free and clear of all homestead rights, and no signature other than that of the owner shall be required. The owner of the property shall be determined without regard to the ownership of any homestead rights.

(4) If the owner of the property (householder) or the spouse of such owner records in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county where the property is situate an instrument in writing describing such property, setting forth the nature and source of the owner's interest therein, and stating that the owner or the owner's spouse is homesteading such property (which instrument may be acknowledged as provided by law), then the signature of both spouses to convey or encumber such property shall be required.

38-41-203. Exemption only while occupied. Said property, when so homesteaded, shall only be exempt as provided in this part 2 while occupied as a home by the owner thereof or his family.

38-41-204. Surviving spouse and minor children entitled. When any person dies seized of a homestead leaving a surviving spouse or minor children, such surviving spouse or minor children are entitled to the homestead exemption. In cases where there is neither surviving spouse nor minor children, the homestead shall be liable for the debts of the deceased.

38-41-205. Of what homestead may consist. The homestead mentioned in this part 2 may consist of a house and lot or lots or of a farm consisting of any number of acres.

38-41-206. Levy on homestead - excess - costs. (1) Before any creditor of the owner of the homesteaded property may proceed against said property, such creditor shall file with the county clerk and recorder of the proper county and the sheriff or other proper officer authorized to levy on said property:

(a) His affidavit showing:

(I) A description of the homesteaded property and the name of the claimant of the homestead exemption;

(II) The fair market value of said property;

(III) That the fair market value of said property less any prior liens or encumbrances thereon exceeds the amount of the homestead exemption fixed in section 38-41-201 for which the claimant qualifies; and

(IV) That no previous execution arising out of the same judgment has been levied upon said property;

(b) The affidavit of a professionally qualified independent appraiser showing the same information required by subparagraphs (I) to (III) of paragraph (a) of this subsection (1).

(2) If the amount offered at the sale of the homesteaded property does not exceed seventy percent of the fair market value shown in the affidavit of the independent appraiser filed pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section, all proceedings to sell said property shall terminate. The sheriff or the proper officer shall then file for record in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the proper county an instrument releasing all levies on said property in connection with such sale, and the person instituting the proceedings shall pay the costs of such proceedings, and the title of the owner to said property shall not be impaired or affected.

(3) If the successful bidder at such sale is a judgment creditor, he shall be required to pay in cash to the sheriff or other proper officer making the sale an amount sufficient to pay the exemption plus the proper costs and expenses and shall not have the right to have such exempt amount applied toward the satisfaction of his judgment.

(4) If a sale is made, the proceeds thereof shall be applied in the following order:

- (a) First, to the discharge of all prior liens and encumbrances, if any, on said property;
- (b) Second, to the homestead claimant in the amount of the homestead exemption for which he qualifies;
- (c) Third, to the sheriff or other proper officer making the sale in an amount sufficient to pay the proper costs and expenses of the sale;
- (d) Fourth, to the satisfaction of the judgment; and
- (e) Fifth, the balance, if any, to the homestead claimant.

38-41-207. Proceeds exempt - bona fide purchaser. The proceeds from the exempt amount under this part 2, in the event the property is sold by the owner, or the proceeds from such sale under section 38-41-206 paid to the owner of the property or person entitled to the homestead shall be exempt from execution or attachment for a period of two years after such sale if the person entitled to such exemption keeps the exempted proceeds separate and apart from other moneys so that the same may be always identified. If the person receiving such proceeds uses said proceeds in the acquisition of other property for a home, there shall be carried over to the new property the same homestead exemption to which the owner was entitled on the property sold. Such homestead exemption shall not be valid as against one entitled to a vendor's lien or the holder of a purchase money mortgage against said new property.

38-41-208. Survival of exemption. (1) If the property qualifies as a homestead for a joint tenant who is the husband or wife of the other joint tenant or one of the other joint tenants, then, upon the death of either spouse, the homestead shall continue in effect on the interest in such property of the surviving spouse. If the property qualifies as a homestead for a joint tenant who is the parent of one or more of the other joint tenants who are minors, then, upon the death of such parent leaving no spouse surviving, the homestead shall continue in effect on the interest in such property of the surviving minor children.

(2) If the property qualifies as a homestead for a joint tenant who is not related to any other joint tenant as husband or wife or parent and minor child, then, upon the death of such joint tenant, his homestead shall cease and terminate, and the property shall be held by the surviving tenants free of any homestead interest of such decedent, his spouse, or his minor children.

38-41-209. Insurance proceeds. Whenever the improvements on property which has been homesteaded are insured in favor of a person entitled to the exemption and a loss is incurred entitling such person to the insurance or a part thereof, such insurance proceeds to the amount of the exemption shall be exempt in the same manner as provided for a sale of the homesteaded property.

38-41-210. Definitions - vendor's rights. The terms "owner of the property" and "householder" mean a person holding any equity under a contract of sale or other agreement whereby such person is holding possession of the property, but the rights of the vendor or seller in such contract or other agreement shall always be superior to any homestead.

38-41-211. Exemption in addition to allowances. The homestead exemption granted under this part 2 shall be in addition to and not in lieu of the exempt property and family allowances to a surviving spouse and minor and dependent children of a decedent and the preferences granted to dependents of protected persons under articles 10 to 20 of title 15, C.R.S.

38-41-212. Waiver. (1) Any purchase by an encumbrancer, lienholder, or any other person or any redemption by a junior lienholder pursuant to a foreclosure sale conducted by any court, sheriff, public trustee, or other public official pursuant to a mortgage, deed of trust, or other lien which contains a waiver of homestead rights in the encumbered property shall be subject to such waiver of homestead rights, and the purchaser of or person redeeming the property shall be entitled to acquire said property free of any homestead rights and without compliance with the requirements of section 38-41-206.

(2) Any purchase by an encumbrancer, lienholder, or any other person or any redemption by a junior lienholder pursuant to a foreclosure sale conducted by any court, sheriff, public trustee, or other public official pursuant to a mortgage, deed of trust, or other lien, except a tax sale pursuant to article 11 of title 39, C.R.S., which does not contain a waiver of homestead rights in the encumbered property shall be subject to such homestead rights.

Mineral Interests

ARTICLE 42

Oil, Gas, and Mining Leases

38-42-101. Lease with option to purchase, title requirements. Every oil and gas or mining lease containing any provision whereby the lessor grants and sells to the lessee therein a right or option, at any time during the term thereof or any extensions or renewals thereof, to purchase any part of the lessor's mineral or royalty interest in, on, or under the leased premises shall clearly state in the heading or title of the lease that such right or option is contained therein; but the customary provision contained in such leases permitting the lessee to purchase or sell the lessor's share of production and to account to lessor for the proceeds thereof shall not be deemed to be such a right or option.

38-42-102. Option void, when. Any such right or option contained in any oil and gas or mining lease which is executed subsequent to March 2, 1955, and the title or heading of which does not clearly state that such a right or option is contained therein shall be voidable at the option of the lessor, and upon adjudication by a court of competent jurisdiction that such right or option is voided by virtue of this article, no money paid to the lessor for such lease shall be returned to the lessee therein, but the failure of such lease to satisfy the requirements of this article shall not affect the validity of such lease except as to such right or option to purchase.

38-42-103. Title form. The title or heading of such a lease containing such a right or option in the lessee as set forth in this article shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of this article if it reads substantially as follows: Oil and gas lease with option to purchase, or mining lease with option to purchase.

38-42-104. Lease surrendered, when. When any oil, gas, or other mineral lease given on land situated in any county of Colorado and recorded therein becomes forfeited or expires by its own terms, it is the duty of the lessee, his successors, or assigns, within ninety days from April 30, 1957, if the forfeiture or expiration occurred prior thereto and within ninety days after the date of the forfeiture or expiration of any other lease, to have such lease surrendered in writing, such surrender to be signed by the party making the same, acknowledged, and placed on record in the county where the leased land is situated without cost to the owner of the leased premises.

38-42-105. Actions for surrender of lease - damages. If the owner of such lease neglects or refuses to execute a release as provided by section 38-42-104, then the owner of the leased premises may sue in any court of competent jurisdiction to obtain such release, and he may also recover in such action from the lessee, his successors, or assigns the sum of one hundred dollars as damages and all costs, together with a reasonable attorney's fee for preparing and prosecuting the suit, and he may also recover any additional damages that the evidence in the case warrants. In all such actions, writs of attachment may issue as in other cases if the owner of the leased premises makes demand for release in writing, by certified or registered mail, sent to the last-known address of the lessee, successor, or assignee, as the case may be, at least thirty days prior to instituting an action under this section.

38-42-106. Record of lease no longer notice unless affidavit recorded. (1) The lessee of any oil, gas, or other mineral lease given on or after March 28, 1967, on land situated in this state or any owner of a partial interest in such lease shall, prior to the expiration of six months after the expiration of the primary or definite term set forth in the lease, record in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county wherein such land is situate an affidavit if the affiant

claims an extension of the term of the lease beyond the primary or definite term thereof. If no such affidavit is recorded, then six months after the expiration of the primary or definite term of such lease, the record thereof, if any, shall cease to be notice and shall have no more effect than an unrecorded instrument.

(2) The lessee of any oil, gas, or other mineral lease given prior to March 28, 1967, on land situated in this state or any owner of a partial interest in such lease shall, within six years after March 28, 1967, or prior to the expiration of six months after the expiration of the primary or definite term set forth in the lease, whichever is later, record in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county wherein such land is situate an affidavit if the affiant claims an extension of the term of the lease beyond the primary or definite term thereof. If such affidavit is not so recorded, then after the expiration of such six-year period, or six months after the expiration of the primary or definite term set forth in the lease, whichever is later, the record of such lease, if any, shall cease to be notice and shall have no more effect than an unrecorded instrument.

ARTICLE 43

Oil, Gas, and Other Natural Resources - Leases

38-43-101. Appointment of trustee to make oil, gas, or other mineral lease where contingent future interests are involved. (1) Where lands in this state, or any estate or interest therein, are subject to contingent future interests, legal or equitable, whether arising by way of remainder, reversion, possibility of reverter, executory devise, upon the happening of a condition subsequent, or otherwise, created by deed, will, or other instrument, and whether a trust is involved or not, and it is made to appear that it will be advantageous to the present and ultimate owners of said lands or any estate or interest therein that such lands, estate, or interest be leased for the production of minerals, including oil, gas, and other natural resources, or any of them, upon the filing of a complaint by any person having a vested, contingent, or possible interest in said lands, or any estate or interest therein, or by any trustee holding title to any such property in trust, the district or probate court which is administering such lands or any estate or interest therein under a testamentary trust shall have the concurrent power and jurisdiction, pending the happening of any contingency and the vesting of such future interest, to appoint a trustee for such lands, or any estate or interest therein, and to authorize and direct such trustee to sell, execute, and deliver a valid lease covering the minerals, oil, gas, and other natural resources, or any of them, in, on, or under said lands, or any estate or interest therein.

(2) Where the instrument appointing any executor, trustee, or other fiduciary confers the power on such fiduciary to execute leases for the production of minerals, oil, gas, and other natural resources from the lands, or interest therein, which is subject to any such contingent

future interest, then no other person except such executor, trustee, or other fiduciary shall have the right to file a complaint as provided in this article.

(3) Any lease executed under this article shall not affect or cover any undivided interest in any such lands, title to which is then vested in fee simple and is not subject to any contingent future interest, but shall cover only such undivided interest therein or the entire interest therein which is subject to some contingent future interest.

38-43-102. Parties - representation of minors, persons of unsound mind, and persons not in being. All persons in being having a vested, contingent, or possible interest in the lands or estate or interest sought to be leased shall be made parties to such proceedings, and all persons unknown and all persons not in being, who may have or become entitled to a vested, contingent, or possible interest in such lands, may also be made parties to such proceedings by the general description of unknown persons. Such proceedings shall be in the nature of an action in rem, and the process, practice, and procedure shall be in compliance with the Colorado rules of civil procedure then in effect. The court shall appoint a guardian ad litem to represent any such parties who may be minors or persons of unsound mind, unless they are represented by their statutory guardians or conservators. If the court specifically finds that the welfare or interest of any person not in being requires special representation, the court may appoint a guardian ad litem to represent such unknown party not in being, and such guardian ad litem shall file such pleadings or answer and take such steps as he deems proper, and such unknown person not in being will be fully bound by the proceedings under this article, and same shall be conclusive on any such person. Otherwise, and in the absence of such findings by the court, it shall not be necessary to make parties any persons not in being, but the persons in being who are parties shall stand for and represent the full title and whole interest in said lands, or estate or interest therein, and all parties not in being who might have some contingent or future interest therein, and all persons, whether in being or not in being, having any interest, present, future, or contingent, in the property sought to be leased will be fully bound by the proceedings under this article, and same shall be conclusive on all such persons.

38-43-103. Contents of complaint. The complaint shall describe the property sought to be leased with reasonable certainty and, insofar as it is known to the plaintiff or as can be ascertained with reasonable diligence, shall set forth the names of all persons interested in such property together with their respective estates or interests, either vested, contingent, or executory; whether said land is proven or unproven as to its oil, gas, or other mineral content; its distance from producing or drilling wells or producing mines; and the reasons why it is necessary, desirable, or beneficial that the property be leased for the production of minerals, including oil, gas, and other natural resources, or any of them. If a bona fide offer to lease has been obtained, the complaint shall also set forth the name of the proposed lessee, the true consideration for said lease, and a general statement as to the provisions of said proposed lease, or a copy of the proposed form of such lease setting forth the terms and conditions thereof may be attached to the complaint.

38-43-104. Private or public sale of lease. The court, after a hearing, may thereupon by order approve the leasing of said property by private contract with the proposed lessee and shall appoint a trustee, as provided in this article, and direct such trustee to execute such lease on the form proposed or such form as is satisfactory to the court, and such lease so executed shall be valid and binding and conclusive on all parties. The court, in its discretion, may order the leasing of said property to be conducted at public sale upon such notice and in such manner as the court shall direct. In the event of a public sale, such sale shall be reported back to the court and no lease shall be executed and delivered by the trustee until and unless the sale of said lease is approved by the court.

38-43-105. Terms of lease: Pooling and unitization. Any lease which covers minerals or natural resources other than oil or gas or related hydrocarbons shall be for such term and contain such provisions as may be approved by the court. A lease which specifically covers oil and gas and which may also cover other minerals may be for a primary term not exceeding ten years and as long thereafter as oil, or gas, or other minerals may be produced from the premises embraced in such lease or as long as drilling operations are diligently continued. Such oil and gas lease may provide for pooling, unitization, or consolidation of the leased premises, or any part thereof, with other lands in the same general area to establish a cooperative or unit plan of development or operation and for the apportionment of royalties on production from any such unitized area on an acreage basis. The trustee appointed under this article, or any successor trustee, shall have the power at any time while such trust continues, with the approval of the court, to enter into any agreement providing for such pooling or unitization of all or any part of the leased premises and to bind thereby the said property and all owners thereof having any interest therein whether present, future, or contingent.

38-43-106. Trustees - control of court, removal or resignation, successor, bond, compensation. Any suitable person, bank, or trust company may be appointed trustee under this article, and if a trust is in existence and there is a trustee serving under the trust, the trustee appointed by the court under this section may, in the court's discretion, be the same trustee as is serving under the existing trust, even though he is not a resident of this state, and may be acting under the control of any other court in the United States. The trustee shall be under the continuing control of the court and may be removed by the court at will. Upon such removal or upon the death or resignation of the trustee or any of them, the court may appoint a successor. The court may in its sole discretion, at any time it may be deemed advisable, require such trustee to give a bond in favor of the owners of the property which is to be or has been leased, and shall fix the amount of such bond and may from time to time require a bond in additional amounts. Said trustee shall be allowed as compensation for his services such sums as the court from time to time may fix, to be paid from moneys collected by him.

38-43-107. Title of purchaser. Where any lease has been executed under the provisions of this article, the title of the lessee under such lease shall be indefeasible by any party to the suit, or by any person who was virtually represented therein by any party to the suit, or by any person who was not in being at the time the suit was commenced. If the decree or order under which such lease was executed is afterwards reversed or set aside for any reason, except for fraud, collusion, or other misconduct of the purchaser or lessee, the title of such purchaser or lessee shall not be affected thereby; but all subsequent orders and decrees shall affect only the proceeds of sale or the reversion subject to such lease, together with the proceeds, rentals, and royalties payable under the terms of the lease.

38-43-108. Disposition of proceeds. The proceeds of sale, and the reversion subject to any such lease for the development of minerals, including oil, gas, and other natural resources, or any of them, together with the proceeds, rentals, and royalties accruing from any such lease, shall, in all respects, be substituted for and stand in place of the property so leased, as regards the ownership and enjoyment thereof, and all persons shall have the same estates or interests, vested, contingent, or executory in such proceeds of sale, or in the reversion subject to any such lease, together with the proceeds, rentals, and royalties accruing from any such lease as they had or would have had in the property so leased. The proceeds of sale or bonus and rentals payable under the terms of such lease coming into the hands of the trustee may be paid, under proper order of court, to the life tenant or other person entitled thereto. Under proper order of court, the trustee shall be authorized to invest and reinvest funds and income from royalties coming into his hands in such securities as fiduciaries are authorized to invest the moneys in their custody, which investments shall remain intact until the ultimate taker is determined and shall then be paid over to such ultimate taker as ordered by the court and the trust closed. Income from investments shall be paid to the life tenant or other person entitled thereto under proper order of court. The court shall make all proper orders and decrees for the faithful application of the funds and for the management and preservation of any property or securities in which the same may be invested for the protection of the rights of all persons having any estate or interest in the leased property, whether vested, contingent, or executory.

38-43-109. Remedies herein provided cumulative, contracts and options. The rights, powers, authorities, and remedies provided for in this article shall be cumulative and in addition to other existing rights, powers, authorities, and remedies. Any executor, trustee, or other fiduciary or attorney-in-fact having express or implied powers to execute leases for the production of oil, gas, or other minerals may freely do so under the provisions of the instrument appointing them without the necessity of proceeding as provided in this article. The powers of trustees appointed under this article to execute leases includes the power, under proper order of court, to enter into, execute, and deliver valid contracts and option agreements relating to the future execution or delivery of such leases and contracts granting exclusive rights to enter such lands to make geophysical and geological surveys, explorations, and tests including core drilling.

Boundaries

ARTICLE 44

Establishing Disputed Boundaries

38-44-101. When action may be brought. When one or more owners of land, the corners and boundaries of which are lost, destroyed, or in dispute, desire to have the same established, they may bring an action in the district court of the county where such lost, disputed, or destroyed corners or boundaries or parts thereof are situated against the owners of the other tracts which would be affected by the determination or establishment thereof, to have such corners or boundaries ascertained and permanently established. If any public road is likely to be affected thereby, the proper county shall be made a party defendant.

38-44-102. Notice. Notice of such action shall be given as in other cases and if the defendants or any of them are nonresidents of the state, or unknown, they may be served by publication as provided by law.

38-44-103. Pleadings - trial of issues. The action shall be a civil action, and the only necessary pleadings therein shall be the petition of plaintiff describing the land involved and, insofar as may be, the interest of the respective party and asking that certain corners and boundaries therein described, as accurately as may be, be established. Either the plaintiff or the defendant, by proper plea, may put in issue the fact that certain alleged boundaries or corners are true ones or that such have been recognized and acquiesced in by the parties or their grantors for a period of twenty consecutive years, which issue may be tried before a commission appointed in the discretion of the court.

38-44-104. Commissioners - county surveyor. The court in which said action is brought may appoint the county surveyor or, if there is no county surveyor or if the court deems it in the best interest of the parties, shall appoint a commission of one or more disinterested surveyors who, at a date and place fixed by the court in the order of appointment, shall proceed to locate the lost, destroyed, or disputed corners and boundaries.

38-44-105. Oath - assistants. The commissioners so appointed shall subscribe and file

with the clerk, within ten days from the date of their appointment, an oath for the faithful and impartial discharge of their duties and shall have power to appoint all necessary assistants.

38-44-106. Hearing. At the time and in the manner specified in the order of court, the commission shall proceed to locate said boundaries and corners and for that purpose may take the testimony of witnesses as to where the true boundaries and corners are located; and, when so ascertained, the commission shall mark the same by erecting or putting down permanent and fixed monuments at all corners so located. In its report to the court, the commission shall file a map or plat showing all monuments, lines, and any other evidences or witness marks that will more nearly identify the corners and, if that issue is presented, shall also take testimony as to whether the boundaries or corners alleged to have been recognized and acquiesced in for twenty years or more have in fact been recognized and acquiesced in. If it finds affirmatively on such issue, it shall incorporate the same into the report to the court.

38-44-107. Adjournments and report. The proceedings may be adjourned by the commission from time to time as may be necessary, but the survey and location of the corners and boundaries must be complete and the report thereof filed with the clerk of the court at least ten days before the first day of the term next following that of its appointment, unless the court appointing it makes an order for an earlier report.

38-44-108. Exceptions - hearing. At the term of court after such report is filed, any party interested may file exceptions thereto within ten days from the date the report is filed with the clerk, but if in term time, then within three days after the same is filed, and the court shall hear and determine them, hearing evidence in addition to that reported by the commission if necessary, and may approve or modify such report or again refer the matter to the same or another commission for further report.

38-44-109. Corners and boundaries established. The corners and boundaries finally established by the court in proceedings under this article, or an appeal therefrom, shall be binding upon all the parties, their heirs and assigns, as the corners and boundaries that have been lost, destroyed, or in dispute; but if it is found that the boundaries and corners alleged to have been recognized and acquiesced in for twenty years have been so recognized and acquiesced in, such recognized boundaries and corners shall be permanently established. The court order or decree shall be recorded in the grantor-grantee index of the real property records of the county or counties in which the land lies.

38-44-110. Appeal. There shall be no appeal in such proceedings, except from final judgment of the court taken in the manner that other appeals are taken, and no appeal shall be

taken after three months from the final order of the court.

38-44-111. Costs. The costs in the proceedings shall be taxed as the court thinks just and shall be a lien on the land or interest therein owned by the party or parties against whom they are taxed insofar as such lands are involved in the proceedings.

38-44-112. Agreements. Any uncertain line, uncertain corner, or uncertain boundary of an existing parcel of land that is recorded in the real estate records in the office of the clerk and recorder for the county where the land is located and that is in dispute may be determined and permanently established by written agreement of all parties thereby affected, signed and acknowledged by each as required for conveyances of real estate, clearly designating the same, and accompanied by a map or plat thereof that shall be recorded as an instrument affecting real estate, and shall be binding upon their heirs, successors, and assigns. If the map or plat is prepared by a licensed professional land surveyor, monuments shall be set for any line, corner, or boundary included in the agreement.

38-44-113. Establishment of boundary corner. The establishment of a boundary corner through acquiescence confirmed by a court of competent jurisdiction, or by written agreement pursuant to section 38-44-112, shall not alter the location or validity of any existing or properly restored public land survey monument in the vicinity. Such existing or properly restored public land survey monument may be used to control future land surveys in the region when such surveys are not related to the boundary corner established by acquiescence or agreement.

Safety of Real Property

ARTICLE 45

Carbon Monoxide Alarms

38-45-101. Definitions. As used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (1) "Carbon monoxide alarm" means a device that detects carbon monoxide and that:
 - (a) Produces a distinct, audible alarm;
 - (b) Is listed by a nationally recognized, independent product-safety testing and certification laboratory to conform to the standards for carbon monoxide alarms issued by such laboratory or any successor standards;
 - (c) Is battery powered, plugs into a dwelling's electrical outlet and has a battery backup,

is wired into a dwelling's electrical system and has a battery backup, or is connected to an electrical system via an electrical panel; and

(d) May be combined with a smoke detecting device if the combined device complies with applicable law regarding both smoke detecting devices and carbon monoxide alarms and that the combined unit produces an alarm, or an alarm and voice signal, in a manner that clearly differentiates between the two hazards.

(2) "Dwelling unit" means a single unit providing complete independent living facilities for one or more persons, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation.

(3) "Fuel" means coal, kerosene, oil, fuel gases, or other petroleum products or hydrocarbon products such as wood that emit carbon monoxide as a by-product of combustion.

(4) "Installed" means that a carbon monoxide alarm is installed in a dwelling unit in one of the following ways:

(a) Wired directly into the dwelling's electrical system;

(b) Directly plugged into an electrical outlet without a switch other than a circuit breaker;

or

(c) If the alarm is battery-powered, attached to the wall or ceiling of the dwelling unit in accordance with the national fire protection association's standard 720, or any successor standard, for the operation and installation of carbon monoxide detection and warning equipment in dwelling units.

(5) "Multi-family dwelling" means any improved real property used or intended to be used as a residence and that contains more than one dwelling unit. Multi-family dwelling includes a condominium or cooperative.

(6) "Operational" means working and in service in accordance with manufacturer instructions.

(7) "Single-family dwelling" means any improved real property used or intended to be used as a residence and that contains one dwelling unit.

38-45-102. Carbon monoxide alarms in single-family dwellings - rules. (1) (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the seller of each existing single-family dwelling offered for sale or transfer on or after July 1, 2009, that has a fuel-fired heater or appliance, a fireplace, or an attached garage shall assure that an operational carbon monoxide alarm is installed within fifteen feet of the entrance to each room lawfully used for sleeping purposes or in a location as specified in any building code adopted by the state or any local government entity.

(b) By July 1, 2009, the real estate commission created in section 12-61-105, C.R.S., shall by rule require each listing contract for residential real property that is subject to the commission's jurisdiction pursuant to article 61 of title 12, C.R.S., to disclose the requirements specified in paragraph (a) of this subsection (1).

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, every single-family dwelling that includes either fuel-fired appliances or an attached garage where, on or after July 1, 2009, interior alterations, repairs, fuel-fired appliance replacements, or additions, any of which require a

building permit, occurs or where one or more rooms lawfully used for sleeping purposes are added shall have an operational carbon monoxide alarm installed within fifteen feet of the entrance to each room lawfully used for sleeping purposes or in a location as specified in any building code adopted by the state or any local government entity.

(3) No person shall remove batteries from, or in any way render inoperable, a carbon monoxide alarm, except as part of a process to inspect, maintain, repair, or replace the alarm or replace the batteries in the alarm.

38-45-103. Carbon monoxide alarms in multi-family dwellings - rules. (1) (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the seller of every dwelling unit of an existing multi-family dwelling offered for sale or transfer on or after July 1, 2009, that has a fuel-fired heater or appliance, a fireplace, or an attached garage shall assure that an operational carbon monoxide alarm is installed within fifteen feet of the entrance to each room lawfully used for sleeping purposes or in a location as specified in any building code adopted by the state or any local government entity.

(b) By July 1, 2009, the real estate commission created in section 12-61-105, C.R.S., shall by rule require each listing contract for residential real property that is subject to the commission's jurisdiction pursuant to article 61 of title 12, C.R.S., to disclose the requirements specified in paragraph (a) of this subsection (1).

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, every dwelling unit of a multi-family dwelling that includes fuel-fired appliances or an attached garage where, on or after July 1, 2009, interior alterations, repairs, fuel-fired appliance replacements, or additions, any of which require a building permit, occurs or where one or more rooms lawfully used for sleeping purposes are added shall have an operational carbon monoxide alarm installed within fifteen feet of the entrance to each room lawfully used for sleeping purposes or in a location as specified in any building code adopted by the state or any local government entity.

(3) No person shall remove batteries from, or in any way render inoperable, a carbon monoxide alarm, except as part of a process to inspect, maintain, repair, or replace the alarm or replace the batteries in the alarm.

38-45-104. Carbon monoxide alarms in rental properties. (1) Except as provided in subsection (5) of this section, any single-family dwelling or dwelling unit in a multi-family dwelling used for rental purposes and that includes fuel-fired appliances or an attached garage where, on or after July 1, 2009, interior alterations, repairs, fuel-fired appliance replacements, or additions, any of which requires a building permit, occurs or where one or more rooms lawfully used for sleeping purposes are added shall be subject to the requirements specified in sections 38-45-102 and 38-45-103.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (5) of this section, each existing single-family dwelling or existing dwelling unit in a multi-family dwelling that is used for rental purposes that has a change in tenant occupancy on or after July 1, 2009, shall be subject to the requirements specified in sections 38-45-102 and 38-45-103.

(3) (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the owner of any rental property specified in subsections (1) and (2) of this section shall:

(I) Prior to the commencement of a new tenant occupancy, replace any carbon monoxide alarm that was stolen, removed, found missing, or found not operational after the previous occupancy;

(II) Ensure that any batteries necessary to make the carbon monoxide alarm operational are provided to the tenant at the time the tenant takes residence in the dwelling unit;

(III) Replace any carbon monoxide alarm if notified by a tenant as specified in paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of this section that any carbon monoxide alarm was stolen, removed, found missing, or found not operational during the tenant's occupancy; and

(IV) Fix any deficiency in a carbon monoxide alarm if notified by a tenant as specified in paragraph (d) of subsection (4) of this section.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (a) of this subsection (3), the owner of a single-family dwelling or dwelling unit in a multi-family dwelling that is used for rental purposes is not responsible for the maintenance, repair, or replacement of a carbon monoxide alarm or the care and replacement of batteries for such an alarm.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the tenant of any rental property specified in subsections (1) and (2) of this section shall:

(a) Keep, test, and maintain all carbon monoxide alarms in good repair;

(b) Notify, in writing, the owner of the single-family dwelling or dwelling unit of a multi-family dwelling, or the owner's authorized agent, if the batteries of any carbon monoxide alarm need to be replaced;

(c) Notify, in writing, the owner of the single-family dwelling or dwelling unit of a multi-family dwelling, or the owner's authorized agent, if any carbon monoxide alarm is stolen, removed, found missing, or found not operational during the tenant's occupancy of the single-family dwelling or dwelling unit in the multi-family dwelling; and

(d) Notify, in writing, the owner of the single-family dwelling or dwelling unit of a multi-family dwelling, or the owner's authorized agent, of any deficiency in any carbon monoxide alarm that the tenant cannot correct.

(5) Notwithstanding the requirements of section 38-45-103 (1) and (2), so long as there is a centralized alarm system or other mechanism for a responsible person to hear the alarm at all times in a multi-family dwelling used for rental purposes, such multi-family dwelling may have an operational carbon monoxide alarm installed within twenty-five feet of any fuel-fired heater or appliance, fireplace, or garage or in a location as specified in any building code adopted by the state or any local government entity.

(6) No person shall remove batteries from, or in any way render inoperable, a carbon monoxide alarm, except as part of a process to inspect, maintain, repair, or replace the alarm or replace the batteries in the alarm.

38-45-105. Municipal or county ordinances regarding carbon monoxide alarms. Nothing in this article shall be construed to limit a municipality, city, home rule city, city

and county, county, or other local government entity from adopting or enforcing any requirements for the installation and maintenance of carbon monoxide alarms that are more stringent than the requirements set forth in this article.

38-45-106. Limitation of liability. (1) No person shall have a claim for relief against a property owner, an authorized agent of a property owner, a person in possession of real property, or an installer for any damages resulting from the operation, maintenance, or effectiveness of a carbon monoxide alarm if the property owner, authorized agent, person in possession of real property, or installer installs a carbon monoxide alarm in accordance with the manufacturer's published instructions and the provisions of this article.

(2) A purchaser shall have no claim for relief against any person licensed pursuant to article 61 of title 12, C.R.S., for any damages resulting from the operation, maintenance, or effectiveness of a carbon monoxide alarm if such licensed person complies with rules promulgated pursuant to sections 38-45-102 (1) (b) and 38-45-103 (1) (b). Nothing in this subsection (2) shall affect any remedy that a purchaser may otherwise have against a seller.

SURVEY PLATS AND MONUMENT RECORDS

ARTICLE 50

Survey Plats and Monument Records - General Provisions

38-50-101. Survey plat - records file and index system - informational purpose. (1) Survey plats required pursuant to section 38-51-107 and this section shall:

(a) Comply with section 38-51-106;
(b) Depending on the location of the land, contain the following information in the title block:

(I) For parcels of land located within the United States rectangular survey system, the section, township, range, and principal meridian; or

(II) For grants and unsurveyed parcels of land, information relating to the system of indexing the county assessor already has in place;

(c) Within twelve months after the date the monument is accepted in the field by a professional land surveyor performing a monumented land survey or is set by a professional land surveyor, be deposited with the public office designated by the county commissioners.

(2) (a) (I) The county commissioners of each county shall designate the county surveyor to create and maintain a survey plat records file and index system for plats.

(II) If a county surveyor has not been elected or appointed or if the office is vacant,

another county official shall be designated to create and maintain such file and index system.

(III) If the county surveyor is unable to index in a timely manner, the county surveyor may designate another county official to do such indexing.

(b) (I) Each plat deposited with the county shall be given a reception number or a book and page number, or both, which shall be set forth on the plat.

(II) (A) Surveyed lands located within the United States rectangular survey system shall be indexed by section, township, range, and principal meridian.

(B) Grant lands and unsurveyed lands shall be indexed by the system of indexing the county assessor already has in place.

(III) Survey plats submitted for depositing shall be indexed in a timely manner, but not more than ten working days after the date the survey plat is deposited.

(3) (a) Each plat submitted for depositing shall:

(I) Bear original signatures and seals; and

(II) Be made:

(A) From a dimensionally stable polyester sheet such as cronar or mylar or other product of equal quality;

(B) At least three mils thick; and

(C) With nonfading permanent print.

(b) The dimensions of each plat, as specified by county requirements, shall be at least eighteen inches wide by twenty-four inches long and no more than twenty-four inches wide by thirty-six inches long with a minimum two-inch margin on the left side and a minimum of one-half inch margins at the top, bottom, and right side of the plat.

(c) Subject to approval by the board of county commissioners, a county may make aperture cards or film-processed copies capable of legible reproduction from polyester sheets as specified in sub-subparagraph (A) of subparagraph (II) of paragraph (a) of this subsection (3) for the purpose of recording.

(4) (a) The fee for depositing plats shall not exceed the amount of the fee collected for the recording of subdivision plats established in section 30-1-103 (2) (f), C.R.S.

(b) The fee for the county surveyor or, if a county surveyor has not been elected or appointed or if the office is vacant, another county official to index and maintain the plats as designated by the county commissioners shall not exceed the amount of the fee collected for the recording of subdivision plats established in section 30-1-103 (2) (f), C.R.S.

(c) The fees provided for by this subsection (4) shall be collected by the public office at which plats are deposited.

(5) (a) Plats shall be deposited in accordance with this section for the sole purpose of recording information on surveying monumentation in order to provide survey data for subsequent land surveys and shall not be construed to affect, in any manner whatsoever, the description of a subdivision, line, or corner contained in the official plats and field notes filed and of record or to subdivide property.

(b) No plat deposited in accordance with this section shall constitute notice pursuant to section 38-35-109.

(c) Subdivision plats which create parcels of land of thirty-five acres or more shall be filed in the county clerk and recorder's office for the county in which the property is located

pursuant to section 38-35-109.

(6) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a county surveyor or any other local government official that maintains a survey plat records file and index system for plats may establish a program to accept plats for recording and filing, with appropriate permanency protocols, by any electronic means it deems appropriate.

38-50-102. Public records - original field notes and plats. (1) The board of county commissioners for each county is authorized to employ some competent person, at the expense of the county, to make copies of the original field notes and plats of surveys of all lands surveyed or to be surveyed after March 14, 1877, by the officers appointed by the federal government, within their respective counties.

(2) The board of county commissioners shall:

(a) Procure books in which the copies made pursuant to subsection (1) of this section shall be maintained;

(b) Obtain stationery; and

(c) Fix the compensation of the person employed to procure and make copies of field notes and plats pursuant to subsection (1) of this section whether by contract or otherwise which shall be paid out of the county treasury in the same manner as other expenses are paid.

(3) (a) The copies of field notes and plats made pursuant to subsection (1) of this section shall be filed in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the proper county and shall thereafter be a part of the public records of such county.

(b) Records or copies made and maintained pursuant to this section, when certified by the county clerk and recorder, shall be evidence in all courts and places in this state.

38-50-103. Public records - monument records. (1) The state board of licensure for architects, professional engineers, and professional land surveyors, created in section 12-25-106, C.R.S., shall employ personnel at the expense of such board's licensed professional land surveyors to maintain a record-keeping and indexing system for all monument records submitted in accordance with section 38-53-104.

(2) (a) The state board of licensure for architects, professional engineers, and professional land surveyors shall provide, free of charge, a copy of each monument record submitted in accordance with section 38-53-104 to the county clerk and recorder for the county in which the monument is located.

(b) Each county clerk and recorder shall maintain copies of monument records in a county record-keeping and indexing system and, upon receipt of each monument record provided pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (2), shall list it in the system.

(c) Records maintained pursuant to this section shall be open to public inspection during normal business hours.

(3) Certified copies of monument records of the state board of licensure for architects, professional engineers, and professional land surveyors shall be evidence in all courts and places in this state.

(4) No fee shall be charged by the state board of licensure for architects, professional engineers, and professional land surveyors for the submission of monument records. The cost of maintaining the record-keeping and indexing system for monument records shall be recouped as part of the renewal fees charged to licensees, which fees shall be calculated to cover the costs of the staff and equipment necessary to maintain the record-keeping and indexing system.

ARTICLE 51

Minimum Standards for Land Surveys and Plats

38-51-101. Applicability - state - county - local - persons. The provisions of this article shall apply to all agencies of state, county, and local government as well as to individuals, corporations, and partnerships engaged in the private practice of land surveying. This article shall not apply to the location or relocation of mining claims pursuant to article 43 of title 34, C.R.S.

38-51-102. Definitions. As used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Accessory" means any physical evidence in the vicinity of a survey monument, the relative location of which is of public record and which is used to help perpetuate the location of the monument. Accessories shall be construed to include the accessories recorded in the original survey notes and additional reference points and dimensions furnished by subsequent land surveyors or attested to in writing by persons having personal knowledge of the original location of the monument.

(2) "Aliquot corner" means any section corner or quarter section corner and any other corner in the public land survey system created by subdividing land according to the rules of procedure set forth in section 38-51-103.

(3) "Bench mark" means any relatively immovable point on the earth whose elevation above or below an adopted datum is known.

(4) "Block" means a parcel of land within a platted subdivision bounded on all sides by streets or avenues, other physical boundaries such as a body of water, or the exterior boundary of a platted subdivision.

(5) "Board" means the state board of licensure for architects, professional engineers, and professional land surveyors, created in section 12-25-106, C.R.S.

(6) "Control corner" means any land survey corner the position of which controls the location of the boundaries of a tract or parcel of land.

(6.3) "Corner" means a point of reference determined by the surveying process.

(7) "Exemption plat" or "subdivision exemption plat" means a subdivision plat which includes all of the information required by section 38-51-106 and which depicts a division of

land or the creation of an interest in property for which the board of county commissioners has granted an exemption from subdivision regulations pursuant to section 30-28-101 (10) (d), C.R.S.

(7.5) "Geographic information system land position" or "GIS land position" means a location in a geographic information system intended to control the mapping location of the boundaries of a tract or parcel of land that may be field surveyed, scaled, calculated, plotted by photogrammetric or remote sensing methods, or located by physical or cultural features.

(8) "Improvement location certificate" means a representation of the boundaries of a parcel of land and the improvements thereon, prepared pursuant to section 38-51-108.

(9) "Improvement survey plat" means a land survey plat as defined in subsection (12) of this section resulting from a monumented land survey showing the location of all structures, visible utilities, fences, hedges, or walls situated on the described parcel and within five feet of all boundaries of such parcel, any conflicting boundary evidence or visible encroachments, and all easements, underground utilities, and tunnels for which properly recorded evidence is available from the county clerk and recorder, a title insurance company, or other sources as specified on the improvement survey plat.

(10) "Irregular parcel" means a parcel of land which is not uniquely defined on a subdivision plat but which is described by any of the following methods:

- (a) A metes and bounds description;
- (b) A book and page or reception number reference;
- (c) Any so-called "assessor's tract"; or
- (d) A description which calls only for the owner's or adjoiner's name.

(11) "Land survey" means a series of observations and measurements made pursuant to sections 38-51-103, 38-51-104, and 38-51-105 for the purpose of locating or restoring any real property boundary.

(12) "Land survey plat" means a plat that shows the information developed by a monumented land survey or shows one or more set monuments pursuant to sections 38-51-104 and 38-51-105 and includes all information required by section 38-51-106.

(12.3) "Monument" means the object or physical structure that marks the corner point.

(13) "Monumented land survey" means a land survey in which monuments are either found or set pursuant to sections 38-51-103, 38-51-104, and 38-51-105 to mark the boundaries of a specified parcel of land.

(14) "Monument record" means a written and illustrated document describing the physical appearance of a bench mark or survey monument and its accessories.

(15) "Platted subdivision" means a group of lots, tracts, or parcels of land created by recording a map which meets the requirements of section 38-51-106 and which shows the boundaries of such lots, tracts, or parcels and the original parcel from which they were created.

(16) "Professional land surveyor" means a person licensed pursuant to part 2 of article 25 of title 12, C.R.S.

(16.1) "Professional land surveyor of record" means the professional land surveyor whose signature and seal appear on an original subdivision plat, land survey plat, or parcel description currently recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder in which the subdivision plat, land survey plat, or parcel description is situated.

(17) "Property description" means a written, narrative description, of a parcel of real property or an easement for the purpose of perpetuating location of title.

(18) "Public land survey monument" means any land boundary monument established on the ground by a cadastral survey of the United States government and any mineral survey monument established by a United States mineral surveyor and made a part of the United States public land records.

(19) "Responsible charge" means control and direction of surveying work.

(20) "Subdivision plat" means a map of a platted subdivision recorded for the purpose of creating land parcels which can be identified uniquely by reference to such map.

(21) "Surveyor's affidavit of correction" means an affidavit prepared and executed by a professional land surveyor of record in accordance with section 38-51-111.

38-51-103. Procedure for subdividing section. (1) Whenever a professional land surveyor conducts a survey for the purpose of locating a parcel of land which is described in terms of the nomenclature of the public land survey system, such professional land surveyor shall proceed according to the applicable rules contained in the current "Manual of Instructions for the Survey of the Public Lands of the United States" published by the United States government printing office; except that all monumentation shall conform to section 38-51-104.

(2) (a) A section may be subdivided by:

(I) Surveying all necessary aliquot lines in the field; or

(II) Computing the location of the required aliquot corners after making a field survey which includes all required control corners of the section.

(b) Any section subdivided pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (2) shall include all control corners that were originally monumented by the United States government, which must either be found or restored in the field according to the standards set forth in section 38-51-104.

(c) Monument records shall be filed pursuant to section 38-53-104, describing each such corner.

(d) For any section subdivided pursuant to this subsection (2) the location of original aliquot corners of, and procedures used in, the governing official United States government survey, where applicable, shall take precedence.

38-51-104. Monumentation of land surveys. (1) (a) The corners of lots, tracts, other parcels of land, aliquot corners not described in subsection (4) of this section, and any line points or reference points which are set to perpetuate the location of any land boundary or easement shall, when established on the ground by a land survey, be marked by reasonably permanent markers solidly embedded in the ground.

(b) A durable cap bearing the license number of the professional land surveyor responsible for the establishment of the monument shall be affixed securely to the top of each such monument embedded pursuant to this subsection (1).

(2) If the points designated in subsection (1) of this section fall on solid bedrock,

concrete, stone curbs, gutters, or walks, a durable metal disk or cap shall be securely anchored in the rock or concrete and stamped with the license number of the professional land surveyor responsible for the establishment of the monument or marker.

(3) (a) If the monuments or markers required by subsection (1) of this section cannot practicably be set because of steep terrain, water, marsh, or existing structures, or if they would be lost as a result of proposed street, road, or other construction, one or more reference monuments shall be set.

(b) (I) The letters "RM" or "WC" and the surveyor's license number shall be affixed to the monument.

(II) For purposes of this paragraph (b), "RM" means reference monument and "WC" means witness corner.

(c) Reference monuments shall be set as close as practicable to the true corner and shall meet the same physical standards required to set the true corner.

(d) If only one reference monument is used, such reference monument shall be set on the actual boundary line or a prolongation thereof, otherwise at least two reference monuments shall be set.

(4) For any monument required by this section that marks the location of a section corner, quarter section corner, or sixteenth section corner, such monument shall meet the physical standards specified by rule and regulation promulgated by the board pursuant to section 24-4-103, C.R.S.

(5) (a) The top of the monument for any corner required by this section which is within the traffic area of a publicly named dedicated or deeded street, road, or highway shall be placed one-half foot below the roadway surface.

(b) If the roadway surface is pavement two inches thick or greater, the monument shall include a monument box the top of which shall be set flush with the surface of the pavement.

(6) No marker required by this section shall bear the license number of more than one professional land surveyor but may bear the name of an individual surveyor or surveying firm in addition to the required license number.

38-51-105. Monumentation of subdivisions. (1) (a) Prior to recording a plat, the external boundaries of any platted subdivisions shall be monumented on the ground by reasonably permanent monuments solidly embedded in the ground.

(b) A durable cap bearing the license number of the professional land surveyor responsible for the establishment of the monument shall be affixed securely to the top of each such monument embedded pursuant to this subsection (1).

(c) Monuments shall be set no more than fourteen hundred feet apart along any straight boundary line, at all angle points, at the beginning, end, and points of change of direction or change of radius of any curved boundaries defined by circular arcs, and at the beginning and end of any spiral curve.

(2) The professional land surveyor who prepares the original subdivision plat, exemption plat, or subdivision exemption plat shall provide external boundary monuments as required in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) (a) Before a sales contract for any lot, tract, or parcel within a subdivision is executed, all boundaries of the block within which such lot, tract, or parcel is located shall be marked with monuments in accordance with subsection (1) of this section.

(b) The seller of the lot, section, or parcel shall provide for the services of a professional land surveyor to establish block monumentation and lot markers as required pursuant to subsection (4) of this section.

(4) (a) Block monumentation may be set on the center lines of streets or on offset lines from such streets as designated on the recorded plat.

(b) The corners of any lot, tract, or parcel sold separately shall be marked within one year of the effective date of the sales contract.

(c) For any structure to be built on a lot, tract, or parcel before the corners have been marked pursuant to this section, the seller of such lot, tract, or parcel shall retain a professional land surveyor to establish control lines on the ground as necessary to assure the proper location of the structure.

(5) For any complete block sold as a unit, it shall become the responsibility of the subsequent seller of any separate lot, tract, or parcel within such block to retain a professional land surveyor to establish lot markers as required pursuant to subsection (4) of this section.

(6) For any points designated in subsection (1), (2), or (3) of this section that fall on solid bedrock, concrete, stone curbs, gutters, or walks, a durable metal disk or cap shall be securely anchored in the rock or concrete and stamped with the license number of the professional land surveyor responsible for the establishment of the monument or marker.

(7) (a) If any monuments or markers required by subsection (1), (2), or (3) of this section cannot practicably be set because of steep terrain, water, marsh, or existing structures, or if they would be lost as a result of proposed street, road, or other construction, one or more reference monuments shall be set.

(b) (I) The letters "RM" or "WC" shall be affixed to the monument in addition to the surveyor's license number.

(II) For purposes of this paragraph (b), "RM" means reference monument and "WC" means witness corner.

(c) Reference monuments shall be set as close as practicable to the true corner and shall meet the same physical standards required to set the true corner.

(d) If only one reference monument is used, such reference monument shall be set on the actual boundary line or a prolongation thereof, otherwise at least two reference monuments shall be set.

(8) For any monument required by this section which marks the location of a section corner, quarter section corner, or sixteenth section corner, such monument shall meet the physical standards specified by rule and regulation promulgated by the board pursuant to section 24-4-103, C.R.S.

(9) (a) The top of the monument for any corner required by this section which is within the traffic area of a publicly named dedicated or deeded street, road, or highway shall be placed one-half foot below the roadway surface.

(b) If the roadway surface is pavement two inches thick or greater, the monument shall include a monument box the top of which shall be set flush with the surface of the pavement.

(10) No marker required by this section shall bear the license number of more than one professional land surveyor but may bear the name of an individual surveyor or surveying firm in addition to the required license number.

38-51-106. Land survey plats. (1) All land survey plats shall include but shall not be limited to the following:

- (a) A scale drawing of the boundaries of the land parcel;
- (b) (I) All recorded and apparent rights-of-way and easements, and, if research for recorded rights-of-way and easements is done by someone other than the professional land surveyor who prepares the plat, the source from which such recorded rights-of-way and easements were obtained; or
- (II) If the client wishes not to show rights-of-way and easements on the land survey plat, a statement that such client did not want rights-of-way and easements shown;
- (c) All field-measured dimensions necessary to establish the boundaries on the ground and all dimensions for newly created parcels necessary to establish the boundaries on the ground;
- (d) A statement by the professional land surveyor that the survey was performed by such surveyor or under such surveyor's responsible charge;
- (e) A statement by the professional land surveyor explaining how bearings, if used, were determined;
- (f) A description of all monuments, both found and set, that mark the boundaries of the property and of all control monuments used in conducting the survey. If any such boundary monument or control monument marks the location of a lost or obliterated public land survey monument that was restored as a part of the survey on which the plat is based, the professional land surveyor shall briefly describe the evidence and the procedure used for such restoration. If any such boundary monument or control monument marks the location of a quarter section corner or sixteenth section corner that was established as a part of the survey, the professional land surveyor shall briefly describe the evidence and procedure used for such establishment, unless the corner location was established by the mathematical procedure as outlined in section 38-51-103.
- (g) A statement of the scale or representative fraction of the drawing, and a bar-type or graphical scale;
- (h) A north arrow;
- (i) A written property description, which shall include but shall not be limited to a reference to the county and state together with the section, township, range, and principal meridian or established subdivision, block and lot number, or any other method of describing the land as established by the general land office or bureau of land management;
- (j) The signature and seal of the professional land surveyor;
- (k) Any conflicting boundary evidence; and
- (l) A statement defining the lineal units used including but not limited to meters, chains, feet, and U.S. survey feet. If it is necessary to define conversion factors, the factors shall be a function of the meter as defined by the United States department of commerce, national institute of standards and technology.

38-51-107. Required plats. (1) Every professional land surveyor who accepts a monument while performing a monumented land survey shall prepare and deposit a plat if such monument is not of record either in the clerk and recorder's office of the county in which the monument lies or in the public office designated by the county commissioners pursuant to section 38-50-101 (2) or if such monument is set pursuant to section 38-51-104.

(2) No plat shall be required to be prepared or deposited if the monuments accepted or set are within a platted subdivision that was filed in the clerk and recorder's office within the previous twenty years.

(3) Plats required pursuant to this section shall comply with section 38-50-101.

38-51-108. Improvement location certificate. (1) A professional land surveyor may prepare an improvement location certificate for the use of a specific client based upon the professional land surveyor's general knowledge of land boundaries and monuments in a given area whether or not the client is the owner or buyer; except that, if the client is not the owner or buyer, the professional land surveyor shall provide a copy of the certificate to the owner or buyer.

(2) (a) (I) A certificate prepared pursuant to subsection (1) of this section shall not be designated as or construed as being a land survey plat or improvement survey plat.

(II) Such certificate shall be prominently labeled "improvement location certificate" and contain a statement in the following form:

IMPROVEMENT LOCATION CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that this improvement location certificate was prepared for (individual or firm), that it is not a land survey plat or improvement survey plat, and that it is not to be relied upon for the establishment of fence, building, or other future improvement lines. This certificate is valid only for use by (individual or firm) and describes the parcel's appearance on (date)

I further certify that the improvements on the above described parcel on this date, (insert date), except utility connections, are entirely within the boundaries of the parcel, except as shown, that there are no encroachments upon the described premises by improvements on any adjoining premises, except as indicated, and that there is no apparent evidence or sign of any easement crossing or burdening any part of said parcel, except as noted.

Stamp

By (Signed)

or

Seal

Date

(b) A professional land surveyor shall assume full liability for each improvement location certificate done by such professional land surveyor or under such professional land surveyor's responsible charge pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (2).

38-51-109. Unlawful sale. (1) It is unlawful for any person to offer to sell, to sell, or otherwise to receive remuneration for any map or plat which purports to be a survey map or plat unless such map or plat conforms with the standards, requirements, and terminology of the provisions of this article.

(2) It is unlawful for any person to offer to sell, to sell, or otherwise to receive remuneration for any document, sketch, or diagram which purports to be an improvement location certificate unless such document, sketch, or diagram conforms with the standards, requirements, and terminology of this article.

38-51-109.3. Geographic information system positions - professional land surveyor. (1) A professional land surveyor shall be exempt from the requirements of section 38-51-103 when making a GIS land position determination. A GIS land position made by a professional land surveyor shall have the following limitations:

(a) It does not meet the requirements of a land survey as defined in section 38-51-102 (11).

(b) It shall not establish the location of any aliquot or control corner as they are defined in subsections (2) and (6) of section 38-51-102 until complete research and corner evaluation are performed to meet the requirements as provided in this article.

38-51-110. Violations. (1) It is the responsibility of the district attorneys of this state to prosecute any person suspected of willfully and knowingly violating this article.

(2) Any person, including the responsible official of any agency of state, county, or local government, who willfully and knowingly violates this article is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred fifty dollars or more than one thousand five hundred dollars.

(3) (a) The board may revoke the licensure of any professional land surveyor convicted under the provisions of this article.

(b) Any person whose licensure is revoked pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (3) shall be entitled to a hearing on such revocation pursuant to article 4 of title 24, C.R.S., and may appeal any decision of the board to a court of competent jurisdiction.

38-51-111. Surveyor's affidavit of correction. (1) If an error described in subsection (2) of this section is discovered on any subdivision plat, land survey plat, or any other survey plat or parcel description duly recorded in the clerk and recorder's office of the county in which the subdivision, land, or parcel is situated, the professional land surveyor of record may prepare and

record in that clerk and recorder's office a surveyor's affidavit of correction to correct the error.

(2) The following errors may be corrected by a surveyor's affidavit of correction:

(a) Any bearing, distance, or elevation that has been omitted or labeled incorrectly;

(b) Any text that has been misspelled or mislabeled;

(c) Any error or omission, if the error or omission is ascertainable from the data shown on the recorded plat or parcel description; or

(d) An error within a parcel description shown on a recorded plat.

(3) The surveyor's affidavit of correction shall contain a reference to the recording information of the document being corrected and the signature and seal of the professional land surveyor of record, and shall not be subject to review before being recorded pursuant to subsection (4) of this section. The professional land surveyor of record shall submit a copy of the surveyor's affidavit of correction to the appropriate reviewing authority, citing the specific provision under subsection (2) of this section that applies to the error being corrected.

(4) The clerk and recorder of the county in which a surveyor's affidavit of correction is submitted for recording shall record the affidavit in the clerk and recorder's office of the county in which the property lies and provide at least one of the following:

(a) A clerk's note referring to the surveyor's affidavit of correction upon the recorded plat or parcel description; or

(b) An electronic reference to the surveyor's affidavit of correction for the recorded plat or parcel description.

(5) Nothing in this section shall be construed to permit changes in courses, distances, or elevations for the purpose of redesigning any lot, tract, or parcel configurations.

(6) A surveyor's affidavit of correction shall not be recorded for a correction not listed in subsection (2) of this section.

ARTICLE 52

Colorado Coordinate System

38-52-101. Colorado coordinate system zones defined. (1) The systems of plane coordinates which have been established by the national ocean service/national geodetic survey (formerly the United States coast and geodetic survey) or its successors for defining and stating the geographic positions or locations of points on the surface of the earth within the state of Colorado are, on and after July 1, 1988, to be known and designated as the Colorado coordinate system of 1927 and the Colorado coordinate system of 1983.

(2) For the purpose of the use of these systems, the state is divided into a north zone, a central zone, and a south zone.

(3) The area now included in the following counties shall constitute the north zone: Moffat, Routt, Jackson, Larimer, Weld, Logan, Sedgwick, Rio Blanco, Grand, Boulder, Gilpin,

Adams, Morgan, Washington, Phillips, and Yuma.

(4) The area now included in the following counties shall constitute the central zone: Garfield, Eagle, Summit, Clear Creek, Jefferson, Denver, Arapahoe, Lincoln, Kit Carson, Mesa, Delta, Pitkin, Gunnison, Lake, Chaffee, Park, Fremont, Teller, Douglas, El Paso, Elbert, and Cheyenne.

(5) The area now included in the following counties shall constitute the south zone: Montrose, Ouray, Hinsdale, Saguache, Custer, Pueblo, Crowley, Kiowa, San Miguel, San Juan, Mineral, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Huerfano, Otero, Bent, Prowers, Dolores, Montezuma, La Plata, Archuleta, Conejos, Costilla, Las Animas, and Baca.

38-52-102. Colorado coordinate system names defined. (1) As established for use in the north zone, the Colorado coordinate system of 1927 or the Colorado coordinate system of 1983 shall be named; and, in any land description in which it is used, it shall be designated the Colorado coordinate system of 1927 north zone or the Colorado coordinate system of 1983 north zone.

(2) As established for use in the central zone, the Colorado coordinate system of 1927 or the Colorado coordinate system of 1983 shall be named; and, in any land description in which it is used, it shall be designated the Colorado coordinate system of 1927 central zone or the Colorado coordinate system of 1983 central zone.

(3) As established for use in the south zone, the Colorado coordinate system of 1927 or the Colorado coordinate system of 1983 shall be named; and, in any land description in which it is used, it shall be designated the Colorado coordinate system of 1927 south zone or the Colorado coordinate system of 1983 south zone.

38-52-103. Colorado coordinate system defined. (1) The plane coordinate values for a point on the earth's surface, used to express the geographic position or location of such point in the appropriate zone of this system, shall consist of two distances expressed in United States survey feet and decimals of a foot when using the Colorado coordinate system of 1927. One of these distances, to be known as the x-coordinate, shall give the position in an east-west direction; the other, to be known as the y-coordinate, shall give the position in a north-south direction. These coordinates shall be made to depend upon and conform to plane rectangular coordinate values for the monumented points of the North American horizontal geodetic control network as published by the national ocean survey/national geodetic survey (formerly the United States coast and geodetic survey), or its successors, and the plane coordinates of which have been computed on the systems defined in this article. Any such station may be used for establishing a survey connection to either Colorado coordinate system.

(2) For the purposes of converting coordinates of the Colorado coordinate system of 1983 from meters to feet, the U.S. Survey Foot shall be used. The conversion factor is: One meter equals 3937/1200 feet.

38-52-104. Federal and state coordinate description same tract - federal precedence. (1) Whenever coordinates based on the Colorado coordinate system are used to describe any tract of land which in the same document is also described by reference to any subdivision, line, or corner of the United States public land surveys, the description by coordinates shall be construed as supplemental to the basic description of such subdivision, line, or corner contained in the official plats and field notes filed of record, and, in the event of any conflict, the description by reference to the subdivision, line, or corner of the United States public land surveys shall prevail over the description by coordinates, unless said coordinates are upheld by adjudication, at which time the coordinate description will prevail.

(2) Nothing in this article shall require any purchaser or mortgagee to rely on a description, any part of which depends exclusively upon the Colorado coordinate system, unless such description has been adjudicated as provided in this section.

38-52-105. Colorado coordinate system origins defined. (1) For the purposes of more precisely defining the Colorado coordinate system of 1927, the following definitions by the United States coast and geodetic survey (now the national ocean survey/national geodetic survey) are adopted:

(a) The "Colorado coordinate system of 1927 north zone" is a Lambert conformal conic projection of the Clarke spheroid of 1866, having standard parallels at north latitudes 39 degrees 43 minutes and 40 degrees 47 minutes along which parallels the scale shall be exact. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian 105 degrees 30 minutes west of Greenwich and the parallel 39 degrees 20 minutes north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates: x - 2,000,000 feet and y - 0 feet.

(b) The "Colorado coordinate system of 1927 central zone" is a Lambert conformal conic projection of the Clarke spheroid of 1866, having standard parallels at north latitudes 38 degrees 27 minutes and 39 degrees 45 minutes north latitude along which parallels the scale shall be exact. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian 105 degrees 30 minutes west of Greenwich and the parallel 37 degrees 50 minutes north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates: x - 2,000,000 feet and y - 0 feet.

(c) The "Colorado coordinate system of 1927 south zone" is a Lambert conformal conic projection of the Clarke spheroid of 1866, having standard parallels at north latitudes 37 degrees 14 minutes and 38 degrees 26 minutes along which parallels the scale shall be exact. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian 105 degrees 30 minutes west of Greenwich and the parallel 36 degrees 40 minutes north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates: x - 2,000,000 feet and y - 0 feet.

(2) For the purposes of more precisely defining the Colorado coordinate system of 1983, the following definition by the national ocean service/national geodetic survey is adopted:

(a) The "Colorado coordinate system of 1983 north zone" is a Lambert conformal conic projection of the North American datum of 1983, having standard parallels at north latitude of 39 degrees 43 minutes and 40 degrees 47 minutes along which parallels the scale shall be exact. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian 105 degrees 30 minutes west of

Greenwich and the parallel 39 degrees 20 minutes north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates: x - 914,401.8289 meters and y - 304,800.6096 meters.

(b) The "Colorado coordinate system of 1983 central zone" is a Lambert conformal conic projection of the North American datum of 1983, having standard parallels at north latitudes 38 degrees 27 minutes and 39 degrees 45 minutes along which parallels the scale shall be exact. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian 105 degrees 30 minutes west of Greenwich and the parallel 37 degrees 50 minutes north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates: x - 914,401.8289 meters and y - 304,800.6096 meters.

(c) The "Colorado coordinate system of 1983 south zone" is a Lambert conformal conic projection of the North American datum of 1983, having standard parallels at north latitudes 37 degrees 14 minutes and 38 degrees 26 minutes along which parallels the scale shall be exact. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian 105 degrees 30 minutes west of Greenwich and the parallel 36 degrees 40 minutes north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates: x - 914,401.8289 meters and y - 304,800.6096 meters.

38-52-106. Colorado coordinate system - use of term. The use of the term "Colorado coordinate system of 1927 north zone, central zone, or south zone" or "Colorado coordinate system of 1983 north zone, central zone, or south zone" on any map, report of survey, or other document shall be limited to coordinates based on the Colorado coordinate systems as defined in this article. Such map, report, or document shall include a statement describing the standard of accuracy, as defined by the national ocean survey/national geodetic survey, maintained in developing the coordinates shown therein.

38-52-107. Severability. If any provision of this article is declared invalid, such invalidity shall not affect any other portion of this article, which can be given effect without the invalid provision; and, to this end, the provisions of this article are declared severable.

ARTICLE 53

Perpetuation of Land Survey Monuments

38-53-101. Legislative declaration. It is hereby declared to be a public policy of this state to encourage the establishment and preservation of accurate land boundaries, including durable monuments and complete public records, and to minimize the occurrence of land boundary disputes and discrepancies.

38-53-102. Applicability - state - county - local - persons. The provisions of this article shall apply to all agencies of state, county, and local government as well as to individuals, corporations, and partnerships engaged in the private practice of land surveying.

38-53-103. Definitions. As used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Accessory" means any physical evidence in the vicinity of a survey monument, the relative location of which is of public record and which is used to help perpetuate the location of the monument. Accessories shall be construed to include the accessories recorded in the original survey notes and additional reference points and dimensions furnished by subsequent land surveyors or attested to in writing by persons having personal knowledge of the original location of the monument.

(2) "Aliquot corner" means any section corner or quarter section corner and any other corner in the public land survey system created by subdividing land according to the rules of procedure set forth in section 38-51-103.

(3) "Bench mark" means any relatively immovable point on the earth whose elevation above or below an adopted datum is known.

(4) "Block" means a parcel of land within a platted subdivision bounded on all sides by streets or avenues, other physical boundaries such as a body of water, or the exterior boundary of a platted subdivision.

(5) "Board" means the state board of licensure for architects, professional engineers, and professional land surveyors, created in section 12-25-106, C.R.S.

(6) "Control corner" means any land survey corner the position of which controls the location of the boundaries of a tract or parcel of land.

(6.3) "Corner" means a point of reference determined by the surveying process.

(7) "Exemption plat" or "subdivision exemption plat" means a subdivision plat which includes all of the information required by section 38-51-106 and which depicts a division of land or the creation of an interest in property for which the board of county commissioners has granted an exemption from subdivision regulations pursuant to section 30-28-101 (10) (d), C.R.S.

(8) "Improvement location certificate" means a representation of the boundaries of a parcel of land and the improvements thereon, prepared pursuant to section 38-51-108.

(9) "Improvement survey plat" means a land survey plat as defined in subsection (12) of this section, resulting from a monumented land survey showing the location of all structures, visible utilities, fences, hedges, or walls situated on the described parcel and within five feet of all boundaries of such parcel, any conflicting boundary evidence or visible encroachments, and all easements, underground utilities, or tunnels, for which property recorded evidence is available from the county clerk and recorder, a title insurance company, or other source as specified on the improvement survey plat.

(10) "Irregular parcel" means a parcel of land which is not uniquely defined on a subdivision plat but which is described by any of the following methods:

- (a) A metes and bounds description;
- (b) A book and page or reception number reference;

- (c) Any so-called "assessor's tract"; or
- (d) A description which calls only for the owner's or adjoiner's name.
- (11) "Land survey" means a series of observations and measurements made pursuant to sections 38-51-103, 38-51-104, and 38-51-105 for the purpose of locating or restoring any real property boundary.
- (12) "Land survey plat" means a plat that shows the information developed by a monumented land survey or shows one or more set monuments pursuant to sections 38-51-104 and 38-51-105 and includes all information required by section 38-51-106.
- (12.3) "Monument" means the object or physical structure that marks the corner point.
- (13) "Monumented land survey" means a land survey in which monuments are either found or set pursuant to sections 38-51-103, 38-51-104, and 38-51-105 to mark the boundaries of a specified parcel of land.
- (14) "Monument record" means a written and illustrated document describing the physical appearance of a bench mark or survey monument and its accessories.
- (15) "Platted subdivision" means a group of lots, tracts, or parcels of land created by recording a map which meets the requirements of section 38-51-106 and which shows the boundaries of such lots, tracts, or parcels and the original parcel from which they were created.
- (16) "Professional land surveyor" means a person licensed pursuant to part 2 of article 25 of title 12, C.R.S.
- (17) "Property description" means a written, narrative description of a parcel of real property or an easement for the purpose of perpetuating location of title.
- (18) "Public land survey monument" means any land boundary monument established on the ground by a cadastral survey of the United States government and any mineral survey monument established by a United States mineral surveyor and made a part of the United States public land records.
- (19) "Responsible charge" means control and direction of surveying work.
- (20) "Subdivision plat" means a map of a platted subdivision recorded for the purpose of creating land parcels which can be identified uniquely by reference to such map.

38-53-104. Submission of monument record required. (1) (a) If a professional land surveyor conducts a survey that uses any monument representing a public land survey monument location, quarter section corner, sixteenth section corner, government land office or bureau of land management (government) lot corner as defined by the nomenclature of the United States public land survey system, or any United States geological survey or United States coast and geodetic survey (also known as the national ocean service/national geodetic survey) monument as a control corner, the professional land surveyor shall submit a monument record describing such monument with the board if the monument and its accessories are not substantially described in an existing monument record previously submitted pursuant to this section or its predecessor.

(b) If a professional land surveyor establishes, restores, or rehabilitates any public land survey monument corner location or section corner, quarter section corner, or sixteenth section corner as defined by the nomenclature of the United States public land survey system, the

professional land surveyor shall submit a monument record.

(c) Any monument record submitted pursuant to this section must describe at least two accessories or reference points.

(2) A professional land surveyor shall submit a monument record within six months after the date on which the monument was used as control or was established, restored, or rehabilitated.

38-53-105. Professional land surveyor must rehabilitate monuments. For any monument record of a public land survey corner which is required to be submitted pursuant to this article, the professional land surveyor shall restore or rehabilitate the corner monument so it is readily identifiable and reasonably durable, if field conditions require it.

38-53-106. Form of monument records - prescribed by board. The board shall adopt and revise as necessary the form and technical specifications for submission of monument records, including the information to be included with, or as part of, the records.

38-53-107. Monument records - conditions for acceptance. The board shall not accept a monument record unless it complies with the form and technical specifications established by the board under section 38-53-106 and is signed, sealed, or otherwise authenticated by the professional land surveyor who was in responsible charge of the work.

38-53-108. Submission permitted on any survey monument. A professional land surveyor may submit a monument record describing any land survey monument, accessory, or bench mark with the board.

38-53-109. Fees. The board shall not charge a fee for submissions related to public land survey monuments and their accessories and aliquot corners or bench marks. For all other filings, the board may establish a fee pursuant to section 24-34-105, C.R.S., which shall be payable to the board at the time of submission.

38-53-110. Violations. (1) It is the responsibility of the district attorneys of this state to prosecute any person suspected of willfully and knowingly violating this article.

(2) Any person, including the responsible official of any agency of state, county, or local government, who willfully and knowingly violates this article is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred fifty dollars or more than one thousand five hundred dollars.

(3) (a) The board may revoke the licensure of any professional land surveyor convicted

under the provisions of this article.

(b) Any person whose licensure is revoked pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (3) shall be entitled to a hearing on such revocation, pursuant to article 4 of title 24, C.R.S., and may appeal any decision of the board to a court of competent jurisdiction.